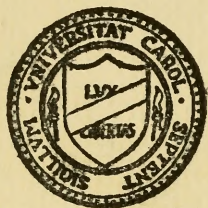


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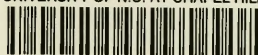
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EXECUTIVE
AND
LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

LAI D BEFORE THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF
NORTH CAROLINA,

SESSION 1872-'73.



RALEIGH:
STONE & UZZELL, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1873.

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10.	Report of Adjutant General.
11.	Report of Joint Committee.
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13.	Report of W. H. Battle.
14.	Report of Examiners of Corporations.
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THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina :*

You, the representatives of the sovereign people, are again assembled in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, to legislate for the interests of our constituents, and it is my duty to give you such information and make such recommendations as may be deemed expedient.

It affords me the most sincere gratification to be able to congratulate the people of our State upon their greatly improved condition during the year, now rapidly drawing to a close, in that an abundance of all the products of our soil has crowned their labors ; that prosperity and thrift are to be seen on every side, following close in the wake of industry and enterprise, and that a better feeling is everywhere manifest among our people, who are fast becoming reconciled one towards the other. For these, and kindred blessings, let us be devoutly thankful to the bountiful Giver of all good gifts and strive to make ourselves, as a great State, worthy and deserving of them.

OUR FEDERAL RELATIONS.

As preliminary to other recommendations, I deem it proper to call your attention to the relations of the State with the

national government, which, since the late war, have been in some respects, changed by amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and have in other respects become more delicate than formerly, requiring deliberation and consideration in shaping general legislation upon a variety of subjects. The material interests of the people are more gravely involved in this subject than is generally supposed. Until good order and quiet are restored and *assured* within our borders, the immigration, enterprise and capital which are now flowing into less favored regions, cannot be turned to us, and every branch of labor and business must continue to languish. Until the State and its people are manifestly in full accord with the national government, there will continue to exist apprehensions of possible trouble, affecting the interests of capital, and producing a disinclination to invest in our section or to seek a residence among us. Without this, it must be many years before we can hope to recover from the calamities through which we have passed, and be relieved from the embarrassments, which now weigh so heavily upon the people. This generation may pass away before any valuable progress is made in the development of the vast internal resources within our borders, which might be made to spread wealth, comfort and prosperity where now there is only poverty, gloom and embarrassments. I will not recur to the causes in the past, nor animadvert upon the existing elements adverse to the practical exercise of that high order of statesmanship, which, making due allowance for the passions and follies of men, looks only to the present and future good of the commonwealth, and aims at beneficent results to the whole, rather than the triumph of one class of ideas over another. But for the common interest of all, I trust that, as far as may be, the criminations and recriminations of the troubled times from which we ought now to emerge, may cease and be forgotten in a united effort to make the best of events, and conform to the requirements of accomplished facts. A new order of things is established. The means and the conflicts of opinion, feeling and interests, through which it has

been established, can no longer wisely come into question, or be allowed to influence the action of the chosen representatives of the people, in adopting measures for their relief and government, nor in leading and giving tone to that popular sentiment, upon which is based, after all, the good order, character and welfare of the State. There is much of wrong to be forgotten on all sides—much of injustice to be forgiven—much allowance to be made for honest error, for mistaken impulse, for the blindness of excitement, and for the disordered state of society generally. It will be happy for North Carolina if her newly chosen legislators can, with determined purpose, turn their backs upon much of the past and manfully deal with the situation in a practical, business and statesmanlike manner.

By the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, every citizen of North Carolina is expressly declared to be a citizen of the United States, and the national government is expressly invested with power to protect him in his rights as such. The State government cannot take those rights from him, nor prevent his practical enjoyment of them, without making a case for the interference of the national authority. The State cannot deny to any class, or to any individual citizen, the equal protection of the laws, either by acts of commission or omission, without subjecting itself to such supervisory and remedial action of the national government as must necessarily be unpleasant and troublesome, and reflect more or less upon local interests and upon society. You will doubtless agree with me, that every interest and every feeling of our people point to an avoidance of all occasion for such interference, and that it is the highest duty of the Legislature, candidly and in good faith, to shape legislation to this end. We cannot deny that a failure of the State authorities, in too many glaring instances, to protect citizens, mostly of a certain class, from systematic and organized outrage upon their persons, and upon their rights, has furnished occasion for the interposition of the national Legislature over subjects that the State could more properly and better control. Such interpo-

sition is mortifying to the pride and feelings of our people—the occasion for it is a reproach to society. The failure of the State to remove such occasion is discreditable alike to the people and to their representatives. Altogether it has been disastrous to our material interests—setting back the influx of capital and immigration, and retarding all classes of labor, industry and enterprise.

But besides this the national government is naturally watchful of any appearance of wilful failure on the part of certain of the States to conform to the results of the late unfortunate conflict, and sensitive to whatever may seem an effort to reverse or avoid, directly or indirectly, the practical enforcement of the policy which it has adopted for its protection in the future, and for its interests and welfare at present. It especially distrusts the people and the governments of those States, as to their disposition and purpose to respect and enforce the rights of that class of citizens who have been raised by its authority alone, from absolute slavery to full and complete American citizenship. We may add to this that the conduct and language of too many of the other class of our people have given cause for the belief that the national safety is seriously involved in upholding and enforcing the practical and untrammelled enjoyment, and exercise by the colored citizens in the South, of the new rights and powers conferred on them.

It could not reasonably be expected at first, that the former ruling classes in this State should fully realize and conform in all respects and upon all occasions, to the new order of things. There was in the way, former prejudices and habits; passions and animosities engendered by recent strife; pride of caste; a humiliating sense of lost power, and an ill-founded hope of restoring, by some means, to a greater or less degree, the old order of things. Political parties have been adhered to and supported with unbecoming zeal and recklessness, under the impulses of such feelings and hopes—and acts have been done, and means resorted to that will be followed by the heartfelt regrets of a life-time. Political leaders have partici-

pated in such feelings and hopes, or have encouraged and used them for their own purposes. Thus for seven years has our State been distracted and diverted from its true interests; society has been lowered in tone; individuals demoralized, and personal bitterness between neighbors and former friends engendered to the destruction of confidence and the general ruin of business in all its relations and results.

The result of the recent State and national elections, has shown too clearly to be mistaken, that the American people are fixed in their purpose to perpetuate and enforce the policy and principles which have been so long with us the basis of the contest in which we have lost so much. It is wise, as it is now our duty as citizens and men, to look upon events as they are, and to conform our public policy, and, as far as possible, our private conduct, to the national will, to put this State in full and complete accord with the nation, and to render the interposition of direct national authority entirely unnecessary, either for the protection of citizens, or for any other purpose that may be properly and as well accomplished by the State itself. There is reason to believe that the government of the United States, and the people of the Northern States, are anxious for the States recently in revolt to be blessed with prosperity, for peace and good order to be established, and for mutual good feeling and kindly relations to be restored between citizens as early and as rapidly as possible. Fostering and auxiliary legislation, and the friendly offices of every department of the national government will doubtless be directed to this end, as soon as the States themselves so settle down the disordered elements within their borders, and so conform their policy to the new order of things, as to render such action productive of beneficial results. It ought now to be manifest to every one, that the time has arrived when this State may fully reinstate itself as one of the efficient, co-operative members of the Union, advancing instead of retarding the wonderful progress which the American people are making in wealth, power, honor and greatness among the nations of the earth.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

In my message to the last General Assembly will be found a summary of the State debt, which it is not necessary to repeat, as very little change has occurred since, except in the accruing interest.

I again call the attention of the legislature to the great importance of carefully considering this whole subject. The honor and character, as well as the material interests of the State, are most seriously involved. Immigrants, seeking investment and homes in the State, have turned away as soon as they have learned the condition of the public finances, and the apparent heavy debt hanging over us. It is difficult to make any public suggestions to the Legislature on this subject without running the risk of setting up speculation and gambling in our public securities, and otherwise affecting indefinitely many questions connected with the subject. I shall refrain from going into details at present, but hope, during your present session, to confer with the proper committees of your respective bodies and communicate information and make suggestions that may aid in coming to some proper conclusion as to the best course to be pursued.

A State ought to meet every money obligation with promptness. The faith of creditors rests entirely upon confidence. The fact that the State cannot be brought into the Courts and compelled to pay its debts, is, and *ought to be*, a still stronger reason for acting always in good faith. In the affairs of State, however, as in those of individuals, exigencies arise when it may not be possible to meet promptly its obligations. An unadjusted debt hanging over a State is an incubus, which deadens enterprise, and prevents its advance in population and wealth.

The causes which have brought about the existing condition of things never occurred before, and probably will not occur again. The complete sweeping away of almost the entire accumulations of the past; the change in the labor system; the

resulting want of individual confidence and credit; and the general depression and embarrassment in nearly all the business relations, have been natural results of circumstances over which the State and its people had not control. But immense resources are still left to us, and need only to be developed to restore a high degree of individual prosperity and of public wealth. The future is full of hope, and we have well grounded reasons for believing, that, by judicious legislation and a wise and broad policy in the management of our natural advantages, the day may be hastened, more rapidly than is generally supposed, when our present depressed condition will be greatly changed for the better. This has been, doubtless, fully considered by the State's creditors, and gives us still much power to restore, in some measure, that confidence which the proverbial honesty and sober, solid character of our people once inspired. This would be greatly facilitated by a manifestation on the part of the representatives of the people of a determined disposition to make the best of all the advantages and resources within our possession, by an earnest, well-considered and business-like system of measures, looking to the material interests and advancement of industry, enterprise and business in all their varied relations and objects.

There is no subject upon which such action could accomplish so much, and inspire such immediate confidence, and attain such valuable results, as the management of the perplexing and difficult questions connected with the State debt. The question should be dealt with without any relation to party politics and totally independent of all party considerations. All classes of citizens are equally interested in its proper solution. The interests of capital and labor are alike involved. The property holder and the laborer bear to it the same relations. The debt is a mortgage, no less upon the labor than upon the property of the State. The taxes are paid from the products of labor, and enter as an element into all contracts between the owners of property and those who occupy it, use it, or render it productive by the sweat of the brow. The honor and character of

the State is, likewise, the common property of all classes and conditions of its people. In the management of financial questions therefore, not only party considerations, but all jealousies between classes, all animosities engendered by political strife or the unfortunate events of civil war, and all else that may be calculated to prejudice wise and judicious action, should be laid aside or subordinated to the common interest and honor of the State.

The bonds of the State, representing the old debt, as well as of those representing the obligations incurred since the war, are various classes, each bearing a different market value at present. The holders of one class may not feel that their interest is identical with that of the holders of another. Legislation, not well considered, or inadvertent, might seriously derange the present relative value of the classes, and further complicate and embarrass the whole question. Too great care cannot be observed in the initiatory steps that may be taken, should it be decided to take any action at all upon the subject.

With some classes of bonds there are connected grave, legal questions, involving, if not the entire amount of their face, certainly the amount that the State is under any moral obligation to pay. In some, the question of delivery and of fraud has arisen. In some, the amount actually realized by the State, and the circumstances attending their sale, are important elements for consideration. Some are supposed to be prohibited by what amounts to a lien on stock in the North Carolina Railroad. Some are supposed to be affected by the date of their issue, and others by the consideration upon which they are based. Persons holding only one class are not likely to take the same view as persons holding more or less of several classes. The holders are many, and are engaged in different branches of business, and in many instances reside in widely separated localities. Some of the bonds are held by savings institutions; some by private persons and intended as permanent investments; some by speculators in stocks and securities, and some by heavy capitalists and operators. Some are held

in Europe and some in this State. I might mention other circumstances still, that would show to the Legislature the importance of a most careful and considerate dealing with this question. But it is necessary at present only to direct attention to this view.

The entire debt upon its face, with interest accrued, amounts at this time, to nearly thirty-seven millions. No one supposes that the State is bound in equity or good conscience to pay the entire sum. As to many of the bonds, the holders, by the manner in which they came in possession of them, are no more than mere trustees, for the benefit of the State or of the corporations, from whose agents they obtained them. Still, in justice, a certain amount is due them from the State. If this amount could be ascertained and equitably adjusted, it would materially reduce what now appears to be the amount of the State debt. But it is, and has been, hardly possible to undertake this through the courts, or otherwise, because of the ruined condition of the State credit, and the difficulty in raising the means to make any adjustment. It would, nevertheless, be an important feature in any plan that might be attempted by the Legislature in reference to the debt. How much it would reduce the present apparent indebtedness could be approximately ascertained by an investigation that would not involve serious expense or trouble. But the time required might be too great for information to be furnished to the present session of the General Assembly, unless it should be protracted beyond the usual length of sessions. In my last message, I recommended a Commission to inquire into this matter and ascertain the facts. It may be that some other course, more comprehensive and definite in its character, may be considered preferable, under present circumstances.

It has often been suggested that some compromise might be effected with the creditors, by which the whole debt could be reduced to an amount within the capacity of the State to pay. But in the present depression of the public credit there is no means at command other than the issue of new bonds, of a

uniform character and value, to take the place of the various classes that are now outstanding. We must all be aware of the difficulties which beset any debtor who offers a new pledge for an old one. The question comes up—Will it be any better? The causes which affect the existing pledge are of a character so extraordinary and unusual, that a new one, not affected by them, would be different in many most essential particulars. The old debt of the State was created under a different order of things from that which now exists. We have passed through a revolution which has been followed by results of a most unexpected and radical nature, reaching to the very foundation of all material business relations and interests. A large and valuable class of property, upon which mainly rested nearly all the productive capacity of tax-payers, has been completely and suddenly swept away. Our lands have consequently fallen in value to an extent totally unprecedented and unlooked for. A large class, who had no voice in the creation of this debt, have been raised to the dignity and responsibilities of citizenship, and they must bear their proportion of the public burdens. They have become a powerful element, not only in a political point of view, but in every industrial and business respect. As there is no tribunal through which to enforce the obligations of a State, the value of such obligations must, in a great measure, depend upon the favorable disposition of the people, which arises from a consciousness of having assented to the contract, and become themselves, in fact, parties to it. When there is one-third of the people who do not feel they are in anywise responsible, because they had no voice or recognition in the creation of a debt, the public creditor may well feel that a new security, based upon the consent and approbation of the *whole* people, would be more safe and reliable.

The new debt of the State was created, in part, at a time when a considerable number of the property holders were disfranchised and denied all voice in public affairs. The balance of it was created in the midst of the excitement and confusion of putting into operation a new government, established under

circumstances so distasteful and offensive to many of the people, that they refrained from taking any part in it.

Besides this, there is a prevalent feeling among the people in all sections of the State, that the present debt is greater than they can possibly pay ; that it is tainted with fraud and unfairness ; and that for many and various reasons, it is not of the binding force and obligation that commonly attaches to the public debt of a State. They would be dissatisfied with any legislation looking to its full payment, or to raising by taxation any amount to meet the interest on it as it now stands. With such a state of popular sentiment and feeling, known in financial circles to exist, the value of the bonds is necessarily depreciated and general distrust and insecurity is everywhere felt by the holders. A new class of bonds, based on an equitable and satisfactory adjustment, and having the assent and approbation of the people, of all parties, and at the same time for only such amount as is clearly within our ability to pay, would certainly be a better class of securities than those now outstanding. How far the creditors might be willing to make an exchange, and upon what terms, is a matter that it may be difficult to ascertain, and the difficulties surrounding any effort in that direction, when the subject is fully considered, seem almost insuperable. No proposition looking to repudiation, *in the slightest degree*, would be consistent with the honor and dignity of the State. Indeed, it would be difficult for the State to make any proposition without the risk of affecting the market value of either all or some of the bonds. This would embarrass the subject still further. The holders of some classes of the bonds might be willing to accede to a proposition which the holders of other classes would reject. *No arrangement should be made that does not embrace all.* For if one class were settled it would induce the holders of the others to rise in their demands, or leave the subject in an unsettled condition, and perhaps even worse than now. There is difficulty in getting all the holders of *any class* to agree together. But it is more difficult still to get the numerous and widely separated

holders of *all the classes* to agree upon the proportional value of their respective securities and to act in concert.

Those and other troubles are in the way of the suggestion that new bonds be authorized and offered. It is not likely that such a proposition, coming from the State, would meet with any success at all. Besides, it would have so much the appearance of a refusal to pay the debt, that I do not deem it consistent with the honor and dignity of the State. Should any proposition come from the holders of the bonds, it might be considered with less embarrassment and with more prospect of favorable results. But under no circumstances would it be well to attempt a *partial* settlement by the issue of new securities. Such settlement, if made at all, should embrace the *entire* debt at once, and leave no room for speculation and gambling by combinations of certain holders of the bonds, or of outsiders who might attempt to get up complications and further interests antagonistic to a fair and just settlement of the matter.

I have not deemed it prudent to do more than to suggest the practical difficulties surrounding the subject, for the purpose of impressing the Legislature with the necessity of avoiding any ill-judged or precipitate action of a *partial* or *uncertain* character. I have endeavored to get all the information possible on the subject, deeply feeling its immense and controlling importance, and its delicate character. I have sought suggestions and counsel from such sources as seemed to me most likely to be able to render aid in effecting a practical solution. Some consultation has been had with parties who hold or control very large amounts of the bonds, and whose commanding position and character in financial circles would enable them to do much towards controlling or influencing others. There have been many suggestions as to details, which seem to me to show that many of the difficulties may be avoided or overcome by wise and careful management, and which lead me to believe that it is possible to effect a complete adjustment of the whole debt, to the entire satisfaction and interest of all

parties. It will take some time, and may require successive steps.

I recommend that the Governor be authorized by resolution to appoint an agent, or agents, to confer, under his instructions, with the holders of the State bonds or their representatives, and to receive and report any proposition that such holders may desire to make. Such agents would have to be selected with full knowledge of, and with reference to, all the circumstances and conditions surrounding the subject, and be a person in whose discretion and honor the creditors will have entire confidence. Until this is done, I do not think it would be prudent to take any other step whatever.

I am unwilling to leave the subject without again expressing my deep sense of its importance, in its bearing upon the honor, the existing interests, and the future of our State. A satisfactory adjustment of the debt would remove a most serious obstacle in the way of the influx of immigration, the investment of capital from abroad and the establishment of business enterprises, which have been, and still are, tending towards us. It would relieve the people of the embarrassing apprehension of excessive taxation; revive industrial pursuits; impart a sense of greater security to capital, and by restoring the public credit, re-establish business confidence between individuals. It is hoped that all parties will unite in a common purpose to deal with this subject as entirely above and outside of party politics, and with reference only to the best interests and honor of the whole people.

EDUCATION.

One of the most important duties of a free State is to educate its people. The greatest danger that can threaten the liberties of the republic is ignorance among the masses. It renders easy the tricks of the demagogue, and opens the way for the evil machinations of the ambitious and corrupt. With every citizen, holding in his hand the ballot, and invested with

his proportion of political power, general education becomes the only practical safeguard to the welfare of the State and the success of good government. This oft repeated truth cannot be too strongly impressed upon the representatives of the people. It is the highest duty of legislators to address themselves assiduously to this subject, and to continue, to the extent of the capacity of the State, to secure continued progress in bringing to the door of *every citizen* the most ample facilities for education and sound instruction. But in North Carolina, the recent elevation of a large class of people to full and complete citizenship, who have never had the advantages of schools and general education, imposes this duty upon us in an especial and grave degree. It is not so much the higher branches of learning that is needed, nor the higher order of schools and colleges that claim your especial attention. A thorough system of common schools, placing their advantages within the easy reach of the laboring classes, is the great object to which your efforts should be aimed. There is no other object to which, whatever of financial resource that is still left to the State, could be so advantageously and wisely directed and applied. There is no other object for which the people would so willingly submit to taxation, and to which they would so cheerfully contribute. Its benefits are not confined to one class more than another. The laborer, the business man, the manufacturer, and the property holder, have their interests and their safety alike involved, in whatever elevates the masses, improves the lower conditions of life, inculcates virtue and spreads general information and instruction. The whole fabric of republican government rests upon the humble foundations that are reached by the common schools.

How far the present condition of the State will permit you to go in this matter, is for your most serious consideration. But all should be done, that a prudent regard for the financial condition and capacity of the State will allow. It is especially unfortunate that we have not the power to do more than seems within our reach, at a time when so many voters are added to

the political element of the State, most of whom are in total ignorance of even the rudiments of education. Every citizen ought to be able to inform himself of the facts and principles bearing upon the great duty, which he performs when he casts his vote, and adds his voice and will, in shaping the policy and administration of the government of his country. Not being able to read, is no just cause for denying the right of suffrage, and under the Constitution, the requirement of any such qualification is wisely and justly prohibited. But it is incumbent on the government, which secures this right, and must be affected by its exercise, to put within the reach of all its citizens the amplest facilities for qualifying themselves for its enlightened and judicious enjoyments and use.

It is not the State only, but the whole nation as well, that has its interests and safety involved. There is perhaps no subject connected with the Southern States of the Union, where, by action of the national government, a large number of uneducated citizens have been recently invested with the power of the ballot, that so demands the attention and action of Congress. Its beneficent and kindly offices to these States could not be, in any other manner, so effectively displayed, and be attended with such immediate and beneficial results, as in providing the means for general, popular education. Propositions of this character have been introduced and considered in the national legislature, and it is hoped they will be speedily adopted and put into execution. How far you might influence or hasten this, by your action, should be considered. Besides, such general manifestation of an honest desire to place the State in full accord with the nation, and to carry out in good faith and in practice the new order of things, to which I referred more pointedly in the beginning of this message, it might not be inconsistent with the dignity of the State to call the attention of Congress to the wants and necessities of our people on this subject. Certainly a collection of the facts showing the true condition of the people in an educational point of view, and exhibiting in detail the best and most prac-

tical method for its improvement, might aid in shaping and perfecting whatever legislation it may be the purpose of Congress to adopt.

The donation of landscript to the States, for the establishment of agricultural colleges, may serve as a precedent upon which further and more comprehensive legislation may be based. Large donations have been given for railroads and other purposes in some of the States. North Carolina has never had any direct benefit of this character, because, perhaps, none of the public lands lie within her borders, and the policy observed in granting such donations has confined them to lands contiguous to the roads or within the borders of the States directly interested. In the early history of the government, North Carolina surrendered to the United States a vast amount of lands, comprising some of the most valuable portion of the public domain. The surrender was absolute, reserving no right or interest, upon which the State could found any legal claim, because of any disposition that might be made of the lands, or of any advantages that might accrue, especially to others, from the manner in which they might be managed. It was an act of patriotic devotion to the Union, and designed for the common good of the republic, under all the exigencies and possible contingencies which might arise in the chances and changes of its future. The unlooked-for and calamitous events of the last ten years have wrought changes in the condition of this State, that tax its utmost energies to meet in any manner, further than is merely calculated, in some degree, to diminish surrounding evils and open up prospects and hopes of further improvements. The common good of the republic is affected by the condition of its respective members, whether that condition be of prosperity or adversity. It is affected also by the condition, character and capabilities of its citizens in each of the States, and is inseparably connected with and dependent upon their elevation and advancement in all the relations of life, virtue, intelligence and thrift. Whenever popular education and general instruction are suffering from causes that can

not be speedily remedied by the usual means and from the usual sources, because of events bearing general and widespread calamity and misfortune, it would seem the highest duty of the national government, in its guardianship of the common interests, to direct its aid and friendly offices.

I may be allowed to express the hope that the Legislature, at its present session, will be able to devise means to make great and much needed improvements in our common schools, increasing them in number and efficiency, and in the length of time they shall be kept in operation during the year. As regards the University of the State, I refer to my recommendations in my last message, because I see no cause to change or add to them, and no reason to doubt their propriety and correctness.

THE ELECTION LAW.

I need not attempt to impress upon you the duty of so providing by law as to secure fair and honest elections in the State. During the past year two very important elections have occurred. That in August was for Executive and County officers, for members of the Legislature, and for members of Congress. That in November was for Presidential electors. It is charged by both of the respective political parties, that frauds were committed to an extent, if true, that imperatively demands very material changes and improvements in the election laws of the State. To some features of the present law I invite your special attention.

First. It requires the ballots to be on white paper and without device. Why this requirement should be made, I have been unable to conceive, and no one has been able to suggest a plausible reason for it. Large numbers of the voters are unable to read. They are liable to be deceived by dishonest and evil disposed persons imposing upon them tickets, which they do not desire to vote, and the names upon which are not those they intend. To prevent this kind of fraud upon

illiterate voters, it has always been the custom of parties to use paper of different colors, or to distinguish their tickets by some device. Besides, the advantage to such voters as are unable to read, the use of colored paper or devices on the tickets makes it more difficult for dishonest poll holders to substitute one ticket for another in passing them into the boxes, or to make a false count when they are taken from the boxes in the presence of by-standers. It seems to be well established, especially in the August elections, that in many counties, and often in several precincts in the same county, there were frauds practiced to an extent which could not have occurred had they not been facilitated by this feature of the election law.

Second. The challenging of registered voters on the day of election, at the precinct where they are duly registered, ought not to be allowed, and in this respect a change in the law ought to be made. Such challenges in the recent elections were in many cases made captiously, and on evidently frivolous grounds and for the purpose of so delaying and retarding the election as to prevent many from getting an opportunity of depositing their ballots within the hours prescribed for voting. This has been practiced mainly at precincts where there is a large number of colored voters and where the white voters are almost entirely of one party.

Third. The illiterate voters of the State were greatly confused at the August election by being compelled to vote upon four separate pieces of paper and in four separate boxes. It is difficult to conceive any good reason why this requirement should be kept in the law. At a very large number of the precincts votes were put, by accident or by design of the poll-holders, into the wrong boxes, and were rejected in the count. In this way many citizens were, in effect, disfranchised. It is noticeable that at almost all the precincts, where this occurred to any considerable extent, there were large numbers of colored voters who were unable to read, and therefore could not assort and deposit their ballots themselves. There are other features of the law to which I called the attention of the last Legisla-

ture in my message, to which I would respectfully refer your honorable body.

Any feature in the law calculated to attain a valuable result may be submitted to, for the sake of such result, although it may inconvenience or bear hardly upon the illiterate voter. Even when it opens the door to possible fraud and imposition, if the main object to be attained is necessary to a fair election, and cannot be as well attained in any other way, it may be better not to make a change. But in those features, and especially in the first, where no possible good can be obtained or suggested, an impression is produced upon the people that the purpose is to open the way for fraud and unfair practices upon certain classes of voters.

I have deemed it my duty to call your attention particularly to this subject, because it is reported, and believed by many, that the frauds practiced in the elections this year, under those features of the law, reached many thousand voters. Such an impression produces dissatisfaction and discontent among the people, and brings reproach upon the laws and law-makers of the State.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The last General Assembly proceeded to apportion Senators and Representatives. It is exceedingly doubtful whether they had any right to do so, at that time, and whether the present Legislature has not been chosen in violation of the Constitution of the State. I do not now propose to raise so grave a question, but simply to call your attention to some of the details of the Act.

The Constitution provides that "*each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory.*"

In the present apportionment this *unmistakeable* provision

of the Constitution is palpably disregarded. Two distinct elements are required to enter into the formation of "*Senate Districts*." First, they "*shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants*." Secondly, they "*shall at all times consist of contiguous territory*."

The first requirement is disregarded in the present apportionment to an extent that could not possibly have been inadvertently done. By it *thousands* of the people are without due and lawful representation in the Senate, and are virtually disfranchised. It is difficult to express, in becoming language, what every honest man in the State must feel, when he considers the facts and circumstances attending so plain a disregard, not only of the Constitution itself, but of the right of the people to fair and impartial representation. I deem it my imperative duty, without reserve, to lay the matter before you in detail, that the reproach may rest where it properly belongs, and in the confident hope and belief that this General Assembly will, by prompt action, show to the country its appreciation of what is just and proper, and give full and rightful weight to the manifest voice and will of the people.

The entire population of the State, by the census of 1870, is *one million seventy-one thousand four hundred and fifty*, making *twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine* inhabitants, the exact number each Senate District should contain, if perfect exactness could be attained. But the Constitution does not require perfect exactness. It requires an approximation "*as nearly as may be*." This approximation can, in all cases, be very nearly attained by grouping counties together, and when some of the more populous counties must be embraced in a district, by making it large enough to take more than one Senator, thus equalizing and giving weight to every large excess in a county. Eight of the districts in the present apportionment have allotted to them two Senators each, instead of one. But this appears not to have been done in scarcely a single locality, where it was necessary to secure an approximation to equality in the number of inhabitants.

The Convention, which ordained the former apportionment, had only the census of 1860 for a guide. The changes wrought by the war, in the relative population of the counties and sections of the State, rendered the *data* of the census of 1860 unreliable. In consequence of this, some inequality occurred which was disclosed by the census of 1870. To correct this inequality was the only plausible reason alleged for hastening, under doubtful authority, a new apportionment. It is remarkable that the new apportionment, undertaken for such reason, should be made more unequal and unfair than the one it was intended to correct. Having the census of 1870 before them, it is difficult to conceive how it was possible for the last Legislature to mistake so grossly and to fail so entirely in respecting the Constitutional provision, designed to protect the most essential and fundamental of all popular rights, that of equal representation.

I will, for preciseness of demonstration, call attention to a few of the very many glaring instances that may be found throughout the new apportionment. I select, for this purpose, ten of the forty-two districts. In this ten, are included three of the eight double districts, in order to show that they were not made double for the purpose of approximating equality in population. Bearing in mind that 21,429 is the *ratio* of population, required by the Constitution to be approximated "*as nearly as may be*," the startling violation of this requirement may be seen at a glance.

There is allotted to the

1st District, Population 50,015, 2 Senators.

10th " " 33,686, 2 Senators.

24th " " 33,610, 2 Senators.

18th " " 35,617, 1 Senator.

23rd " " 15,708, 1 Senator.

12th " " 27,978, 1 Senator.

14th " " 16,436, 1 Senator.

3rd " " 27,699, 1 Senator.

17th " " 16,897, 1 Senator.

31st " " 17,414, 1 Senator.

By grouping these districts in various ways, the total disregard of the ratio of population, viz: 21,429 which the Constitution requires to be approximated "as nearly as may be," becomes still more glaring. There is allotted to the

1st District, Population 50,015, 2 Senators.

3rd " " 27,699, 1 Senator.

12th " " 27,978, 1 Senator.

18th " " 35,617, 1 Senator.

" — —

Total population, 141,309 5 Senators.

10th District, Population 33,686, 2 Senators.

14th " " 16,436, 1 Senator.

17th " " 16,897, 1 Senator.

23rd " " 15,708, 1 Senator.

24th " " 33,610, 2 Senators.

31st " " 17,414, 1 Senator.

— —

Total population, 133,751, 8 Senators.

Thus it appears that a population of 141,309 is allotted but *five* Senators, while another population of only 133,751 is allotted *eight* Senators. The ratio for the *five* is 28,261, while the ratio for the *eight* is only 16,719. According to the ratio required by the Constitution to be approximated, the five Senators would be increased to six, with an excess of 12,735 population, while the eight would be reduced to six with an excess of only 5,177.

There is allotted to the

3rd District, Population 27,699, 1 Senator.

12th " " 27,978, 1 Senator.

18th " " 35,617, 1 Senator.

— —

Total population, 91,294, 3 Senators.

14th District, Population 16,436, 1 Senator.

17th	"	"	16,897,	1	Senator.
23rd	"	"	15,708,	1	Senator.
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total population,			49,041,	3	Senators.

Thus it appears that a population of 91,294 is allotted but *three* Senators, while another population of only 49,041 is also allotted *three*. The ratio for the first three is 30,431, while the ratio for the other *three* is *only* 16,337. According to the ratio, required by the Constitution to be approximated, the first three would be increased to four with an excess of 6,572 population, while the other three would be reduced to two with an excess of 6,183. The ratio applied to the three representing the 49,641 population would, if applied to the other three, increase them to five with an excess of 9,609. There is allotted to the

10th District, Population	33,686,	2	Senators.
24th “ “	33,610,	2	Senators.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total population,	67,296	4	Senators.

12th District, Population	27,978,	1	Senator.
18th “ “	35,617,	1	Senator.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total population,	63,595,	2	Senators.

Thus it appears that a population of 63,595 is allotted but *two* Senators, while another population of *only* 67,296 is allotted *four*. The ratio for the two is 31,797, while the ratio for the four is *only* 16,824. According to the ratio required by the Constitution to be approximated, the two would be increased to *three* with a deficiency of only 692 population, while the four would be reduced to three with an excess of 3,009. There is allotted to the

18th District,	Population	35,617,	1 Senator.
23rd	"	15,708,	1 Senator.

According to the ratio applied to the 23rd District, the 18th would be entitled to two Senators and have an excess of 4,199 population.

In the history of the government, it has sometimes occurred in more than one of the States, that, in the midst of high party excitement, the laying off of Districts for representatives has been more or less unfairly done. But such unfairness consisted in grouping together territory, and forming districts in grotesque shapes, for the purpose of securing the vote of party majorities, supposed to exist in certain localities. The palpable disregard of the amount of population, in violation of express law and the consequent disfranchisement of *thousands* of the people, has seldom, if ever before, been ventured upon anywhere. Heretofore, this unfairness has been confined to Congressional Districts, laid off under the requirements of acts of Congress. While all laws, both State and national, should be strictly observed, the requirements of the Constitution, which legislators take a solemn oath in no respect to violate, might be supposed to be too sacred to be wilfully disregarded, however high and bitter party excitement might run.

The requirement that each Senate District shall "consist of contiguous territory" has been technically complied with in the new apportionment. But it can hardly be said that the spirit of the law has been observed. In several instances some of the counties, composing the districts, only touch at their corners. Such an evasion of the evident *intent* and policy of the Constitution, ought to be avoided in all cases. The new apportionment for the House of Representatives is, in many respects, though in less degree, subject to the same animadversion as that for Senators. But I refrain from details, because the facts are within your reach, and attention having been called to the one, inquiry will necessarily be aroused as to the other.

Viewed in a party aspect, the result of the unlawful and unfair apportionment has been to give one party a large majority in the Legislature, at an election in which the other party, in

the popular vote of the State had a majority of thousands, not only in the vote for State officers, but greater still in the aggregate for Senators and Representatives in our Legislature and for members of Congress. This circumstance has given prominence, not only in the State, but in the whole nation, to that which we must all regret, and which will blur the history of the State with reproach.

I recommend that the Legislature take such action on this subject as shall remove this scandal from our statutes, and make the apportionment conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The disregard of equality and fairness in the new apportionment for members of Congress, under the census of 1870, is little less striking than that for members of the Legislature. With a population of 1,071,450, North Carolina is allowed eight members of Congress. The ratio which should be approximated as nearly as possible for each Congressional District is 133,931 inhabitants. In the present apportionment

The First District has 122,811 inhabitants.

"	Second	"	"	150,936	"
"	Third	"	"	143,564	"
"	Fourth	"	"	139,786	"
"	Fifth	"	"	122,831	"
"	Sixth	"	"	139,003	"
"	Seventh	"	"	119,318	"
"	Eighth	"	"	133,201	"

It will be observed that the second District has 31,618 more inhabitants than the seventh, and has an excess of 17,005 over the regular ratio. The extraordinary, inconvenient and most grotesque shape of this second District precludes all pretence that convenience of territory entered in the slightest degree into the motive for disfranchising 17,000 of its people. The same may be said of nearly all the other Districts. Their

shape cannot be characterized otherwise than as absurd and ridiculous.

The second District has an excess of 17,005; the third District an excess of 9,633; the fourth an excess of 5,855 and the sixth an excess of 5,072. The first District has a deficiency of 11,120; the fifth a deficiency of 11,100; the seventh a deficiency of 14,613. A mere glance at the map of the State is sufficient to convince any one that no consideration of contiguity or compactness of form could possibly have entered into the motive for creating instances of such unprecedented excess and deficiency in the population of the Districts.

Under this apportionment one party has elected five members out of eight, when the other party, in the aggregate vote for members, had a popular majority of over three thousand. This flagrant result shows how little the will of the people has been respected, and how much their rights have been denied. Taken in connection with the disparity in population, and the ridiculous forms in which the districts had to be laid off to produce it, the result is doubtless sufficient to challenge the *prompt* and *corrective* attention of this General Assembly. But it has attracted the attention of the whole country by the grossness of the outrage upon popular rights, and has given weight to the impression that demoralization, lawlessness and dishonesty pervades the government of some of the Southern States, no matter what party may chance to have the ascendancy for the time being. It is hoped, for the character of North Carolina, that the present Legislature will be able and willing to remove such impression, so far as regards *this* State, by fairness, moderation and a strict observance of whatever is just and right and becoming the representatives of a free and virtuous people.

PENITENTIARY.

It is not within my power to lay before you any official information with regard to the State prison, for the reason that those who have it in charge have not deemed it necessary to

make any report of their transactions to me. I take it for granted, however, that they will undertake to inform your honorable body of the progress of the work and of the management and condition of the Institution. I deem it my imperative duty, nevertheless, to state that rumors, to which I cannot turn a deaf ear, because of the frequency of their repetition and the sources whence they emanate, are in circulation to the effect that the treatment of some of the convicts has been inhuman, and that punishments have been inflicted which were both cruel and unusual, and which call for a rigid and searching investigation. It is needless to specify instances of barbarous treatment, or to give the names of the unfortunate victims, as it would only tend to bring reproach upon the State and make our neighbors wonder that such cruelties could have been committed or tolerated in a civilized or christian land. If the Legislature shall deem it proper and expedient to institute an enquiry as to the truth or falsity of these rumors, so as to apply a corrective if needed, it will afford me pleasure to give such information as I have upon the subject to a proper committee, and to furnish it with such reputed facts as have been furnished to me.

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The management of the Institution for these unfortunate classes of our citizens, has, for the last twelve months, been under the direction and control of a Board of Trustees, appointed by the General Assembly, and not by the Executive of the State. Believing it to be my duty, under the Constitution, to appoint the custodians of this Institution, and being satisfied that the Legislature, by making the appointment of Trustees, had usurped powers not delegated or intended to be delegated to it, but had encroached upon the duties, rights and powers of the Executive Department of the State, and being established in that belief by a solemn decision of our Supreme Court, in the case of Clark and others against Stanly and

others, to be found in the 66th volume of the North Carolina Reports, I discharged what I believed, and still believe, to be my bounden duty, by appointing a Board to take charge of this Institution. The persons appointed by me endeavored to get control, and with that view made a demand upon those in possession for the keys, property and effects, and upon their refusal to surrender, brought suit in the Superior Court of Wake County to determine conflicting rights. This suit was decided at the last term of said Superior Court adversely to the legislative appointees, and has gone up, by appeal, to the Supreme Court of the State, and is there awaiting a final determination. If the party, in possession of this Institution, shall deem it proper to report to your honorable body, through the Executive of the State, it will give me pleasure to transmit their report, without thereby recognizing, or intending to recognize, the legality or validity of their right to occupy the places they now hold, or to administer the offices they now claim.

In making appointments of agents to take charge of the reformatory and charitable institutions and also of the public works, in which the State owns an interest, I earnestly desired, and endeavored to remove them out of the arena of politics, by placing good men of different political persuasions upon the various boards; but it grieves me to inform the Legislature that this effort at reconciliation did not meet with the favor it merited, and which I still believe it ought to have secured. The people never intended that our railroads and charitable and penal institutions should be made subservient to party interests; and much to my mortification I have been made to appear as using them in the interest of *one* party only, because my proffers to *another* party were repelled by those upon whom I sought to confer a portion of the honor and responsibility of administering these public institutions. In whatever aspect the matter may be viewed, I have the satisfaction to know that my conscience is easy, and assures me that no censure can rightfully attach to me.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The annual report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, the worthy and efficient Superintendant, shows the operations at the Insane Asylum to have been conducted with marked success and unusual ability. The whole number of patients treated is considerably in excess of most former years, and the Institution has been crowded to its utmost capacity, and notwithstanding every effort to extend its benefits to as many of our unfortunates as possible, numbers have necessarily been turned away for the want of room. It is estimated that there are quite as many insane persons within the State outside of the Asylum in need of immediate care and treatment as are within, enjoying its benefits and advantages. This afflicted and dependent class of our population are upon the principles of christian charity as well as by the provisions of our State Constitution, recognized as the wards of the State whose duty it is, not only as a matter of philanthropy, but also of political economy, to provide for their early treatment and speedy restoration to health and usefulness. This can only be done by an increase of accomodation, and to secure that end I recommend the establishment of a branch Asylum at some accessible point in the Western portion of the State where pure air and good water abounds, and where the necessaries of life are to be found in profusion and at a low price. The finances of the Institution, according to the report, have been managed with a proper regard to economy. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was less than usual, and will not be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures. I commend the report of the Superintendent to your careful consideration for the information it imparts relative to the subject of insanity, and refer you to it for a detailed statement of the affairs and management of the Institution.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Although our debt is so great and our finances in such a deplorable condition, yet I cannot refrain from recommending the Legislature to extend its kindly aid to the work known as the "Marion and Asheville Turnpike," (traversing the counties of McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, Buncombe, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes and Caldwell,) already chartered and partially completed. The counties through which the line of this road is located, embrace as fine a region as can be found in North Carolina. The soil is rich and fertile—the water-power unsurpassed in America—the climate salubrious and healthy; it stands unrivalled for fruit; the grasses spring spontaneously from the earth, affording pasturage for herds upon every hill and in every dale—and it is peopled by as hardy, as hospitable and as true a population as can be found under the sun. Comparatively little has been done for this people, and they now come before you and ask only a small boon at your hands—the completion of the highway which your predecessors promised them should be built. They do not ask millions for a railroad; they know you are not able to give that; but they do ask, aye, *demand*, that you appropriate a few thousand dollars to enable them to transport their produce to market and afford them an outlet from their mountain fastnesses to the commercial marts of the world. If this road shall be speedily finished, it will so increase the resources and so enhance the value of property in the counties through which it passes, that in an incredibly short time *thousands* of dollars will flow into the public treasury where now only *hundreds* are realized; and during the hot and sickly season, our people, living in localities less favored for health, will flock to the beautiful mountain country and spend their time and their money among our own people rather than resort to a distant land, at a much heavier expense, and to a climate less beneficial to the suffering invalid. For these considerations, and for many others which might be enumerated, I earnestly urge upon you the great propriety, I may

say, the absolute necessity of making a liberal appropriation to this work.

SWAMP LANDS.

There are probably half a million of acres of swamp lands yet remaining in possession of the Board of Education. No new sales have been effected; but the Board has contracted with a company for the development of one of the largest bodies of these lands, (white oak swamp, about 85,000 acres in extent,) on such conditions as it is hoped will bring it into market; and the success of this enterprise, of which there is a good prospect, will, it is believed, lead to others of a similar character and to the speedy utilization of this valuable, but hitherto unavailable resource of the educational fund.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For the progress of this work, its mode of operations and results, you are referred to the accompanying reports of the State Geologist, and especially to the more compendious report now in press, and which will soon be laid before you. The publication of these reports is awaited with much interest by the immigrant and capitalist, who are dependent upon them for that exact and detailed knowledge of the resources and capabilities of the State upon which all their calculations and procedure are based, and nothing can more effectually and immediately promote the influx of population and capital than the developments of the survey as its progress reveals, its growing collections illustrate, and its official reports authenticate to the world the existence of extensive mineral resources, which are everywhere in demand as the essential materials of the most important industries, and of the broadest agricultural capabilities and climatic adaptations. It is a matter of encouragement and congratulation that the dissemination of such information is already producing important results in the recent

settlement amongst us of many intelligent and enterprising strangers, and in the setting on foot of several extensive undertakings which are likely to result in the early development of some of our most valuable mineral deposits, and in the inauguration of new manufacturing industries on a large scale. But the most immediate and important bearing of the work of the survey is exerted upon the agricultural interests of our people, and it is in this view especially that it deserves every encouragement at your hands, and if practicable, an enlargement of the scope of its operations, as upon the improvement of our agriculture manifestly depends all solid and substantial progress and prosperity of the State, and no one recognizes more clearly than the intelligent farmer the necessity of more effective methods of applying their industry to the soil and to the utilization of such means of improving it, as intelligence, experience and advanced science may bring to light and render available.

IMMIGRATION.

I have but little to add to what was said in my last annual message on the subject of immigration, and beg to refer you to it as containing my present views. I cannot, however, pass the subject by without insisting that early and efficient measures be adopted to induce a portion, at least, of the great tide of immigrants to locate in North Carolina. There is no part of the habitable globe more inviting to those seeking a home. Heretofore, many have been deterred from settling among us by feelings of insecurity to their persons and property, instilled into their minds by reports of the unsettled condition of the State; the result of the bitter political animosities which existed and prevailed to an alarming extent among our own people. This unhappy state of affairs, I am rejoiced to believe, is fast passing away, and the good messenger of Peace is once more spreading his balmy wings over our stricken State. May God speed the day, when we shall all dwell together in unity and love, and "unwarped by party rage," live like brothers.

It is surprising to see how much has been accomplished in the way of inducing strangers to settle in our State, by a few enterprising individuals, having no means at their command, except such as was furnished from their own purses. They deserve all praise for their industry and perseverance in this laudable and patriotic enterprise, and are entitled to receive liberal aid and encouragement from the State, whose prosperity and glory they are striving to build up and perpetuate. I deem it necessary only to direct your attention to this subject in order to insure your co-operation and to secure material aid for its advancement and success.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC STATUTES.

The General Assembly, at its last session, appointed Hon. William H. Battle, a commissioner, to collate, digest and compile all the public statute laws of the State, and to distribute them under such titles, divisions and sections as he may think proper. He accepted the appointment and has performed the duty assigned him, with signal ability and care, and I herewith submit to you the result of his labors. It has been out of my power to give the work a thorough examination, but in looking over it cursorily it appears to me to have been faithfully executed. A revisal of the public statutes is much needed at the present time, and I hope and believe that the present compilation will meet the public expectation and favor. The change which was made in our fundamental law by the adoption of the Constitution of 1868; the abolition of the distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity, and of the forms of such actions and suits, and the reduction of them into one form of action, besides the adoption of an entire new code of civil procedure, and the many statutes which have been enacted to carry these changes into effect, have necessarily tended to produce more or less of confusion in our statute law. A well executed revisal must have the effect to remove this difficulty and make the statute law more plain and easy to be understood.

The report which the commissioner has made to me, and which I herewith transmit to you, will show the plan upon which he has proceeded in making his revisal, and how he has executed it. I recommend its adoption, with such amendments as you may think proper to make, and then to order its publication at as early a day as practicable.

The last section of the statute under which the commissioner has acted, provides that he shall be allowed until this meeting of the General Assembly to complete the duties assigned him, and as a compensation for his services, that he shall be entitled to sell copies of the work until he shall be paid fifteen hundred dollars. This postpones his pay for services already rendered, until an additional and most important part of the work, to-wit: the preparation of it for publication shall have been completed. Considering that he has performed all the duties which can be performed on the work until your body shall make provision for its publication, I recommend such a change in the law as to allow a fair and liberal compensation to him and his clerk for their services, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The business of Insurance, Fire and Life, has reached such vast proportions, covering over \$7,000,000,000 of fire risks in the United States, and over \$4,000,000,000 of life risks, that, in my opinion, it is the duty of the State to exercise over them some supervisory authority. Such immense sums are paid by our citizens annually, causing quite a drain in the resources of the State, that it appears to me protection to policy holders should be provided by law, not only should an efficient remedy exist to force the insuring companies to a prompt fulfillment of their obligations, but they should be compelled to furnish to the public reliable information as to their financial condition.

In many, perhaps most of the States, provision is made for protecting their citizens. Annual statements are required,

showing the capital stock, assets, liabilities, income, investments, receipts, expenditures, policies in force, and expired, &c., &c.; in fine, every item needed to show the actual condition of the company effecting insurances. Power is given to stop the operations of any company, which is shown not to be in a healthy condition. An officer is charged with the duty of enforcing these provisions. In some States the duty is imposed on the Auditor, Secretary of State, or other existing officer, but generally a special officer is created, the expense of which are defrayed by the companies. The National Insurance Convention of the United States, held in New York in 1871, composed of delegates from almost every State; of those most conversant in the science of insurance, have recommended the passage of a general insurance law, a copy of which, prepared with great care and at some length, is herewith submitted for the information of the General Assembly. If the Assembly declines to go into general legislation on the subject, I recommend that attention should at least be given to the consideration of a law authorizing policy holders to bring defendant companies into court by an easily, available process. Certainly our citizens should not be compelled to resort to the tribunals of distant States, in case redress is refused them.

The exercise of State supervision over insurance companies has been attended with the happiest results. They have been stimulated and forced thereby to greater carefulness in action, to more sedulous study of the principles of the science; unsafe and fraudulent companies have been exposed and crushed, and the vast benefits flowing from these beneficent institutions have wonderfully extended among all classes.

RAILROADS, CANALS, &C.

No reports have yet been made to me relative to the management, condition or finances of any of the railroads and canals in which the State owns an interest, consequently I am unable to impart any official information which will be of prac-

tical value, or which will materially aid in any legislation that may be deemed necessary with regard to them. I hope it may be in my power to get such information soon as will enable me to address a special message to you on this subject. In the meantime, I think it advisable to call your attention to a rumor, which has obtained some circulation, but concerning which I have no reliable information, to the effect that it is contemplated by the company having possession of the North Carolina Railroad, to alter its gauge from Charlotte to Greensboro', so as to make it conform to that of the Richmond and Danville Road, and different from that of the other North Carolina roads. If this contemplated change be made, it will, in my opinion, be detrimental to the interests of the State and will injuriously affect the people for whose benefit the road was built, and may make it a Virginia, rather than a North Carolina highway. There will necessarily be a transshipment of passengers and freight going from one portion of our State to another, at considerable inconvenience and expense, while passengers and freights going out or coming into the State, will not be subjected to either additional expense or trouble. As a North Carolinian, I protest against having our interests or comforts made secondary or subservient to those of any other State or people. Let us first accommodate our own people, who have been taxed to build our road, and *then* be as obliging to others as circumstances will permit. I therefore respectfully suggest that this matter be looked into, and that you so legislate as to prevent any hurt to North Carolina.

MILITIA.

I desire to reiterate to you, what I said twelve months ago to the General Assembly, upon the subject of the militia. I consider it a reproach to the State that we have no well-regulated militia, nor any law on our statute book under which it can be organized and made effective. In the event of invasion or insurrection, we are powerless and at the mercy of the in-

vaders and insurgents ; in fact, we are not in condition, nor can we be, with the present militia law, to even quell a riot, stop a rout, or disperse an unlawful assemblage of any considerable number of persons. I again respectfully, but earnestly, urge that some efficient steps be taken to put the State in a better condition for defence and for the surer protection of the people.

The attention of your honorable body is invited to the report of our worthy Adjutant General ; and his recommendations and suggestions are commended to your favorable consideration. To properly organize the militia will require much time and labor, and the service of one skilled in military affairs will be needed. It is not to be expected that any one, fit for the work, will undertake it for the inadequate salary now attached to the office, and I therefore recommend a fair and reasonable compensation be allowed the Adjutant General, at least until the militia is fully and thoroughly organized.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

On the 17th day of April, 1872, Hon. C. C. Pool tendered his resignation as Judge of the First Judicial District, which was accepted, and Hon. Jonathan W. Albertson was appointed on the 18th of April to succeed him.

Jonathan W. Albertson, Esq., Solicitor for the First Judicial District, resigned said office on the 18th day of April, 1872, and on the 19th Willis Bagley, Esq., was appointed his successor.

Hon. Robert P. Dick, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned his office on the 20th day of June, 1872. No one has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy.

John A. Richardson, Esq., Solicitor for the Fourth Judicial District, died in June, 1872, and Edward Cantwell, Esq., was appointed in his stead on the 20th of August following.

Stephen Lassiter, Esq., member elect to the House of Representatives from the county of Lenoir, died on the 16th of September. An election to fill the vacancy was ordered and held on the 5th day of November.

Harrison Frazier, Esq., a member elect to the House of Representatives from Randolph county, died on the 11th of October. An election to supply the vacancy was ordered and held on the 5th of November.

It may not be inappropriate, nor out of place in this connection, to notify the General Assembly of the great loss the State has sustained by the recent demise of the Rev. James Reid, who was chosen at the August election as Superintendent of Public Instruction. This bereavement will be deeply felt and sincerely deplored by a large circle of personal friends, of all parties and both races, throughout the State. Those who know him best will most keenly feel the sad affliction. It may be truly said of him, that a warm friend, a genial companion, a good man, and an exemplary christian has gone to rest.

REPORTS.

Herewith are transmitted the reports of the heads of the various State Departments and others, to which your attention is most respectfully invited, and the suggestions therein contained are commended to your serious and patient consideration.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

In an appendix attached to this communication will be found the pardons, reprieves and commutations of punishment, which have been granted since my last annual message, with the reasons fully set forth, which prompted the exercise of executive clemency in each case.

CONCLUSION.

Having discharged the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I hope in a manner partially, if not entirely accepta-

ble to your honorable body, I take leave of you for the present, by offering to you the assurance that every effort on your part to build up the resources of our State, and increase her prosperity, and perpetuate her good name, shall receive my most hearty co-operation.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

Executive Department, Raleigh, Nov. 18th, 1872.

NOTE.—Since writing that portion of the foregoing message which pertains to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, a report has been made to me of its condition, &c., which is herewith transmitted.

T. R. C.

APPENDIX.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1872.

1. THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, white, Buncombe county, convicted of larceny at the Fall Term, 1869, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned November 28, 1871. Williams was a young man about 21 years of age, who had served out his term of imprisonment with the exception of one day. On his petition, and the recommendation of Dr. W. G. Hill, physician, and M. A. Bledsoe and W. M. Boylan, acting directors of the Penitentiary, a pardon was granted him, that he might be restored to all the rights of citizenship.

2. JIM COPPEDGE, colored, Anson county, convicted of murder at a Special Term, 1871, and sentenced to be hanged. Sentence commuted December 14, 1871, to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. This convict was a mere boy, who was convicted of the murder of J. W. Redfearn. His stepfather and brother were executed for the same murder. On account of his tender age, coupled with the fact that he was led into participation of the crime by his stepfather and older brother, with whom he lived, on the petition of many citizens of the county, and the Judge who tried the case, the death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

3. WILLIAM KEARNEY, white, Granville county, convicted of assault and battery at August Term, 1871, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the jail of Granville

county. Pardoned December 9, 1871, on the certificate of Dr. Hicks that the health of the prisoner had been much impaired by three months' imprisonment, and on the recommendation of a number of leading citizens of the county.

4. J. B. FLETCHER, white, Wilkes county, convicted of larceny at the Spring Term, 1870, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned December 15, 1871, on the recommendation of a majority of the jury which sat on the case, the Solicitor who prosecuted, and a large number of his neighbors and leading citizens of the county.

5. WILLIS PENDER and ALLEN PENDER, colored, Edgecombe county, convicted of larceny at the Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the jail of Edgecombe. Pardoned December 20, 1871, on the recommendation of many influential citizens of the county.

6. JAMES HARGETT, colored, Gaston county, convicted of murder at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to be hanged. Commuted to imprisonment for ten years in the Penitentiary, January 6, 1872. The petitioner was under 18 years of age; he and deceased (both colored) were employed as railroad hands; a dispute arose as to the right of the petitioner to enter the shanty where both boarded, when he struck deceased with a billet of wood, causing death. Deceased at the time of the blow was raising an ax threateningly and cursing the accused. The petition was numerously signed by the best citizens of the county and the Solicitor who prosecuted.

7. WISEMAN OLOY, white, Yadkin county, convicted of manslaughter at Spring Term, 1869, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned January 6, 1872. The Prisoner was over sixty years of age, and slew the deceased while both were under the influence of liquor. During the Summer of 1870, while at work on the Penitentiary grounds grading, the earth caved in on him, causing a comminuted fracture of the leg, after which he was unable to do any

work. Dr. Hill also certified to his general bad health. The petition was signed by the Judge who tried the case, the county officers of Yadkin and a number of prominent citizens.

8. JACOB JONES, colored, Perquimans county, convicted of larceny at the Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned January 6, 1872, on the recommendation of the Judge and Solicitor who tried, and many leading citizens.

9. RILEY KIRBY, white, Caldwell county, convicted of larceny at the Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned January 11, 1872, on the recommendation of the Judge, Solicitor and a number of influential citizens of Caldwell.

10. MINGO JONES, colored, Craven county, convicted of manslaughter at the January Term, 1869, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Pardoned January 18, 1872, on the application of the Solicitor and a large number of respectable citizens on the ground that the prisoner was over seventy-five years of age, and had already served over three years.

11. JOHN JONES, JOSEPH HOLLOWELL, EDWARD HOLLY, WASHINGTON HURST and JAMES REDMOND CLARK, colored, Beaufort county, convicted of manslaughter at the Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned January 18, 1872. The prisoners combined to drive the deceased (who was shown to be of bad character for honesty) from the neighborhood. A stick was thrown at deceased a distance of forty steps, which struck him on the cheek bone, inflicting a wound from which he died in about ten days. It was shown that the prisoners entertained no malice towards deceased, but were actuated in the matter by a desire to preserve their reputation and that of their neighborhood. This pardon was recommended by every juror who sat on the case, the presiding Judge, Hon. E. J. Warren, Col. D. M. Carter, Major Thos. Sparrow and others.

12. RANSON POACHER, colored, Wake county, convicted of assault with deadly weapon at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned January 19, 1872, on the recommendation of Judge Watts and Solicitor Cox.

13. JAMES CHANCE, colored, Washington county, convicted of perjury at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Pardoned January 27, 1872, on the recommendation of the presiding Judge and nearly every officer of the county, on the ground of the extremely illiterate and weak-minded condition of the prisoner.

14. JOSEPH ALLISON, JAMES ALLISON and AMBROSE PATTERSON, colored, Iredell county, convicted of larceny at Summer Term, 1870, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned January 30, 1872, on the recommendation of Judge Mitchell, Solicitor Caldwell, and others.

15. WILLIAM Y. KING, white, Warren county, convicted of forgery at Fall Term, 1869, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned February 6, 1872, on the certificate of Dr. Hill as to the bad health of the prisoner, and a petition signed by many good citizens of Warren.

16. ENOS DENNIS, colored, Pasquotank, convicted of an assault with attempt to commit rape at Fall Term, 1869, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned February 12, 1872. The character of the prosecutrix, who was also the main witness, was shown to be bad, while that of the prisoner was proven to be good. The petition was signed by a large number of the most respectable citizens of Eastern Carolina, and the pardon recommended by the Judge and Solicitor who tried the case.

17. RUFUS WISEMAN, colored, Mitchell county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Pardoned February 13, 1872. The prisoner was convicted of killing and concealing an ox, which was destroying the crop of prisoner's employer. The prisoner paid the owner for the ox, and the Judge who tried the case, and

a number of good citizens of Mitchell asked his pardon.

18. JAMES BOWDEN AND LEWIS ADAMS, white, Lenoir county, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned February 16, 1872. The prisoners were convicted on circumstantial evidence of horse-stealing, and in recommending their pardon the Judge and Solicitor say they "have never been entirely satisfied with the finding of the jury." The petition for their pardon was signed by nearly three hundred citizens of Lenoir and Wayne counties—many of them of the highest respectability.

19. HARVEY AVEY, colored, Burke county, convicted of manslaughter at Spring Term, 1870, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned February 28, 1872, on the recommendation of Judge Mitchell, Solicitor Caldwell and a large number of leading citizens.

20. ROWAN STEWART, white, Stokes county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1869, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 14, 1872, on the recommendation of Judge, Solicitor and a number of respectable citizens.

21. DANIEL COOPER, colored, Bertie county, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 14, 1872, on the recommendation of the Judge, Solicitor and a large number of influential citizens, who certified to the previous good character of the accused.

22. BEN. SNEED, colored, Mecklenburg county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1868, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 14, 1872. The prisoner, was a boy aged about 14 years and this was the first offence charged against him. Having served three and a half years, he was pardoned on the recommendation of the Solicitor and a number of citizens.

23. JOHN W. HAMILTON, white, Richmond county, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1870, and sentenced to five

years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 15, 1872. The prisoner was convicted of stealing a horse in daylight at a Scotch fair, while under the influence of liquor. He served one and a half years in the Penitentiary, and while in prison lost the use of one of his hands. His petition was numerously signed by highly respectable citizens of Richmond and Cumberland counties, and two Judges of the Superior Court.

24. JAMES H. PARRISHER, white, Martin county, convicted of felonious slaying at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 21, 1872. The prisoner was keeper of the County Poor-house and the deceased was an insane colored woman under his charge; at times she was very violent and hard to control. The prisoner had occasionally quieted her by getting his gun and threatening to shoot her. While in one of these violent fits it became necessary to chain her, when she seized a stick of wood with the evident intent to use it on the bystanders; the usual resort to the gun was had to frighten her, when, as the petitioner alleges, the gun was accidentally discharged and caused her death. The pardon was recommended by the Solicitor and many leading citizens.

25. SAMUEL A. BARTLESON, white, Lenoir county, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 21, 1872, on the petition of many citizens, recommended by the Judge and Solicitor.

26. SAMUEL FRANKLIN, white, Rockingham, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1869, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 27, 1872, on the recommendation of sundry citizens of Rockingham, approved by the Judge and Solicitor.

27. RICHARD JORDAN and WRIGHT FUTRELL, colored, Hertford county, convicted of the arson of a shuck-house at Spring Term, 1870, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 27, 1872. The petition sets forth that the prisoners were convicted on circumstantial evidence. Their pardon was recommended by a number of citizens, approved by the Judge and Solicitor.

28. JOHN SOLOMANS and MARTIN CHEEK, white, Wilkes county, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1870, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Pardoned March 29, 1872, on the petition of sundry respectable citizens, recommended by the Judge and Solicitor who tried the case.

29. JACOB KING, white, Alexander county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned April 12, 1872, on the petition of a number of citizens of Alexander, indorsed by the Judge and Solicitor.

30. JERRY JOHNSON, colored, New Hanover county, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to one years' imprisonment in County Work-house. Pardoned April 13, 1872. Petition sets forth that the prisoner is in the last stage of consumption, and pardon recommended by the Mayor of Wilmington and the Judge who tried the case.

31. JAMES F. HONEYCUTT, white, Rowan county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1869, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned April 20, 1872. The petition in this case sets forth that the prisoner is a dull, stupid man, and that he had already served over one-half his term. It was gotten up by the Prosecutor and recommended by the Judge and Solicitor.

32. BUCK HAIRSTON, JOHN HAIRSTON AND PHILIP HAIRSTON, colored, Davie county, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1870, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned April 26, 1872, on the recommendation of the Judge and Solicitor.

33. HARRY CLIFTON, white, Craven county, convicted of highway robbery at Fall Term, 1868, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Pardoned May 1, 1872. The prisoner was a sailor, and while under the influence of liquor met one Daniel O'Sullivan, also intoxicated, on the streets of New Berne, and took from him a razor. His pardon was recommended by a number of highly respectable citizens of New Berne and the Solicitor who prosecuted the case.

34. CUFFEE TRICE, colored, Orange county, convicted of assault and battery at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Pardoned May 14, 1872. The petition for pardon sets forth that the prisoner was convicted of an assault on Elizabeth Herndon, who swore that she was awakened at night while in bed in her house by a hand touching her; that in moving her hand (there was no light in the room) it came in contact with some person whom she caught by the hair and lips, when the person attempted to retreat to the door. At the door he pushed her from him without striking her, and left the house. She believed the person to be defendant. The defendant proved by two witnesses that he was at his own house in bed at the hour the assault was made on Mrs. Herndon. The pardon was recommended by C. E. Parrish, Thos. H. Hughes, Jones Watson, A. M. Latta, James F. Brown and John Laws; also, by Judge Tourgee and Solicitor Bulla.

35. JAMES PITMAN, colored, Halifax county, convicted at Fall Term, 1870, of conspiracy, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned May 14, 1872. The defendant was convicted of a conspiracy to poison. The poison was not administered. Cause of conspiracy—jealousy. The pardon was recommended by the Judge who tried the case and many citizens of Halifax, on the ground of the ignorance of the prisoner and the time he had already served in prison for the offence.

36. HEPSY PETERSON and NANCY MACK, colored, New Hanover county, convicted at Spring Term, 1872, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in county workhouse. Pardoned May 15, 1872. The petition sets forth that this was a case of petty larceny, and the first against the parties, and inasmuch as the first named had seven children, dependent on her, pardons were granted on the recommendation of the Mayor of Wilmington, the Judge and Solicitor who tried the case, and a number of good citizens.

37. ABEL HINES and GRANVILLE HINES, colored, Edge-

combe county, convicted of burglary at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned May 17, 1872. The defendants were mere youths, and were convicted with other older persons of entering a store and stealing goods. In consideration of the youth of the parties and their previous good character, and on the application of a large number of the most influential citizens of the county, a pardon was granted.

38. MOSES TURNER, colored, New Hanover county, convicted of larceny at June Term, 1871, and sentenced to five years, imprisonment. Pardoned June 5, 1872. There being some doubt as to whether the defendant stole the articles himself or purchased them after being stolen, and he having proven a previous good character, he was, on the petition of sundry good citizens and the Judge who tried the case, pardoned.

39. COLUMBUS ADAIR, GOVAN ADAIR AND MARTIN BAINARD, whites, Rutherford county, convicted of murder at Fall Term, 1871, of Henderson Court, and sentenced to be hanged. Respited June 6, until July 12, 1872, on which latter day Columbus and Govan Adair were executed. On the recommendation of the Solicitor, who desired to use him as a witness against other parties alleged to have been concerned in the murder, Bainard was further respited until October 18, 1872.

40. JOHN MILLS, colored, Halifax county, convicted of murder at Spring Term, 1872, and sentenced to be hanged. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary June 15, 1872. The Judge, jury and the entire Bar present at the trial, asked that the death penalty be commuted on the ground that the defendant was subject to epileptic fits, and that his "grade of intellect is of so low a character as to render him barely responsible for crime."

41. JOHN DAWSON, colored, Pitt county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned June 17, 1872. Dawson was con-

victed with one Moses Warren (on circumstantial evidence) of stealing some meat. Warren filed an affidavit that he alone was guilty of the larceny and that Dawson had nothing to do with it. Petition numerously signed.

42. MOSES WOODHOUSE, colored, Currituck county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned June 22, 1872. This was a case of petty larceny while under influence of liquor. Having served seventeen months in prison, the Judge, Solicitor and numerous good citizens joined in asking his pardon, believing that the ends of justice have been accomplished.

43. KELLY LUCK, white, Randolph county, convicted of the murder of his wife at Spring Term, 1872, and sentenced to be hanged. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, June 22, 1872. Although the plea of insanity was negatived by the verdict, the Judge (Touree) states "that he should regard his execution as judicial murder." On the certificate of Dr. Byrnes that he has attended Luck and believes him insane, and on the recommendation of the Judge, Solicitor and a number of highly respectable citizens the death penalty was commuted.

44. JOHN COPELAND, colored, Chowan county, convicted of manslaughter at Spring Term, 1869, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned June 24, 1872. The defendant and deceased lived in the same house and had been for a long time intimate friends. They were engaged with other farm laborers, and while endeavoring to get possession of a grain shovel a struggle ensued, when Copeland struck deceased on the head with the implement, causing his death in a few moments. Defendant made no effort to escape, but stood looking at his unfortunate victim and seemed stupefied with horror. He proved an excellent previous character, and his pardon was recommended by the Judge, Solicitor, officers of Chowan county and many leading citizens.

45. J. M. MARSHALL, white, Yadkin county, convicted of adultery at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced at Spring Term,

1872, to four months' imprisonment in county jail. Pardoned June 25, 1872, on the petition of his wife and the recommendation of county officers and other prominent citizens.

46. DOW DEVEREUX, colored, Northampton county, convicted of manslaughter at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned July 3, 1872. It was shown that the homicide was caused by the adulterous intercourse of deceased with defendant's wife, and a pardon was recommended by the Judge, Solicitor, the county officers of Northampton, Hon. D. A. Barnes and others.

47. JOHN H. EVERETT, white, Halifax, convicted at Fall Term, 1870, of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned July 3, 1872. The goods were stolen from the cars of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad while in motion. Petitioner states that he had a wife and seven children dependent on him for a support, and that he had been in prison nearly two years, and if pardoned he would leave the State. The acting directors of the Penitentiary certify to his good conduct while in prison, and his pardon was asked by Dr. W. J. Hawkins, A. B. Andrews, Paul C. Cameron, Jos. B. Batchelor, S. S. Royster, Geo. Little and A. M. McPheeters on the part of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and was approved by Judge Watts and Solicitor Cox who tried the case, and also by numerous good citizens of Halifax.

48. NAT CALDWELL, colored, Mecklenburg, convicted of murder at Spring Term, 1872, and sentenced to be hanged. Respited July 22, 1872, until August 23, 1872, on the application of Solicitor Bynum, that he might be used as a witness against other parties implicated in the murder. He was executed August 23, 1872.

49. HENRY MATTHEWS, white, Burke county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned August 6, 1872. This was a case of petty larceny, and the defendant being unable to give

bail was in jail for some considerable time prior to his conviction, and served nearly two years in the Penitentiary. Judge Mitchell, Solicitor Caldwell, and many highly respectable citizens unite in saying "we are of opinion that public justice will be satisfied, and that the prisoner should be properly pardoned."

50. JOE SCALES and CHARLES ROBERTSON, colored, Stokes, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Pardoned August 26, 1872. The Prosecutor, Judge, Solicitor, and a number of county officers and citizens recommended their pardon, on the ground that the defendants had large families in a destitute and suffering condition.

51. HENDERSON MARTIN, colored, Forsythe, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1870, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Pardoned August 26, 1872. The defendant was convicted of stealing ten pounds of beeswax. The petition sets forth that he has a wife and four small children in destitute circumstances, and having served half his term, the county officers, Judge, and a number of prominent citizens recommended his pardon.

52. ALFRED GARRETT, colored, Rowan, convicted of the larceny of two bushels of corn at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned August 26, 1872. Having served out over half his time, the Judge, Solicitor, and a number of prominent citizens asked his pardon on behalf of his wife and several helpless children.

53. GREEN KENT, colored, Wilson, convicted of assault and battery at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary. Pardoned September 14, 1872. The defendant, 18 years old, lived with and worked for his father. The father attempted to correct his son, when the latter resisted and struck his father. The father was not injured, and the son remained with and worked for his father until sent to the State Prison. After serving a year in the Penitentiary, on the petition of the

father and a number of leading citizens, and the recommendation of Judge Clarke and Solicitor Sherrard, who tried the case, he was pardoned.

54. ALLEN ADAMS, colored, Wilson, convicted at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Pardoned September 4, 1872. The petition sets forth that the defendant was a partial idiot, and for many years afflicted with epilepsy; that in the day time, near a residence, in view of the occupants he made an assault on a colored girl with intent to commit rape. A number of highly respectable citizens who have known the defendant for several years state that they "do not believe that he was at the time capable of knowing the nature of the crime he attempted to commit," and "believing that the ends of justice have been fully accomplished," ask his pardon. Application approved by the Judge and Solicitor.

55. JERE FORBES, colored, New Hanover, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1869, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Pardoned September 4, 1872, on the application of many citizens on the ground that he had served half his term, and was the sole support of his aged parents. Approved by Judge and Solicitor.

56. GENERAL FRANKLIN, white, Mitchell, convicted of assault and battery at Spring Term, 1872, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail. Pardoned September 4, 1872, on the application of numerous citizens, who stated that the health of the prisoner was very feeble. Application approved by Judge.

57. LUCIUS GRIFFICE, white, Wake, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned September 7, 1872. Petition sets forth that the defendant had been in the Penitentiary over one and a half years, and that his health was bad. Pardon recommended by a number of citizens, Judge and Solicitor.

58. ISAAC LINNIS, white, Surry, convicted of bigamy at Fall Term, 1871, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Pardoned October 1, 1872. Dr. Hill certified that the prisoner was suffering from frequent attacks of hemorrhage from the lungs; that his health had been very bad ever since his admission into the Penitentiary, and that it was gradually growing worse, and that further imprisonment would endanger life. Petition indorsed by Judge.

59. JOHN GUDGER, colored, Buncombe, convicted of assault at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Pardoned October 1, 1872, on the recommendation of Judge Cloud and a number of highly respectable citizens of Haywood county, who were familiar with the character of the defendant.

60. HENRY KELLY, colored, Brunswick county, convicted at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for the larceny of one chicken. Having served one and a half years in prison, contracted consumption, and his family, consisting of a wife and five children, having been sent to the poor-house on account of the withdrawal of his support, he was, on the recommendation of Judge Russell, Solicitor Cantwell, the Mayor of Wilmington and others, pardoned.

61. HENRY GARRARD, colored, Wake county, convicted of larceny at January Term, 1871, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Pardoned October 14, 1872, on the recommendation of ten of the jurors who tried the case, the Judge and others.

62. ROBERT P. SMITH, white, Wilkes county, convicted of assault and battery at August Term, 1872, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Pardoned October 23, 1872, on the recommendation of Judge Mitchell, Solicitor Caldwell and a large number of prominent citizens of Wilkes.

63. HENRY HARRISON, colored, Craven county, convicted of larceny at Spring Term, 1871, and sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. Pardoned October 23, 1872, on the recommendation of Judge Clark, Solicitor Sherrard and others.

64. JAMES F. JOHNSON, colored, Alleghany county, convicted of larceny at Fall Term, 1870, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The petitioner being a mere youth, and probably seduced into the crime by older persons, Judge Mitchell, Solicitor Caldwell and a number of officers and citizens of Alleghany asked for his pardon. Pardoned Oct. 31, 1872.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of pardons granted,	73
Number of respites granted,	4
Number of commutations granted,	4

Of those pardoned, twenty-five were whites and forty-eight 48 colored.

Of those respited, three were whites and one colored.

Of those whose sentences were commuted, one was white and three colored.

Of the pardons granted, 42 were convicted of larceny, 10 of manslaughter, 6 of assault and battery, 2 of assault with intent to commit rape, 2 of burglary, 2 of arson, 1 of forgery, 1 of highway robbery, 1 of felonious slaying, 1 of conspiracy, 1 of perjury, 1 of assault with deadly weapons, 1 of adultery, 1 of receiving stolen goods, and 1 of bigamy.

Ordered to be Printed.

STONE & UZZELL, State Printers and Binders.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 13th, 1872.

HIS EXCELLENCY, TOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I respectfully submit my annual report of the operations of this Department for the fiscal year ending with September 30th, 1872.

The usual statements are also given.

The general statement and summary statement of educational and public funds show balances in Treasury as follows:

Educational Fund,	-	-	-	-	\$61,270 56
Public Fund,	-	-	-	-	52,870 96
					<hr/>
Total,					\$114,141 52

Statements A and B show the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Education.

Statements C and D show the receipts and expenditures of the Public Fund.

Statement E contains an exhibit in detail of the bonded debt of the State.

Total old debt,	\$ 8,378,200
Issued under Funding Act of 1866,	2,417,400
Issued under Funding Act of 1868,	1,721,400
Issued since the late war, not special tax,	4,848,045
Special tax bonds,	11,407,000
Issued during the war for internal improvement purposes,	1,128,000
<hr/>	
Total principal,	\$29,900,045

The acts authorizing the issues of special tax bonds have been repealed by the act of March, 8th 1870, but I do not feel at liberty to omit them from my report.

Statement F exhibits in detail the amount of interest due on the bonded debt of the State, amounting to \$6,781,422.15.

Statement G shows the stocks held by the State, total nominal value \$21,707,500; and of bonds of corporations, total nominal value, including interest due thereon, \$4,848,000.

The bonds issued by the State for the payment of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company have been declared, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, in the case of *Swasey vs. the North Carolina Railroad Company* and others, to be secured by a lien on the State stock in that Company, and the dividends have been ordered to be devoted to paying the interest of said bonds.

I respectfully bring to the attention of the General Assembly the importance of a speedy arrangement with the public creditors. The good name of the State is suffering

from the delay, while the accumulation of interest is becoming more and more burdensome. The public creditors have shown the utmost patience in waiting for such return to prosperity as will enable the State to resume the payment of interest. I venture to repeat the recommendation which I made twelve months ago, that a Commission be appointed to confer with the creditors and make terms of adjustment. It cannot be disguised that the question is one of great difficulty. Any action by the General Assembly which would not meet the approval of the people of the State would be unadvisable, because such action would, in a short while, be reversed. But a fair settlement which the people would concur in, would be a great public benefit, worthy of the most earnest attention of the General Assembly.

It cannot be denied that the people are at least at present opposed to paying large taxes. While some counties and towns have a fair measure of prosperity, many others are still in a state of great depression. A large tax would amount to the confiscation of the lands and other property of the tax payers.

I am reluctantly brought to the conclusion, after an extended intermingling with the people during the past Summer, that the public creditors will do well to consent to liberal terms of compromise, both of the old debt and the new.

Such have been the losses of our people, such the derangement of the labor question, that nearly all private creditors have been glad to accept less than their obligations called for. Few have demanded principal and interest in full. Still fewer have obtained payment if demanded.

The people claim that the public creditor should abate something of his demands in a proportion to approximate at least the destruction of the property of the State. Not only have the citizens been largely deprived of their means of paying taxes, but generally the stocks subscribed for by the State and for which the public debt was incurred, (with the exception of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad

Company, the dividends of which must be, as said before, applied specially to pay the interest on the bonds issued for that Company,) bring no dividends into the Treasury.

I much fear, while I do not apprehend repudiation *in name*, that such delay will be incurred as will make the accumulated debt so large that there will be an indisposition to touch it, that non-action will lead to final refusal to pay. I earnestly hope this will not be the case, but I feel it my duty to suggest this danger to the creditors. It would be best for all parties to look the difficulties squarely in the face and make a full and final settlement by converting all the out-standing issues into a consolidated debt on which the interest would be paid without failure. In my opinion, the creditors would be willing to accept such an issue in satisfaction of their claims, provided too great a loss should not be inflicted on them, and certainly in view of the constitutional obligations, as well as regard to the honor and good name and material interests of the State, the General Assembly should meet them half way.

I think it best not to suggest to the General Assembly a specific proposition, because not being authorized to make enquiries with such view, I have not consulted with the creditors on the subject. If, however, any proposition shall be under consideration by the General Assembly, I will always be ready favorably to express my views, if desired.

I think it not only just, but eminently expedient that such adjustment, if made, should include the "special tax" bonds. Many of them, it is true, were disposed of by the officers of companies to whom they were entrusted under circumstances which amounted to notice that all was not right. Prudent men knew at once from the reckless manner in which the bonds were sold, and the price they commanded, that neither the State nor the company was getting any benefit from the sale. And many were sold after the State had ordered their return into the Treasury. But still there were bonds honestly disposed of and the proceeds

went into our public works. There can be no good reason assigned why these latter should not be treated as just claims against the State.

Again, the bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes, nearly all of which are in the hands of our own citizens, not having been used in any way "in aid of the rebellion," but valueless in their present shape because they were issued in war times, should be recognized and compromised.

When such final adjustment shall be made it will no doubt be supported by the good men of all parties and will be acquiesced in by the people.

The Attorney General and myself, in pursuance of the directions of the act of 1st of February, 1872, chapter 93, entitled "An act for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds with which such stocks were obtained, and for other purposes," caused full advertisement to be made inviting proposals from holders of our bonds to exchange them for stocks as authorized. One offer now on file was made for \$500,000 stock in the Western Railroad Company, other than that exchanged with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co. The offer does not state what particular bonds are proposed to be delivered in exchange and as there are various classes, issued during the war and since, for the Western Railroad Company, we deem it best not to accept the offer until we learn definitely what bonds will be tendered. To our letter of enquiry dated Oct. 10th, 1872, there has been, as yet, no reply.

The Revenue act on the whole, is working well. It appears, however, from the letters written to this office that many tax payers either find it difficult to understand, or do not care to understand, that all their property, real, personal, credits, &c., on hand the 1st of April, must be listed and that the only exemption is \$200 worth of certain specified articles.

It is abundantly evident that it is necessary to have a very

small exemption if fraud and deceit be sought to be avoided.

Some small discrepancies in the "machinery act" will be brought to the attention of the Committee on Finance.

PENITENTIARY.

The tax levied for the erection of the Penitentiary and support of the convicts was exhausted by the end of the fiscal year notwithstanding the small amount of work carried on. The amount to be paid in the current fiscal year will be likewise small. To prosecute this work vigorously will require a considerably larger levy.

Very respectfully,

D. A. JENKINS,

State Treasurer.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1st, 1871,			\$ 215,473 12
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,	\$ 46,000 81		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,	654,476 21		
			700,477 02
			915,950 14
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,	173,275 92		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,	628,532 70		
			801,808 62
Balance of Educational and Public Funds, October 1st, 1872,			\$ 114,141 52

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, October 1st, 1871,	\$188,545	67		
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,		46,000	81	
				234,546 48
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,				173,275 92
Balance in Treasury of Board of Education October 1st, 1872,				\$61,270 56
The above balance embraces Principal,			\$ 7,088	51
Income,			54,182	05
				\$61,270 56

PUBLIC FUND.

Balance in Public Treasury October 1st, 1871,	26,927	45 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,	654,476	21		
			681,403	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872.			628,532	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance of Public Fund October 1st, 1872,			\$52,870	96

STATEMENT A.

EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS.

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1871. Oct.	Entries Vacant Lands, Sales of Swamp Lands, (Interest,) Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties, Tax on Retailers, Tax on Polls,	\$ 430 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 627 26 \$1,057 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 1,513 50 501 05 806 08 — — —	2,820 63
Nov.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties, Tax on Polls, Tax on Auctioneers, Tax on Retailers,	414 13 257 22 — — — 671 35	322 52 97 8,579 94 — — —	—
Dec.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties, Tax on Auctioneers,	907 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ 491 69 — — 1,398 97 $\frac{1}{4}$	— — — 135 75 —	8,954 91

STATEMENT A.—(Continued.)

	PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1871.				
Dec.	Tax on Polls,		\$ 690 23	
	Navigation Dividends,		250	
	Tax on Retailers,		18,339 88	
				19,415 86
1872.				
Jan.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,			
		3,006 22		
		2,029 76		
				5,035 98
Feb.	Tax on Retailers,			
	Entries of Vacant Lands,			
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,			
		573 65		
		327 67		
				227 35
	Tax on Retailers,			
				901 32
March.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,			
		302 89½		
		107 39		
				410 28½
April.	Interest on Deposits,			
	Entries of Vacant Lands,			
	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,			
		174 04		
		1,038 50		
				400 88
				1,212 54

May.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	238 09½ 130 70	368 79½		421 87	
June.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	516 14 193 15	709 29		\$ 32,715 67	13,285 14¼
July.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	166 17½ 657 17	823 34½		32,715 67	\$ 46,000 81¼
Aug.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	139 63 142 91	282 54			
Sept.	Entries of Vacant Lands, Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties,	199 90 213 55	413 45			
	Interest on United States Coupon Bonds, and Premium,					
	Total,		\$13,285 14¼			
	Amount of receipts (principal) for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,					
	Amount of receipts (income) for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872,					
	Total receipts,					

STATEMENT B.

EDUCATIONAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	PRINCIPAL.	INCOME.
1871. Oct.	Common Schools,	10,072 06½
Nov.	Common Schools, Poll Tax Refunded,	9,748 44 152 58 9,901 02
Dec.	Common Schools, Transfer to Public Fund,	12,780 86 12,866 00 13,790 71
1872. Jan.	Common Schools,	10,766 98
Feb.	Common Schools,	
March.	Common Schools, Expense Account. Poll Tax Refunded, Investment in United States Coupon Bonds,	69,688 55 43 1 05 69,732 60
	\$16,218 75	

April.	Common Schools, Poll Tax Refunded,	16,126 65	16,283 93	7,645	16,283 93
May.	Common Schools,	157 28			
June.	Common Schools, Poll Tax Refunded,	2,697 65	2,748 95		2,748 95
July.	Common Schools,	51 30	1,778 57		1,778 57
Aug.	Common Schools,		1,283 25		1,283 25
Sept.	Poll Tax Refunded,		188 10		188 10
Total,		\$16,218 75	\$157,057 17½		

STATEMENT C.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1871.				
Oct.	Public Taxes,	\$	4,227	20
	Taxes for Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf & Dumb and the Blind,		1,532	62
	Penitentiary, (spec'l taxes),		2,298	88
	Tax to provide for casual deficiency in Treasury,		1,915	72
	Land redeemed,		242	51
	Drummers' license tax,		450	
	Tax on Telegraph Compa- nies,		404	48
	Tax collected by distress,		60	
	Blank books and Stationery		68	25
	Tax on Seals,		3	50
	Tax on Insurance Compa- nies,		788	25
	Contingencies,		1	25
				11,992 66
Nov.	Public Taxes,		122,777	83
	Taxes for Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf & Dumb and the Blind,		40,087	22
	Penitentiary, (spec'l taxes),		60,861	19
	Tax to provide for casual deficiency in Treasury,		50,711	85
	Blank books and Stationery		1,071	50
	Tax on Insurance Compa- nies,		662	41
	Land redeemed,		63	76
	Drummers' license tax,		1,550	
	Tax on Seals,		16	50
	Tax on Bank Dividends,		399	
	Tax on Telegraph Compa- nies,		2	36
	Quarantine Regulations,		95	
				278,293 62
Dec.	Public Taxes,		148,176	41
	Taxes for Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf & Dumb and the Blind,		46,639	30

STATEMENT C.—(Continued.)

1871. Dec.	Penitentiary, (spec'l taxes,)	71,615	49		
	Tax to provide for casual deficiency in Treasury,	59,645	52		
	Blank books and Stationery	834	25		
	Tax on Insurance Compa- nies,	192	42		
	Drummers' license tax,	150			
	Transfer from Educational Fund,	86			
	Tax on Seals,	142	50		
	General Assembly,	10			
	Quarantine Regulations,	242	25		
				327,734	14
1872. Jan.	Public Taxes,	7,401	89		
	Taxes for Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf & Dumb and the Blind,	2,399	31		
	Penitentiary, (spec'l taxes,)	3,601	20		
	Tax to provide for casual deficiency in Treasury,	3,001	01		
	Drummers' license tax,	100			
	Land redeemed,	39	43		
	Blank books and Stationery	56	70		
	Tax on Corporations,	25			
	Moneys refunded—(Insane Asylum Expense acct.,)	81	25		
	Tax on Attorneys' License	684			
	Tax on Telegraph Compa- nies,	15	94		
	Tax on Express Companies,	349	25		
	Tax on Seals,	95			
	Tax on Insurance Compa- nies,	1,971	78		
	Rent of State Property,	160			
				19,981	76
Feb.	Land redeemed,	11	25		
	General Assembly,	13	60		
	Drummers' license tax,	100			
	Tax on Corporations,	25			
	Tax on Seals,	46	50		

STATEMENT C.—(Continued.)

1872.				
Feb.	Tax on Insurance Companies,	765	97	
				962 32
March.	Drummers' license tax,	200		
	Land redeemed,	159	99	
	Tax on Corporations,	50		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	272	92	
	Tax on Seals,	23	50	
	Tax on Lotteries, Beneficial Associations, &c.,	500		
	General Assembly,	10		
	Contingencies,	10		
	Funding,	41	50	
				1,267 91
April.	Drummers' license tax,	200		
	Land redeemed,	131	40	
	Tax on Seals,	200		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	3,462	82	
				3,994 22
May.	Drummers' license tax,	550		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	1,294	88	
	Public Printing,	3,338	59	
	Tax on Seals,	5		
	Tax on Corporations,	25		
	Sales of State Property,	359	30	
				5,572 77
June.	Land redeemed,	36	65	
	Drummers' license tax,	600		
	Tax on Corporations,	25		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	76	79	
	Tax on Seals,	28		
				766 44
July.	Land redeemed,	86	48	
	Drummers' license tax,	200		
	Tax on Seals,	7		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	1,436	29	
				1,729 77

STATEMENT C.—(Continued.)

Aug.	Land redeemed,	85	03	1,283	06
	Drummers' license tax,	100			
	Quarantine Regulations,	20			
	Tax on Telegraph Compa- nies,	137	28		
	Tax on Seals,	100			
	Tax on Insurance Compa- nies,	840	75		
		<hr/>			
Sept.	Land redeemed,	65	68	892	54
	Drummers' license tax,	300			
	Tax on Express Companies,	189	14		
	Tax on Insurance Compa- nies,	337	72		
			<hr/>		
		<hr/>			
				\$654,476 21	

STATEMENT D.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1871.					
Oct.	Auditor's Department,	\$	225		
	Capitol Square,		7	50	
	Commission on Fraud				
	and Corruption,		168	80	
	Convict Account,		360	30	
	Dep't of Pub. Intruction,		375		
	Executive Department,		1,437	50	
	Fugitives from Justice,		493	90	
	Geological Survey,		1,250		
	Idiots and Lunatics,		150		
	Insane Asylum, (expense				
	account,)		120	50	
	Institution of Deaf and				
	Dumb and the Blind,		3,000		
	Judiciary,		9,130		
	Public Printing and				
	Binding,		9		
	Quarantine Regulations,		340		
	Sheriffs for settling,		71		
	State Department,		500		
	State Library,		50		
	Sup't of Capitol,		187	50	
	Treasury Department,		1,312	50	
	Weights and Measures,		50		
	Contingencies,		614	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					\$ 19,853 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov.	Adjutant General,		75		
	Agricultural Societies,		1,500		
	Capitol Square,		30		
	Commission on Fraud and				
	Corruption,		112	60	
	Convict Account,		1,366	25	
	General Assembly,		655	60	
	Idiots and Lunatics,		1,017	08	
	Insane Asylum, (support				
	account,)		10,000		
	Insane Asylum, (expense				
	account,)		113	65	

STATEMENT D---(Continued.)

1871.					
Nov.	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	\$ 7,000			
	Judiciary,	1,670			
	Money overpaid and refunded on account of redemption of Land sold for Taxes,		2 55		
	Penitentiary,	20,000			
	Public Printing,	6			
	Quarantine Regulations	160 50			
	Sheriffs, settling taxes,	1,568 40			
	State Library,	50			
	State Loans and Interest	125,200			
	Contingencies,	2,070 75			
				\$ 172,598	38
Dec.	Adjutant General,	25			
	Auditor's Department,	312 50			
	Capitol Square,	76 50			
	Commission on Fraud and Corruption,	770 70			
	Convict Account,	1,334 99			
	Fugitives from Justice,	17 50			
	General Assembly,	39,976 40			
	Idiots and Lunatics,	1,486			
	Impeachment Trial,	79 40			
	Insane Asylum, (support account,)	10,000			
	Insane Asylum, (expense account,)	414 85			
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,500			
	Judiciary,	1,145			
	Penitentiary,	20,440			
	Public Charities,	11			
	Public Tax Refunded .	135 01			
	Quarantine Regulations	1,541 66			
	Resolutions of General Assembly,	158 20			
	Sheriffs for settling,	1,736 60			
	State Department,	250			
	State Library,	63			

STATEMENT D---(Continued.)

1871.				
Dec.	State Loans and Interest	\$30,800		
	Sup't of Capitol,	187 50		
	Contingencies,	1,901 95		
				\$ 114,363 76
1872.				
Jan.	Adjutant General,	75		
	Auditor's Department,	537 50		
	Capitol Square,	23 50		
	Convict Account,	756 33		
	Dep't. Pub. Instruction.	375		
	Dep't Public Works,	100		
	Executive Department,	1,437 50		
	General Assembly,	14,979		
	Geological Survey,	1,250		
	Idiots and Lunatics,	1,988 61		
	Impeachment Trial,	122 40		
	Insane Asylum, (support account,)	33,707 67		
	Insane Asylum, (ex- pense account,)	229 50		
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	3,500		
	Judiciary,	10,669 98		
	Penitentiary,	5,516 42		
	Presidential Election,	100		
	Pub. Print'g and Bind'g,	346 95		
	Public Tax Refunded,	125 51		
	Quarantine Regulations,	564 64		
	Resolutions of General Assembly,	3,750		
	Sheriffs, settling Taxes,	199		
	State Department,	250		
	State Library,	146 50		
	Treasury Department,	1,312 50		
	Weights and Measures,	50		
	Contingencies,	5,641 31		
				\$ 87,754 82
Feb.	Agricultural Societies,	50		
	Appropriation for Arti- ficial Limbs,	50		

STATEMENT D—(Continued.)

1872. Feb.	Commission to investigate charges of Fraud and Corruption,	\$ 60		
	Convict Account,	1,847	50	
	Copying Laws,	831		
	Fugitives from Justice,	71	60	
	General Assembly,	25,628	20	
	Geological Survey,	1,000		
	Idiots and Lunatics,	575		
	Impeachment Trial,	25		
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	5,000		
	Judiciary,	1,574		
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company,	806	86	
	Penitentiary,	7,000		
	Public Printing,	1,018	50	
	Public Tax Refunded,	28	93	
	Quarantine Regulations,	41		
	Resolution of General Assembly,	100		
	Sheriffs, settling Taxes,	31	30	
	State Library,	265	73	
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	
	Contingencies,	2,051	57	
				\$ 48,118 69
March.	Auditor's Department,	225		
	Capitol Square,	51		
	General Assembly,	10		
	Geological Survey,	1,000		
	Idiots and Lunatics,	265	27	
	Insane Asylum, (expense account,)	225	75	
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	5,000		
	Judiciary,	429	30	
	Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company,	137	43	
	Penitentiary,	15,000		

STATEMENT D—(Continued.)

1872.				
March	Public Printing,	\$ 2,220	87	
	Public Tax Refunded,	70		
	State Department,	250		
	State Library,	80	85	
	Sup't of Capitol,	62	50	
	Resolution of General			
	Assembly,	3	90	
	Contingencies,	2,344	06	
				\$ 27,375 93
April.	Adjutant General,	75		
	Auditor's Department,	312	50	
	Capitol Square,	43	25	
	Cherokee Lands,	90	10	
	Convict Account,	75	27	
	Council of State,	8		
	Department Public In-			
	struction,	375		
	Executive Department,	1,437	50	
	General Assembly,	135		
	Idiots and Lunatics,	150		
	Insane Asylum, (ex-			
	pense account,)	138	70	
	Institution Deaf and			
	Dumb and the Blind,	12,500		
	Judiciary,	10,159	73	
	Penitentiary,	15,000		
	Pub. Printing and Bind-			
	ing,	1,857	95	
	Quarantine Regulations,	210		
	State Department,	250		
	State Library,	36	75	
	Sup't of Capitol,	150		
	Treasury Department,	1,312	50	
	Weights and Measures,	50		
	Contingencies,	4,789	17	
				\$ 49,156 42
May.	Capitol Square,	35		
	Distributing Laws,	242	25	
	Fugitives from Justice,	200		
	General Assembly,	135		
	Geological Survey,	500		

STATEMENT D—(Continued.)

1872.				
May.	Idiots and Lunatics,	\$	540	
	Insane Asylum, (sup-			
	port account,)		15,000	
	Insane Asylum, (ex-			
	pense account,)		194	10
	Judiciary,		945	
	License Tax Refunded,		50	
	Marion and Asheville			
	Turnpike Company,		204	39
	Penitentiary,		10,000	
	Pub. Printing and Bind-			
	ing,		6,594	82
	Public Tax Refunded,		550	09
	State Library,		63	50
	Contingencies,		1,560	90
				\$ 36,815 05
June.	Capitol Square,		28	75
	Commission to investi-			
	gate charges of Fraud			
	and Corruption,		4	50
	Distributing Laws,		310	
	Fugitives from Justice,		150	
	General Assembly,		100	
	Idiots and Lunatics,		233	86
	Insane Asylum, (ex-			
	pense account,)		174	
	Judiciary,		1,636	55
	Penitentiary,		10,000	
	Pub. Printing and Bind-			
	ing,		1,074	51
	Public Tax Refunded,		28	86
	Resolution of General			
	Assembly,		70	
	State Capitol,		500	
	State Department,		250	
	State Library,		83	
	Sup't of Capitol,		62	50
	Contingencies,		561	95
				15,268 48

STATEMENT D.—(Continued.)

1872. July.	Adjutant General,	75		
	Auditor's Department,	537	50	
	Capitol Square,	35		
	Convict Account,	187		
	Department Public In-			
	struction,	375		
	Departm't Public Works	150		
	Distributing Laws,	292	25	
	Geological Survey,	500		
	Idiots and Lunatics,	1,850		
	Judiciary,	11,052	57	
	Public Printing and			
	Binding,	1,309	29	
	State Department,	250		
	Superintendent of Capi-			
	tol,	125		
	State Library,	154	60	
	Treasury Department,	1,312	50	
	Institution Deaf and			
	Dumb and the Blind,	11,250		
	Insane Asylum, (sup-			
	port account,)	7,500		
	Insane Asylum, (ex-			
	pense account,)	313	25	
	Contingencies,	722	86	
				37,991 82
1872.	Capitol Square,	43	75	
	Convict Account,	61	41	
	Distributing Laws,	252		
	Executive Department,	1,437	50	
	Geological Survey,	250		
	Idiots and Lunatics,	900		
	Insane Asylum, (ex-			
	pense account,)	112	65	
	Insurance Tax Refunded	100		
	Jndiciary,	635		
	Public Printing and			
	Binding,	284		
	Public Tax Refunded,	190		

STATEMENT D.—(Continued.)

1872.					
Aug.	Quarantine Regulations,	139	83		
	Resolution of General Assembly,	3,022	90		
	State Library,	108	25		
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50		
	Weights and Measures,	50			
	Contingencies,	1,162	20		
				8,811	99
Sept.	Auditor's Department,	225			
	Capitol Square,	35			
	Distributing Laws,	280			
	Executive Department,	1,437	50		
	Idiots and Lunatics,	291			
	Insane Asylum, (expense account,)	153	15		
	Judiciary,	260			
	Penitentiary,	5,000			
	Public Printing and Binding,	292	02		
	Quarantine Regulations,	420	66		
	State Department,	250			
	State Library,	50			
	Superintendent of Capitol,	87	50		
	Treasury Department,	1,312	50		
	Weights and Measures,	50			
	Contingencies,	279	65		
				10,423	98
				\$ 628,532	70½

STATEMENT E,

Showing different Classes of Bonds, issued by State of North Carolina, authority under which issued, date of Bonds, when due, &c., at date of October 1, 1872.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORITY.	DATE OF BONDS.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	WHAT CLASS.	REMARKS.
Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, do. do. do.	Acts of 1848-'49, chap. 89, sec 20, do. do. do.	1849, 1850, 1851, 1852,	1869, 1870, 1871, 1872,	\$ 11,500 14,500 15,000 9,500	\$ 50,500	Registered (Prin. & Int. payable at Treasury,)	Six per cent.
Gaston & Weldon Railroad and Neuse and Tar Rivers, do. do.	Act of 1848-'49, chap. 82, secs. 49 and 51, do. do.	July 1, 1854, January 1, 1855, July 1, 1855,	July 1, 1864, January 1, 1865, July 1, 1865,	2,000 12,000 11,000	25,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,)	Six per cent.
North Carolina Railroad, do. do. do. do.	Act of 1848-'49, chap. 82, sec. 38, do. do. do. do.	January 1, 1853, July 1, 1853, January 1, 1854, July 1, 1854, January 1, 1855, April 1, 1855,	January 1, 1883, July 1, 1883, January 1, 1884, July 1, 1884, January 1, 1885, April 1, 1885,	496,000 481,000 455,000 118,000 305,000 933,000	2,794,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,)	Six per cent.
Fayetteville and Centre Plank road, do. do. do. do.	Act of 1854, chap. 82, sec. 4, do. do. do. do.	April 1, 1855, July 1, 1856, April 1, 1857, January 1, 1858, October 1, 1858, July 1, 1858,	April 1, 1875, July 1, 1876, April 1, 1877, January 1, 1878, October 1, 1878, July 1, 1878,	19,000 9,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 5,000	45,000	Conpons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,)	Six per cent.
Fayetteville & Warsaw plank road, do.	Act of 1854, chap. 201, secs. 1 and 2, do.	July 1, 1855, January 1, 1857,	July 1, 1875, January 1, 1877,	4,000 6,000	10,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,)	Six per cent.

Tar River,	Act of 1851-'55, chap 82, sec. 6,	January 1, 1856,	January 1, 1856,	\$	\$	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.)	Six per cent.
Iocane Asylum, do. do. do.	Act of 1854, chap. 3, do.	January 1, 1856, April 1, 1857, January 1, 1858, January 1, 1859,	January 1, 1856, April 1, 1857, January 1, 1858, January 1, 1859,	24,000 7,000 1,000 29,000	15,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.)	Six per cent.
	Act of 1856, chap. 5, Act of 1856, ch. 2, sec. 10,	July 1, 1859,	July 1, 1859,	10,000	71,000		
	Act of 1854, chapter 232, sec. 5, do.	January 1, 1856, January 1, 1857, July 1, 1857, October 1, 1857,	January 1, 1856, January 1, 1857, July 1, 1857, October 1, 1857,	513,000 239,000 233,500 366,000	1,851,500		
	Act of 1856, chap. 74, Act of 1856, chap. 76,	April 1, 1857, April 1, 1859,	April 1, 1857, April 1, 1859,	227,000 97,000	324,000		
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, do. do. do.	Alb-Marle & Chesapeake Canal, do.	April 1, 1857, April 1, 1859,	April 1, 1857, April 1, 1859,	191,000 95,000 100,000 1,320,000	1,706,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York.)	Six per cent.
	Western Railroad, do. do. do.	April 1, 1859, January 1, 1860, October 1, 1860, April 1, 1860,	April 1, 1859, January 1, 1860, October 1, 1860, April 1, 1860,	189,000 90,500 99,000 50,000	1,706,000		
	Act of 1858-'59, chap. 28, Act of 1858-'59, chap. 28,	October 1, 1856, July 1, 1857, January 1, 1858, April 1, 1858, July 1, 1858, October 1, 1858, January 1, 1859, April 1, 1859, July 1, 1859, October 1, 1859, April 1, 1860, July 1, 1860, October 1, 1860, January 1, 1861, April 1, 1861, July 1, 1861, October 1, 1861, January 1, 1862, April 1, 1862, July 1, 1862, October 1, 1862, January 1, 1863,	October 1, 1856, July 1, 1857, January 1, 1858, April 1, 1858, July 1, 1858, October 1, 1858, January 1, 1859, April 1, 1859, July 1, 1859, October 1, 1859, April 1, 1860, July 1, 1860, October 1, 1860, January 1, 1861, April 1, 1861, July 1, 1861, October 1, 1861, January 1, 1862, April 1, 1862, July 1, 1862, October 1, 1862, January 1, 1863,	189,000 90,500 99,000 50,000 96,500 29,000 77,000 50,000 97,000 148,000 97,000 48,000 65,000 50,000 49,000 800,000 1,323,000	1,706,000		
	Act of 1854, chap, 228, sec. 35, do.	October 1, 1856, July 1, 1857, January 1, 1858, April 1, 1858, July 1, 1858, October 1, 1858, January 1, 1859, April 1, 1859, July 1, 1859, October 1, 1859, April 1, 1860, July 1, 1860, October 1, 1860, January 1, 1861, April 1, 1861, July 1, 1861, October 1, 1861, January 1, 1862, April 1, 1862, July 1, 1862, October 1, 1862, January 1, 1863,	October 1, 1856, July 1, 1857, January 1, 1858, April 1, 1858, July 1, 1858, October 1, 1858, January 1, 1859, April 1, 1859, July 1, 1859, October 1, 1859, April 1, 1860, July 1, 1860, October 1, 1860, January 1, 1861, April 1, 1861, July 1, 1861, October 1, 1861, January 1, 1862, April 1, 1862, July 1, 1862, October 1, 1862, January 1, 1863,	189,000 90,500 99,000 50,000 96,500 29,000 77,000 50,000 97,000 148,000 97,000 48,000 65,000 50,000 49,000 800,000 1,323,000	1,706,000		

STATEMENT E.—(Continued.)

Showing different Classes of Bonds issued by the State, &c.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORITY.	DATE OF BONDS.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	WHAT CLASS.	REMARKS.
Western North Carolina Railroad,	Act of 1854, chap. 228, sec. 35.	October 1, 1868.	October 1, 1898.	340,000			
do	Act of 1868-'69, chap. 7.	October 1, 1868.	October 1, 1898.	4,000,000			
do	Act of 1868-'69, ch. 20.	April 1, 1869.	April 1, 1899.	2,640,000	\$ 10,338,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int., payable in New York.)	Six per cent.
Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,	Act of 1858, chap. 168.	January 1, 1860.	January 1, 1890.	193,000			
do.	do.	July 1, 1860.	July 1, 1890.	192,000			
do.	do.	October 1, 1860.	October 1, 1890.	383,000			
do.	do.	April 1, 1861.	April 1, 1891.	195,000			
do.	do.	April 1, 1861.	April 1, 1891.	50,000			
do.	Act of 1860, chap. 142.	January 1, 1866.	July 1, 1892.	436,000			
do.	Act of 1860, chap. 3.	January 1, 1867.	July 1, 1892.	23,000			
do.	Act of 1867, chap. 5.	April 1, 1869.	April 1, 1899.	3,000,000	4,466,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int.) payable in New York.	Six per cent.
* do.	Act of 1868-'69, ch. 21.	April 1, 1869.	April 1, 1899.				
For certain purposes,	Act of 1858, chap. 43.	April 1, 1859.	April 1, 1889.	327,100			
do.	do.	July 1, 1859.	July 1, 1889.	125,100			
do.	do.	October 1, 1859.	October 1, 1889.	73,100			
do.	do.	January 1, 1860.	January 1, 1890.	339,900			
do.	do.	April 1, 1859.	April 1, 1869.	16,100			
do.	do.	July 1, 1859.	July 1, 1869.	9,800			
do.	do.	October 1, 1859.	October 1, 1869.	13,100			
do.	do.	January 1, 1860.	January 1, 1870.	57,500	1,011,700	Coupons (Prin. & Int.) payable in New York.	Six per cent.
Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.,	Act of 1858, chap. 142, sec. 3.	July 1, 1860.	July 1, 1890.	98,000			
do.	Act of 1854, chap. 5.	July 1, 1855.	January 1, 1865.	21,500			
do.	do.	July 1, 1855.	January 1, 1875.	3,500	93,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int.) payable in New York.	Six per cent.
do.	do.	July 1, 1855.	January 1, 1885.	27,500			
To provide for Funding State D. bt. incurred under Acts passed prior to May 20, 1861,	Act of March, 10, 1866.	January 1, 1866.	January 1, 1900.	2,417,400	52,500	Coupons (Prin. & Int.) payable in New York.	Six per cent. (assumed by the State.)
To provide for Funding					2,417,400	Coupons (Prin. & Int.) payable in New York.	Six per cent.

the matured interest on the Public Debt, Registered Certificates of Literary Fund, Chatham Railroad,	Act of Aug. 20, 1868,	October 1, 1868,	October 1, 1868,	1,721,400	1,721,400	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
	Act of 1867, chap. 68.	January 1, 1867,	Indefinitely,	383,045	383,045	Payable at Treasury, Six per cent.
	Ordinance of Conven- tion 1868, chap. 19,	April 1, 1868,	April 1, 1868,	1,200,000	1,200,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
Williamston & Tarboro *Railroad, do.	Act of 1868-'69, ch. 7,	October 1, 1868,	October 1, 1868,	800,000	800,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
	Ordinance of Conven- tion 1868, chapter 20,	October 1, 1869,	October 1, 1869,	150,000	150,000	
Atlantic, Tennessee & *Ohio Railroad, Penitentiary,	Act of 1868-'69, ch. 31,	April 1, 1869,	April 1, 1869,	147,000	147,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
	Act of Aug. 24, 1868,	October 1, 1868,	October 1, 1868,	100,000	100,000	Coupons (Prin. & Int. payable in New York,) Six per cent.
				\$ 28,772,045		

NOTE. The bonds issued for building the Chatham Railroad, \$2,000,000, have been pronounced unconstitutional by the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Galloway v. the Chatham Railroad, and are therefore omitted in this statement. It is likewise thought that this decision of the Court affects the validity of the "Penitentiary bonds," but in the absence of a direct decision on this question, and of legislation, I do not feel authorized to omit them in this statement. Of the Chatham Railroad bonds herein mentioned \$1,650,000 have been returned. Bonds marked thus [*] are "Special Tax" issues, amount \$11,407,000. Certificate of indebtedness dated 9th day of January, 1872, issued to G. W. and B. K. Diekey, for \$1,500, authorized by resolution ratified 1st of April, 1871, which is "receivable in payment of public dues by them," is not included in above statement of bonded debt.

STATEMENT E—(Continued.)

Bonds issued after May 20, 1861, and prior to the year 1866, for Internal Improvement purposes, which, having been issued during the war, are not marketable.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORITY.	DATE OF BONDS.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	WHAT CLASS.	REMARKS.
Western [Coalfield] Rail- Road,	Act of 1860-'61, chapter 137, sec. 2,	Oct. 1, 1861,	Oct. 1, 1891,	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	Coupons (payable at Treas'y.)	Six per cent.
Western North Carolina Railroad,	Act of 1860-'61, chapter 223, sec. 35,	Oct. 1, 1861,	Oct. 1, 1891,	220,000	220,000	Coupons (payable at Treas'y.)	Six per cent.
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,	Act of 1863-'61, chapter 42,	July 1, 1862,	July 1, 1892,	493,000	493,000	Coupons (payable at Treas'y.)	Six per cent.
Chatham Railroad,	Ordinance of Convention,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,	15,000			
Do.	Par 7,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,	200,000	215,000	Coupons (payable at Treas'y.)	Six per cent. Ex- changed with City of Raleigh \$15,000, and with R. & G. R. R. Co. \$20,000.
	Do.				1,128,000		
					451,230		
					\$ 1,579,230		
				Interest estimated due and unpaid,			
				Total principal and interest,			

STATEMENT E.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT.

	ISSUED JAN. & JULY.	ISSUED APRIL & OCT.	TOTAL.
1st. "Old" or ante-war bonds,	\$ 4,738,800	\$ 3,639,400	\$ 8,378,200
2d. Bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes since close of war, not special tax,	2,626,000	1,739,000	4,365,000
3d. Bonds issued for Funding since close of war,	2,417,400	1,721,400	4,138,800
4th. Bonds and Registered Certificates since close of war for other purposes,	983,045	100,000	483,045
5th. Special Tax Bonds,		11,407,000	11,407,000
Total,	\$ 10,165,245	\$ 18,606,800	\$ 28,772,045
6th. Add Bonds issued after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, for Internal Improvement purposes, not marketable,	708,000	420,000	1,128,000
	\$ 10,873,245	\$ 19,026,800	\$ 29,900,045

INTEREST.

Interest due on first class of Bonds.....	\$ 2,010,768
Interest due on second class of Bonds.....	1,098,600
Interest due on third class of Bonds.....	993,312
Interest due on fourth class of Bonds.....	127,422
Interest due on fifth class of Bonds.....	2,160,090
Interest due on sixth class of Bonds.....	451,230
Total interest due on entire debt.....	\$ 6,781,422

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STATEMENT F,

Showing in Detail the Amount of Bonds Issued, the Purposes for which Issued, and Interest due Thereon.

	BONDS.				INTEREST.			
	"Old" or ante war Bonds.	Bonds issued since close of war, not special tax.	"Special Tax" Bonds.	Total amount of Bonds.	Int. due on "old" or ante war Bonds.	Int. due on Bonds issued since close of war, not special tax.	Int. due on special tax Bonds.	Total amount of interest due.
PURPOSES FOR WHICH BONDS WERE ISSUED.								
Fayetteville & Western Plank road,	\$ 50,500			\$ 50,500	\$ 12,120			\$ 12,120
G. & W. R. R. and Neuse & Tar Rivers,	25,000			25,000	6,000			6,000
North Carolina Railroad,	2,794,000			2,794,000	670,560			670,560
Fayetteville & Centre Plank road,	45,000			45,000	10,800			10,800
Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank road,	10,000			10,000	2,400			2,400
Tar River,	15,000			15,000	3,600			3,600
Insane Asylum,	71,000			71,000	17,040			17,040
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad,	1,351,500			1,351,500	324,360			324,360
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal,	324,000			324,000	77,760			77,760

Western (Coalfields) Railroad,	386,000	1,320,000	1,706,000	92,640		246,900	339,540
Western North Carolina Railroad,	1,136,000	6,640,000	10,338,000	272,640	614,880	1,289,840	2,177,340
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,	1,013,000	3,000,000	4,466,000	243,120	108,720	540,000	892,440
Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	145,500		145,500	34,920			34,920
Chatham Railroad,			1,200,000		288,000		288,000
Williamston & Tarboro Railroad,		300,000	450,000		27,000	56,310	83,310
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad,		147,000	147,000			26,460	26,460
Pennitentiary,		100,000	100,000		24,000		24,000
For Certain Purposes,	1,011,700		1,011,700	242,868			242,808
Issued under Funding Act of March 10, 1866,		2,417,400	2,417,400		580,176		580,176
Issued under Funding Act of August 20, 1868,		1,721,400	1,721,400		413,136		413,136
Registered Certificates issued to Board of Education,		383,045	383,045		103,422 15		103,422 15
Issued for Internal Improvement purposes after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865,	8,378,200	8,986,845	28,772,045	2,010,768	2,159,334 15	2,160,090	6,330,192 15
Interest due on same,			1,128,000				451,230
Total Principal and Interest,			29,900,045				6,781,422 15

STATEMENT C,

OF STOCKS AND BONDS HELD BY THE STATE IN CORPORATIONS.

STOCKS.

	\$	
North Carolina Railroad Company,	3,000,000	Of this amount \$1,000,000 is preferred stock.
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company,	1,266,500	
1. Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Western Division,	6,337,000	Whole amount authorized is \$6,666,600.
Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Eastern Division,	4,254,000	Of this amount \$220,000 were subscribed for October 1, 1861. Whole amount authorized \$4,333,400. The bonds to pay for \$1,000,000 of this stock not delivered, being uncalled for.
3. Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company,	4,000,000	
4. Western Railroad Company,	2,420,000	Whole amount authorized is \$2,600,000.
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company,	350,000	Dividends of this stock are appropriated to the Board of Education.
Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000	
Total,	\$ 21,707,500	

1. The whole of this amount is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.

2. Of this amount \$273,000 is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.

3. The whole of this amount is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.

4. Of this amount \$1,320,000 is in exchange for Special Tax Bonds.

STATEMENT G.—(Continued.)

BONDS.

OF WHAT COMPANY.	DATE OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
City of Raleigh,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,		\$ 14,000	
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,		20,000	
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Co.	January 1, 1860,	January 1, 1890,	\$ 200,000		
do.	July 1, 1860,	July 1, 1890,	200,000		
do.	October 1, 1860,	October 1, 1890,	330,000		
do.	April 1, 1861,	April 1, 1891,	250,000		
do.	July 1, 1862,	July 1, 1892,	520,000		
Interest due on above bonds of W., C. & Rutherford Railroad Company,				1,500,000	By act, ratified December 20, 1866, these bonds were made second mortgage bonds.
Chatham Railroad Company,	April 1, 1868,	April 1, 1898,		842,100	
Interest due on same,				1,200,000	
Williamston & Tarboro Railroad Company,	October 1, 1868,	October 1, 1898,		324,000	
Interest due on same,				300,000	
*Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Co.,				72,000	
Interest due on same,				290,000	
Coupons for int. due by the W. R. R. Co.,	April 1, 1869,	April 1, 1899,		60,900	
Total bonds and interest,				225,000	
Total stocks,				\$ 4,848,000	
Total bonds, interest and stocks,				21,707,500	
				\$ 26,555,500	

* This Company has returned \$1,613,000 of its bonds originally received in exchange for State stock.

STATEMENT H.

ANTE-WAR DEBT DUE—PRINCIPAL.

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.
July 1, 1864,	New York,	\$ 2,000
January 1, 1865,	do.	33,500
July 1, 1865,	do.	11,000
January 1, 1866,	do.	24,000
April 1, 1867,	do.	7,000
January 1, 1868,	do.	30,000
April 1, 1869,	do.	16,100
July 1, 1869,	do.	9,800
October 1, 1869,	do.	13,100
January 1, 1870,	do.	57,500
Registered Certificates, (1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872,)	Raleigh,	50,500
	Total,	\$ 254,500

NOTE.—Of the \$33,500 due January 1, 1865, \$21,500 are Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, assumed by the State.

STATEMENT I.

SHOWING YEARS OF MATURITY OF BONDS NOT DUE, ISSUED PRIOR TO
MAY 20, 1861, AND FROM AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 1866.

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNTS.
1875,	New York,	\$ 26,500
1876,	do.	9,000
1877,	do.	8,000
1878,	do.	15,000
1883,	do.	977,000
1884,	do.	573,000
1885,	do.	1,271,500
1886,	do.	717,000
1887,	do.	1,156,000
1888,	do.	274,500
1889,	do.	1 195,300
1890,	do.	1,655,900
1891,	do.	245,000
1892,	do.	453,000
1896,	do.	99,000
1897,	do.	800,000
1898,	do.	8,981,400
1899,	do.	7,257,000
1900,	do.	2,417,400
Educa. Fund Cer. (indefinitely.)	Raleigh.	383,045
	Total,	\$ 28,517,545

STATEMENT J.

SHOWING ASSETS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

State Coupon Bonds, issued under Funding Act of March 10, 1866, six per cent.,	\$	1,500		
Coupons past due on same,		360		
Issued under Funding Act of August 20, 1868, six per cent.,		21,800		
Coupons past due on same, including October, 1872, Coupons,		5,234		
Coupons past due of other Bonds of the State, not special tax,		291		
Certificate for balance due Board in Funding,		19	30	
Special Tax Bonds,			\$	29,204 30
				450,000
Total State Securities,				479,204 30
United States Securities:				
Fifteen United States Coupon Bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, [gold bearing,]				15,000
Certificates of Indebtedness given by the State to the former Literary Board, as follows, bearing six per cent. interest: Certificate dated June 1, 1867,		320,070	50	
Certificate dated October 24, 1867,		30,273	50	
Certificate dated January 16, 1868,		32,701		
	\$	383,045		
Interest due on above certificates to July 1, 1872,		103,422	15	

STATEMENT J—[Continued.]

Total amount of Certificates and Interest,			\$	486,467	15
Individual Notes, &c.:					
Two notes of R. W. Lassiter, Treasurer University, for loans, \$3,000 each, dated respectively April 12, 1869, and June 17, 1869,	\$	6,000			
One note of same, dated March 26, 1870, embracing two payments, [loan] December 17, 1869, and March 26, 1870,		4,000			
One note of same, for loan, dated May 25, 1870,		3,000			
One note of same, for loan, dated September 16, 1870,		3,000			
Amount of above notes,		16,000			
Interest on first note to October 1, 1872,		624			
Interest on second note to October 1, 1872,		591	50		
Interest on third note to October 1, 1872,		334	33		
Interest on fourth note to October 1, 1872,		301	33		
Interest on fifth note to October 1, 1872,		422	50		
Interest on sixth note to October 1, 1872,		367			
Total Principal and Interest,				18,640	06
Two notes of Wm. G. Perry and others,		714	12		
Interest on same to October 1, 1872,		726	62		
Copies of three notes of J. W. Keeling and others, [original sent for collection,]		2,265			

STATEMENT J—[Continued.]

Interest on same to October 1, 1872,	\$	3,175 58	
Note of D. Edminston & Co.,		1,610 74	
Interest on same to October 1, 1872,		310 05	
Note of W. F. Lewis, [specie,]		8,000	
Interest on same to October 1, 1872,		2,760	
Residue of note of D. P. Bible and S. T. Carrow, [principal,]		40,000	
Interest for one year to October 1, 1872,		2,400	
Total Principal and Interest,			\$ 61,962 11
Total Assets represented by Securities and Notes,			\$ 1,061,274 22
Besides the above, the Board of Education holds certificates of stock as follows:			
Bank of North Carolina,		502,700	
Bank of Cape Fear,		544,400	
			1,047,100

NOTE—The \$15,000 United States Bonds in foregoing statement are an investment by order of Board of Education, under Act of General Assembly 1871-'72, chapter 189.

The note of W. F. Lewis for \$8,000 [specie] was given for the purchase of swamp lands and is past due; but in the absence of any action by the Board of Education releasing said Lewis from the obligation, I do not feel authorized to omit the note in the exhibit of assets.

Doc. No. 3.]

[SESS. 1872-'73

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1872.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
November 13th, 1872.

To His Excellency, TOB R. CALDWELL,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith to you and through you to the General Assembly, the report of this Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1872, embracing the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury during that time, and statistical tables of taxes, polls and valuation of real and personal property, compiled from returns from the several counties of the State made to this Department.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENDERSON ADAMS,

State Auditor.

The following are statements of the contents of this Report :

GENERAL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT A, Page

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Educational Fund.

STATEMENT B, Page

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Educational Fund were derived. Same in detail.

STATEMENT C, Page

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Educational Fund were made. Same in detail.

STATEMENT D, Page

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Fund.

STATEMENT E, Page

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund were derived. Same in detail.

STATEMENT F, Page

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STATEMENT G, Page

Showing the gross amount of Tax for the year 1871, derived from the several subjects of taxation in the counties of the State.

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STATEMENT I, Page

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STATEMENT J, Page

Showing the number and value of horses, mules, jacks, jennetts, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep, in the different counties in the State.

STATEMENT K, Page

Showing the value of farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, stocks in incorporated companies, other personal property, and R. R. franchise in every county in the State.

STATEMENT L, Page

Showing the number of white and colored polls in the several counties of the State, as per returns.

RECAPITULATION. Page

Showing the total value of Real and Personal Property in the State.

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer, October 1st, 1871,			\$ 215,473 12
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1872,	\$ 46,000 81½		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1872,	654,476 21		
		700,477 02½	
		915,950 14½	
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1872,	173,275 92		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1872,	628,532 70½		
		801,808 62½	
Leaving in hands of State Treasurer, October 1st, 1872,		\$ 114,141 52	

1872-'73.]

DOCUMENT No. 3.

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1872.

1871.	October,	\$ 3,877 90½	\$ 10,072 06½
	November,	9,626 26	9,901 02
	December,	20,814 83½	12,866
1872.	January,	5,263 33	13,790 71
	February,	1,375 49	10,766 98
	March,	811 16½	85,951 35
	April,	1,212 54	16,283 93
	May,	368 79½	7,645
	June,	709 29	2,748 95
	July,	823 34½	1,778 57
	August,	282 54	1,283 25
	September,	835 32	188 10
		\$46,000 81¼	173,275 92½

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT B.

EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES
FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE
DERIVED.

County Capitation Tax,	\$	1,818	31
Entries of Vacant Lands,		7,068	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures,		6,216	97
Interest on Deposits,		400	88
“ “ United States Bonds,		421	87
Roanoke Nav. Company, (Dividends,)		250	
Swamp Lands, (Interest)		1,513	50
Tax on Retailers of Spts. Liquors,		28,122	39
Tax on Auctioneers,		188	72
	\$	46,000	81 $\frac{1}{4}$

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS.

1871.					
Oct.	Received of sundry persons during this month on account of entries of Vacant Lands as follows:				
	Wm. Evans,	Alamance County,	\$	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	M. L. Green,	Mitchell “		49	50
	A. J. Rathborn,	Haywood “		9	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. C. Blalock,	Mitchell “		6	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	A. S. Maxwell,	Henderson “		7	
	J. H. Earl,	Polk “		6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Thos. Norfleet,	Edgecombe “		4	05
	S. Lowery,	Mitchell “		5	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
	E. Robeson,	Yancey “		6	50
	D. M. Jones,	Moore “		11	25
	T. J. Coffey,	Watauga “		11	50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871. Oct.			\$	
	J. M. Honck,	Caldwell County		60
	A. M. Gore,	Columbus "		30
	Wm. R. Burl,	Henderson "		10 50
	L. Nelson,	Stokes "		10 75
	Wm. Spivey,	Columbus "		5 12½
	M. J. Best,	" "		12 50
	J. P. Grogan,	Surry "		6 62½
	Jno. Robeson,	Wilkes "		11 25
	R. Horokins,	" "		4
	J. N. McMinn,	Henderson "		4
	Jno. C. Blalock,	Mitchell "		6
	W. J. McDuffee,	Bladen "		30
	D. C. Willis,	Carteret "		6 55
	S. M. Norris,	Columbus "		11 25
	H. B. Cox,	" "		18 75
	J. Horn,	Ashe "		3 12½
	L. Norton,	Richmond "		4 12
	Joel Maise,	Surry "		8
	Wm. Smith,	Cumberland "		8 53
	A. M. Erwin,	Mitchell "		6 25
	Wm. Chambers,	Wilkes "		5 25
	J. N. Cox,	McDowell "		6 68
	A. Cox,	Brunswick "		5 62½
	W. W. Hamblin,	Transylvania "		5 37½
	S. E. Denton,	Burke "		10 25
	A. J. Heart,	Henderson "		10 21
	C. Earp,	Wilkes "		6 25
	W. G. Earp,	" "		6 25
	James Harris,	Pitt "		1 25
	C. Yarborough,	Montgomery "		87½
	Received of sundry Clerks of Superior Courts during this month on ac- count of fines, penalties and forfeit- ures, as follows:			
	E. M. Withers, Clerk Superior Court Gaston county,			29 50
	J. H. C. Bryan, Clerk Superior Court Jones county,			11 15
	N. R. Odom, Clerk Superior Court Northampton county,			22 05
	Thos. A. Ragland, Clerk Superior Court Richmond county,			57

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Oct.	P. T. Massey, Clerk Superior Court Johnston county,	\$	103 77
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		31 35
	R. S. Abrams, Clerk Superior Court Polk county,		29
	D. O. H. W. Gillespie, Clerk Superior Court McDowell county,		10 40
	F. D. Irwin, Clerk Superior Court Burke county,		5
	B. F. Shaw, Clerk Superior Court Warren county,		5
	Eli Sprill, Clerk Superior Court Tyrrell county,		22
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		2 50
	W. N. Allman, Clerk Superior Court Macon county,		23 80
	W. G. Curtis, Clerk Superior Court Brunswick county,		45 82
	G. J. Robinson, Clerk Superior Court Wayne county,		27 50
	H. F. Brandon, Clerk Superior Court Caswell county,		45
	Abram Clapp, Clerk Superior Court Guilford county,		46
	E. M. Stevenson, Clerk Superior Court Alexander county,		19 80
	C. L. Summers, Clerk Superior Court Iredell county,		85 62
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		5
	Received of Thos. N. Jordan, Tax Collector Caswell county, for county capitation tax for the year 1870,		806 08
	Received of Thos. Jordan, Tax Collector Caswell county, for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors,		466 42
	H. W. Mays, Sheriff of Alexander county, for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors,		34 63

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Oct.	Received of S. T. Carrow, balance of 1st and 2d installments of principal, and balance of 1st, 2d and 3d installments of interest on a note of \$50,000, given to Board of Education, for swamp lands purchased of said Board,	\$ 1,513 50
Nov.	Received of sundry persons during this month, on account of entries of vacant lands, as follows:	
	J. M. Honk, Caldwell county,	22 50
	J. M. Honk, " "	50
	Wm. Bridges, Gaston county,	3
	Jacob Kiser, " "	62
	Benj. Culifer, Dare county,	31
	J. M. McLaughlin, Richmond county,	2 75
	P. D. & W. H. Wall, Rockingham county,	12 37½
	R. H. Gambill, Ashe county,	9 37½
	D. W. Watkins, Wilkes county,	10 25
	C. R. Anderson, Mitchell county,	9 50
	G. Earp, Alexander county,	5
	R. E. Webster, Chatham county,	7 62
	W. Berge, Wilkes county,	12 50
	T. Woody, " "	12 50
	G. A. Low, Surry county,	7 25
	J. McKay Robeson, Bladen county,	6 62½
	Wm. D. Hall, Sampson county,	2 25
	J. R. McNeill, Moore county,	8 75
	P. Finger, Catawba county,	12 38
	A. G. Sikes, Tyrrell county,	19 23
	S. G. Vann, Mitchell " "	19 50
	D. Sands and Lucinda Norris, Watauga county,	26 40
	J. Green and A. Elrod, Watauga Co.,	30
	W. W. Gilbert and N. West, McDowell county,	33 30
	G. A. Lowe, Surry county,	11 25
	Jane A. Lewis, Bladen county,	18 60
	J. and H. Young, Buncombe county,	11 25
	A. J. Smith, Brunswick " "	11 25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.				
Nov.	John M. Brown, Wilkes county,	\$	67	05
	J. Yount, Caldwell "		8	50
	J. Bowles, " "		1	
	E. W. Faucette, " "		1	75
	E. W. Faucette, " "		1	62
	Richard Lewis, " "		2	37½
	John Steel, " "		5	
	Received of sundry Sheriffs during this month for tax on auctioneers, as follows :			
	W. W. N. Hunter, Sh'ff Lenoir Co.,		2	28
	R. M. White, " Mecklenb'g "		20	38
	H. White, " Perquimans "			57
	Orlando Hubbs, " Craven "		19	48
	J. S. Johnston, " Rockingham "			70
	R. M. Stafford, " Guilford "		3	61
	Bland Wallace, " Duplin, "		3	57
	John L. Word, " Pasquotank "		2	38
	Received of P. C. Riley, Sheriff of Montgomery county, for 75 per cent. county capitation tax from said county for 1870,			322
	Received of sundry Superior Court Clerks during this month for fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :			
	Geo. Laws, C. S. C., Orange Co.,		11	
	Jas. C. Axley, " " Cherokee "		5	
	H. R. Austin, " " Davie "		19	
	J. M. Siterson, " " Martin "		153	12
	Geo. H. Brown, " " Burke "		50	
	D. Stewart, " " Richmond "		11	
	J. M. Siterson, " " Martin "		8	10
	Received of sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors during this month, for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, as follows :			
	Battle Bryan, Sh'ff Edgecombe Co.,		1,119	07
	W. W. N. Hunter, " Lenoir "		709	05
	J. M. Johnson, " Davie "		118	75
	R. M. White, " Mecklenburg "		812	26
	H. White, " Perquimans "		288	80

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.					
Nov.	Jas. Marshall,	Sh'ff Stanley,	Co.,	\$	74 21
	R. S. Harriss,	" Cabarrus	"		20 41
	J. S. Andrews,	" Jones	"		187 31
	P. C. Riley,	" Montgom'y	"		95 85
	R. M. McMilliam,	" Robeson	"		395 69
	J. P. Cherry,	" Clay	"		7 23
	J. H. Robinson,	" Sampson	"		122 25
	Orlando Hnbbs,	" Craven	"		810 77
	J. S. Johnston,	" Rockingham	"		300 84
	A. Murray,	" Alamance	"		84 21
	J. T. Ferguson,	" Wilkes	"		73 87
	A. J. Murray,	" Haywood	"		48 24
	R. M. Stafford,	" Guilford	"		309 21
	Henry S. Gibbs,	" Hyde	"		98 64
	G. W. McKee,	" Gaston	"		56 84
	Bland Wallace,	" Duplin	"		415 73
	Thos. H. Hughes,	" Orange	"		213 70
	J. Cline,	" Catawba	"		49 50
	B. F. Briggs,	" Wilson	"		474 01
	Thos. Moore, Tax Col.	Greene	"		271 17
	M. Masten,	Sh'ff Forsythe	"		23 75
	R. R. McCall,	" Caldwell	"		67 32
	Martin Walker	" Ruthertford	"		154 38
	J. G. Neal, Tax Col.	McDowell	"		43 23
	W. F. Wassen,	Sh'ff Iredell	"		40 85
	A. S. Hill,	" Cherokee	"		70 68
	John S. Harriss	" Person	"		155 09
	J. H. King,	" Lincoln	"		95
	Abner Aydlett,	" Camden	"		378 86
	John L. Wood	" Pasquotank	"		274 42
	J. G. Williams,	" Chatham	"		118 75
Dec.	Received of sundry persons for entries of vacant lands during this month, as follows:				
	J. W. Eaton,	Stokes	Co.,		1 12½
	C. Evans,	Brunswick	"		12 50
	E. Williams,	Onslow	"		3 62
	John Hutchinson,	Wilkes	"		5 52
	J. M. Watts,	Wilkes	"		12 50
	George Martin,	Burke	"		18 45
	Joshua Curtis,	McDowell	"		30

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	John Laws,	Wilkes Co.	10
	N. Hollin,	McDowell "	2 25
	G. L. McKay,	Cumberland "	3 25
	A. Autrey,	Cumberland "	9 87
	M. Keller,	Burke "	1 87
	J. A. West,	Rutherford "	5 50
	J. R. Morris,	McDowell "	6 25
	J. Louder,	Stanley "	25
	R. D. Wilson,	McDowell "	96
	R. D. Wilson,	McDowell "	96
	J. R. Hawkins,	McDowell "	96
	R. B. Hardison,	Craven "	45
	B. F. Brinson,	Craven "	40 50
	Alex. Cox,	Stokes "	4 53
	A. G. Fonville,	Alamance "	4 37
	Ephraim Page,	Cumb'l'd "	12 50
	J. F. Taylor,	Ashe "	2 75
	J. F. Taylor,	Ashe "	78
	Wm. H. Denton,	Burke "	3 25
	J. F. Taylor,	Ashe "	3
	James Reynolds,	Montgom'y "	12 50
	N. J. Cox,	" "	2 87
	R. D. Wilson,	McDowell "	2 75
	A. Green,	Ashe "	4 12
	P. Horton,	Watauga "	6 50
	J. Miller,	" "	6 25
	W. H. Phillips,	" "	3 25
	A. Elrod,	" "	4 50
	J. M. Darnall,	Wilkes "	11 31
	J. C. Thompson,	Surry, "	6 62
	N. C. McCrimmon,	Robeson "	4 37½
	C. Wall,	Union, "	75
	J. Q. A. King,	Stokes "	6 06
	J. Q. A. King,	" "	1 25
	R. F. Pellettin,	Onslow "	06½
	W. Goss,	Ashe "	1 75
	A. Jones,	" "	2 50
	J. C. Plummer,	" "	2 37½
	W. S. Brooks,	" "	1 87½
	H. Roberts,	" "	2 75
	G. Phillips,	" "	50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.				
Dec.	S P Shull,	Watauga Co.	\$	1 87½
	Jos. L. Munday,	" "		12 50
	J. M. Estes,	Caldwell "		6 25
	J. M. Estes,	" "		20 55
	H. J. Lanier,	Onslow "		21 30
	S. James,	Ashe "		4 12½
	James Coffey,	Caldwell "		2 50
	Joseph Conley,	McDowell "		8 31
	M. C. Honeycutt,	Sampson "		37½
	P. Calton,	Caldwell "		1 53
	J. Hamlin,	Randolph "		18
	Jesse Moffitt,	" "		2 50
	P. Hollyfield,	Mitchell "		4 25
	Geo. H. Satterthwaite,	Hyde "		50 85
	R. C. White,	Currituck "		37½
	John Dalrymple,	Moore "		21½
	A. W. Field,	Craven, "		77 55
	G. W. Moody,	Watauga "		62½
	J. W. McLeard,	" "		7 12½
	S. P. Shull,	" "		5 25
	E. Lusk,	" "		4
	J. Geddie,	Cumberl'd "		41 55
	C. C. Gore,	Columbus "		3 12½
	Received of sundry sheriffs during this month for tax on Auctioneers, as follows:			
	M. C. Brinkle, Sheriff of Chowan county,			15 39
	J. M. Bateman, Sheriff of Washing- ton county,			2 62
	F. J. Satchwell, Sheriff of Beaufort county,			8 27
	J. W. Schenck, Jr., Sheriff of New Hanover county,			58 64
	T. F. Lee, Sheriff of Wake county,			50 83
	Received of E. Murrill, Sheriff of Onslow county, for County Capita- tion Tax for 1869-'70,			690 23
	Received of sundry Clerks of Superior Courts for fines, penalties and for- feitures, as follows:			

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	Isaac Jackson, Clerk Superior Court Columbus county,	\$	50
	Jas. K. Morrissey, Clerk Superior Court Sampson county,		18 58
	H. J. Beck, Clerk Superior Court Swain county,		11 50
	J. D. Southerland, Clerk Superior Court Duplin county,		175 37
	P. B. Bulla, Clerk Superior Court Randolph county,		10
	M. O. Sherrill, Clerk Superior Court Catawba county,		36
	G. H. Brown, Clerk Superior Court Wilkes county,		190
	Received of C. H. Cabiniss, Treasurer Roanoke Navigation Company, for payment of 37th dividend on 500 shares of stock held by the State in said Company,		250
	Received of Sheriffs and Tax Collec- tors during this month for tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, as follows:		
	J. J. Harty, Sh'ff Union Co.,		106 58
	Geo. N. Lewis, " Nash "		702 54
	W. T. Brinkley " Dare "		17 82
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "		383 33
	J. C. Rhodes, " Wayne "		925 36
	J. M. Hodges, Tax Col. Harnett "		44 54
	V. V. Richardson, Sh'ff Columbus "		534 50
	Saml. P. Swain, " Brunswick "		242 73
	R. W. Hardie " Cumberland "		548 56
	R. B. Salisbury, " Martin "		1,241 48
	N. B. Hampton, " Polk "		47 50
	John R. Wyatt, " Alleghany "		20 67
	J. M. Bateman, " Washington "		170 51
	Jas. J. Moore, " Granville "		496 42
	J. B. Davis, " Carteret "		480 24
	Isaac Pipkin, " Hertford "		148 44
	J. A. Sowers, " Davidson "		269 99
	E. A. Gupton, " Franklin "		103 46

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.				
Dec.	N. R. Jones, Sh'ff Warren Co.,	\$	182	30
	F. J. Satchwell, " Beaufort "		489	68
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "		741	69
	Wm. Latham, " Ashe "		71	62
	J. W. Wall, " Anson, "		31	83
	G. B. McCotter, Tax Collector Pitt county, (1870,)		197	35
	J. A. Reid, Sh'ff Halifax Co.,		81	66
	B. F. Logan, " Cleaveland "		950	67
	F. W. Bell, " Bertie "		219	47
	M. C. Brinkley, " Chowan "		874	93
	John F. Hellen, " Pitt "		896	84
	Henry T. Grant, " Northampt'n "		208	88
	Jas. Cansler, Tax Col. Macon "		14	56
	Isaac Long, Sh'ff Yadkin "		11	29
	Thos. F. Baxter " Currituck "		318	25
	S. T. Cooper, " Richmond "		140	03
	J. B. Combs, Tax Col. Tyrrell "		222	71
	W. H. Gentry, Sh'ff Stokes "		142	27
	R. F. Trogden, " Randolph "		83	66
	R S Ledbetter, T'x Col. Richmond "		124	69
	J W Schenck, Jr. Sh'ff N. Hanover "		3,508	98
	John Horton, " Watanga "		14	25
	B. F. Willey, " Gates "		62	70
	J. H. Lanning, " Transylvania "		28	50
	T F. Lee, " Wake "		1,812	90
	R. D. Perry, Tax Col. Johnston "		345	31
	A. G. Tweed, Sh'ff Madison "		5	94
1872.	Received of sundry persons during Jan. this month for entries of vacant lands, as follows:			
	E. T. Mockridge, McDowell county, for sundry entries amounting to		2,574	60
	A. G. Halyburton, McDowell county, two entries,		237	
	J. R. Hawkins, McDowell county, three entries,		194	52
	Received of Clerks of Superior Courts during this month, for fines, penal- ties and forfeitures, as follows:			
	R. H. Austin, Davie Co.,		5	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.				
Jan.	J. E. Reid,	Buncombe Co.,	\$	40
	J. N. Bunting,	Wake	"	84
	B. F. Shaw,	Harnett	"	8
	P. T. Massey,	Johnston	"	55 30
	J. J. Gudger,	Madison	"	19 05
	W. R. Skinner,	Chowan	"	4 40
	F. D. Irvin,	Burke	"	15
	J. A. Martin,	Yadkin	"	8
	N. R. Odom,	Northampt'n	"	240
	D. O. H. W. Gillispie,	McDowell	"	4 82
	Abram Clapp,	Guilford	"	9 84
	L. E. Johnson,	Davidson	"	49
	George Laws,	Orange	"	5 25
	Geo. J. Robinson,	Wayne	"	47
	E. H. Osborne,	Mecklenb'rg	"	62
	J. Jenkins,	Cleaveland	"	67
	W. C. Vaughan,	Pasquotank	"	22 05
	N. R. Odom,	Northampt'n	"	29 81
	G. W. Flow,	Union	"	64
	Jas. K. Morrissey,	Sampson	"	12
	R. R. Wakefield,	Caldwell	"	18 06
	Eli Spruill,	Tyrrell	"	15
	J. W. Perry,	Hertford	"	18 10
	Jno D. Grimsley,	Greene	"	85
	James Martin,	Stokes	"	28 32
	S. P. Sherrill,	Lincoln	"	35
	A. J. Mason,	Rowan,	"	51 20
	Jas. H. Hardin,	Watauga	"	31 55
	A. H. McNeill,	Moore	"	30
	D. Stewart,	Richmond	"	25
	W. A. Dick,	Robeson	"	245
	C. Betts,	Granville	"	46
	W. P. Gurley,	Bertie	"	23 90
	R. G. B. Cowper,	Gates,	"	7 80
	Alex. McPherson,	Cumberland	"	104 85
	C. C. Wade,	Montgom'y	"	22 32
	E. A. Osborne,	Meckl'nburg	"	41
	W. G. Curtis,	Brunswick	"	57 75
	E. D. Davis,	Jackson	"	21 60
	Jno. T. Gregory,	Halifax	"	57 75
	Geo. H. Windley,	Beaufort	"	175 07

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Jan.	J. A. Melson, Washington county,	\$ 3 90
	B. H. Edwards, Alleghany county,	34
	Received of sundry sheriffs, &c., during this month for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, as follows:	
	W. E. Piercy, Sh'ff Yancey county,	53 44
	J. M. Young, sheriff Buncombe "	73 96
	J. M. Hodges, tax collector Harnett county, (balance.)	8 90
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff Henderson county,	91 05
Feb.	Recived of sundry Clerks of Superior Courts during this month for fines, penalties, &c., as follows.	
	J. P. Jenkins, Nash county,	111
	C. M. Pace, Henderson county,	20
	Geo. Laws, Orange county,	25
	John A. McDonald, Cabarrus county,	16 85
	S. T. Petty, Chatham county,	24 80
	C. L. Summers, Iredell county,	7 25
	M. L. Cherry, Pitt county,	31
	M. O. Sherrill, Catawba county,	5
	E. A. Osborne, Mecklenburg county,	45
	B. B. Bulla, Randolph county,	5
	R. H. Timberlake, Franklin county,	36 77
	Received of J. E. Eldridge, sheriff of Bladen county, for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors,	474 17
	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands, as follows:	
	A. V. Mast, Watauga county,	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. H. Morrison Union county,	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
	E. & P. McGrady, Wilkes county,	78
	C. Ward, Sampson county,	72
	L. Jones, Alleghany county,	287 $\frac{1}{2}$
	R. W. Tupper, Surry county,	2 25
	M. Edwards, Alleghany county,	50
	J. Roburds, Watauga county,	4 37
	J. H. Patton, McDowell county,	2 12
	H. A. Marshall, Craven county,	1 25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Feb.	W. Pernell, Watauga county,	\$	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	S. M. King, Henderson county,		75
	A. Griffin, Stokes county,		1 50
	A. J. Austin, Union county,		1 12
	Hiram Best, Cabarrus county,		62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover county,		56
	D. K. Futch, " " " "		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	S. Blevins, Alleghany county,		1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	M. Godwin, Union county,		1 25
	J. H. McPherson, Harnett county,		2 81
	Wm. Blevins, assignee, Ashe county,		3 75
	N. Revise, Davie county,		2 12
	Wm. Osborne, Jr., Ashe county,		2 75
	J. Deans, Cleveland county,		62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	W. Walker, Wilkes county,		78
	W. H. White, Bladen county,		24
	J. W. Hatchett, Wilkes county,		5
	A. J. Austin, Union county,		3 75
	J. Butler, Sampson county,		17 25
	W. E. Mills, Polk county,		6 25
	L. Lory, Brunswick county,		22 50
	J. Allen, Ruthertford county,		8 50
	A. Nunry, Cumberland county,		20 25
	M. D. Heady, Onslow county,		22 75
	C. Smith, Transylvania county,		12 50
	J. T. Etheridge, Dare county,		31 71
	E. Blevins, Ashe county,		5
	J. Plummer, Ashe county,		12 50
	Benj. Teal, Anson county,		36
	G. W. & J. M. Wilson, Transylv'a Co.,		6 59
	Wm. Estes, Caldwell county,		6 25
	G. H. Moore, Transylvania county,		12 50
	R. Watts, Alexander county,		3 06
	E. Davis, Wilkes county,		9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. Womack, Chatham county,		22 46
	J. D. McIver, Moore county,		1 37
	J. B. Cahoon, Hyde county,		2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	B. O. Neal, Hyde county,		75
	J. Cox, Hyde county,		56
	J. D. Taylor & S. C. Maters, Bruns- wick county,		5 75

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
Feb.	J. H. & G. W. Gallamore, Henderson county,	\$	5 62
	J. E. Lyda, Henderson county,		30
	W. B. Copeland, Moore county,		12 50
	A. Garrison, New Hanover county,		19 35
	W. E. Hardin and others, Alleghany county,		18 75
	H. E. White and others, Alleghany county,		32 10
	H. Pivett, Wilkes county,		28
	J. W. Nichols, Wilkes county,		3 96
	" " " "		1 62½
	J. Hays, " "		1 09
	J. McGhee, Watauga county,		7 87
	S. J. Finsley, Transylvania county,		1 62
	N. Wifleet, Watauga county,		2 25
	B. E. Webster, Chatham county,		4 96
	T. Taylor, Beaufort county,		3 12½
	W. P. Cameron, Moore county,		4 50
	J. Antroy, Mitchell county,		4 37
	A. A. Barker, Randolph county,		4 31
	J. C. Bennett, Craven county,		2 50
	J. M. Date, Brunswick county,		19 50
	J. C. Beck, " "		5 87
	L. F. Estes, Caldwell county,		8 62
	E. L. Smoot, Wilkes county,		6 50
	A. & P. & C. McGrady, Wilkes county,		12 50
	S. C. Wiseman, Mitchell county,		12 50
	E. Estes, Caldwell county,		1 50
	E. Estes, Caldwell county,		6 25
March.	L. H. Johnson, Orange county,		4 56
	G. Harris, New Hanover county,		32 35
	J. B. Stanley, Columbus county,		75
	T. Lightfoot, Martin county,		65 85
	G. Beygers, Union county,		25
	D. F. Cain, Bladen county,		2 50
	D. T. Bradshaw, Bladen county,		3 12½
	R. F. Stilley, Craven county,		9 31
	R. Stocks, Pitt county,		7 50
	John B. Johnson, Moore county,		1 56
	S. H. Biggers, Mecklenburg county,		06

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
March.	S. H. Biggers, Mecklenburg county,	\$	68
	J. T. McClellan, Mitchell county,	12	50
	T. Savage, Stokes county,		90
	S. A. E. Miller, Wilkes county,	6	25
	L. Rowe, Catawba county,	1	50
	Wm. Ward, Columbus county,	22	50
	J. N. Cox, McDowell county,	6	50
	Received of sundry Clerks of Superior Courts during this month, for fines, penalties, &c., as follows :		
	E. A. Osborne, Mecklenburg county,		5
	W. G. Curtis, Brunswick county,	31	82
	Jas. H. C. Bryan, Jones county,	9	57
	B. B. Bulla, Randolph county,		5
	Geo. Laws, Orange county,		7
	Eli Spruill, Tyrrell county,	44	
	G. Garland, Mitchell county,		5
	Received of Chas. Dewey, Cashier of Raleigh National Bank of N. C., for 8 per cent. interest for 6 months, ending March 12th, 1872, on \$10,- 022.18 deposit of permanent fund of Board of Education,	400	88
April.	Received of sundry persons during this month, for entries of vacant lands, as follows :		
	T. S. Barlow, Wilkes county,	3	12½
	M. Wilkinson Rutherford county,	1	53
	J. White, Craven county,		1
	S. H. Melphoss, Brunswick county,	2	62½
	W. Pennell, Caldwell county,	6	25
	J. H. Farthney, Watauga county,		5
	H. C. White, Bladen county,		22
	J. Troy, Stokes county,	1	62½
	G. Harris, New Hanover county,		25
	A. Thomas, Chatham county,	2	43
	W. C. Mann, " "		30
	G. L. Wilson, Yancey county,	4	25
	A. McDonald, Moore county,		87½
	J. C. Currie, " "	1	25
	Peter Walls, Wilkes county,		6.25

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
April.	J. W. Phelps, Brunswick county,	\$	6 25
	R. Carter, Gaston county,		2 31
	J. C. Currie, Moore county,		3
	J. A. Perry and J. L. Pool, Beaufort county,		3 75
	W. B. Council, Watauga county,		22 50
	W. B. Council, " "		6 25
	P. Horton, " "		45
	J. W. and W. B. Council, Watauga county,		48
	Received of sundry persons on ac- count of fines, penalties, &c., as follows:		
	R. L. Abrams, Clerk Superior Court Polk county,		5 90
	N. R. Odom, Clerk Superior Court Northampton county,		38
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court Robeson county,		110
	H. B. Howard, Clerk Superior Court Davie county,		9 82
	Abram Clapp, Clerk Superior Court Guilford county.		51 55
	J. C. Axley, Clerk Superior Court Cherokee county,		11 10
	T. A. Ragland, Clerk Superior Court Rockingham county,		6 03
	W. A. White, Clerk Superior Court Warren county,		63 50
	P. T. Massey, Clerk Superior Court Johnston county,		98 75
	John Blackburne, Clerk Superior Court Forsythe county,		120
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		25 50
	Geo. John Robinson, Clerk Superior Court Wayne county,		228
	James Martin, Clerk Superior Court Stokes county,		26
	J. P. Jenkins, Clerk Superior Court Nash county,		35

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
April.	C. C. Wade, Clerk Superior Court Montgomery county,	\$	39 35
	W. G. Curtis, Clerk Superior Court Brunswick county,		119 50
	James A. Martin, Clerk Superior Court Yadkin county,		5 50
	B. B. Bulla, Clerk Superior Court Randolph county,		30
	B. F. Shaw, Clerk Superior Court Harnett county,		15
May.	H. F. Brandon, Clerk Superior Court Caswell county,		35
	E. M. Stevenson, Clerk Superior Court Alexander county,		14 90
	B. B. Bulla, Clerk Superior Court Randolph county,		5
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		3
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		10
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court Robeson county,		13
	Geo. Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		10
	E. G. Smith, Clerk Superior Court Clay county,		4 80
	B. B. Bulla, Clerk Superior Court Randolph county,		5
	E. D. Davis, Clerk Superior Court Jackson county,		30
	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands, as follows :		
	E. C. Garrell Columbus county,		5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. Mears, Columbus county,		6 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. Mears, Columbus county,		1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	D. H. Armstrong, New Hanover county,		17 10
	W. Blalock, Mitchell county,		1 75
	R. R. S. Burbank and C. R. Galla- gher, Carteret county,		50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
May.	R. R. S. Burbank and C. R. Gallagher, Carteret county,	\$	3 25
	T. Triplett, Wilkes county,		6 87½
	R. M. Jessup and D. Patterson, Bladen county,		10
	L. Gurganus, Onslow county,		7 50
	L. K. Hardison, Moore county,		15 82
	W. A. Hollyfield, Mitchell county,		96
	The Trustees of Bethlehem Church, Davie county,		62½
	H. Gallop, Currituck county,		58 50
	C. J. Cowles, Wilkes county,		6 25
	G. P. Moore, Chatham county,		30
June.	J. W. Henline, Mitchell county,		6 25
	J. Lew, Transylvania county,		3 12½
	J. Poston, Cleaveland county,		5 62½
	J. C. Rudesill, Mecklenburg county,		2 87½
	M. G. Edmunds, Surry county,		12 50
	J. Finley, McDowell county,		6 40
	J. Washburn, McDowell county,		12 50
	P. N. Long, Rutherford county,		3 50
	R. C. Miller, Mecklenburg county,		75
	J. Edwards, Bladen county,		9 75
	N. Huffman, Catawba county,		19
	S. S. Davis, Hyde county,		96
	S. S. Heart, Ashe county,		8 12½
	R. M. Little, Columbus county,		5 25
	S. Chadwick and J. Tucker, Carteret county,		56
	S. Chadwick and J. Tucker, Carteret county,		1 87½
	J. A. Thompson, Columbus county,		3
	S. W. Pridgen, New Hanover county,		6 12½
	A. Davis, New Hanover county,		22 50
	C. Ward, Columbus county,		7 75
	W. T. Ferguson, Wilkes county,		6 62½
	A. M. Erwin, McDowell county,		94 50
	D. S. Gruian, Carteret county,		7 50
	J. D. Russ, Bladen county,		1 87½
	R. S. Quinn, Carteret county,		4 34½
	W. L. Terry, Richmond county,		25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
June.	R. M. Williamson, Cumberland co'nty,	\$	5 87½
	P. Murphy, Bladen county,		2 18½
	P. Murphy, Bladen county,		7 75
	P. Murphy, Bladen county,		1 21½
	P. Murphy, Bladen county,		1 75
	P. Murphy, Bladen county,		1 50
	J. Melton, Rutherford county,		4 62
	Thos. S. Havan, Craven county,		4
	J. H. Ferguson, Wilkes county,		39 75
	Robt. Sheares, Watauga county,		27
	M. J. Best, Columbus county,		6 50
	J. R. Hawkins, Mitchell county,		52 50
	A. H. Cain, Bladen county,		30
	J. C. McGrogan, Cumberland county,		2 12½
	Received of sundry Clerks of Superior Courts during this month, for fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	Wm. E. Vaughan, Clerk Superior Court Pasquotank county,		31
	A. H. Freeman, Clerk Superior Court Surry county,		20
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		6 20
	James Martin, Clerk Superior Court Stokes county,		35 25
	D. Stewart, Clerk Superior Court Richmond county,		52
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		5
	C. L. Summers, Clerk Superior Court Iredell county,		43 70
July.	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands, as follows :		
	A. D. McNeill, Cumberland county,		12 25
	E. Woodland and others, Beaufort Co.,		16 95
	J. M. Estes, Caldwell county,		6
	J. Wilson, Sampson county,		10
	Jno. Tyson, Jr., Anson county,		87½
	E. Hampton, Watauga county,		12 50

Year ending Septembir 30th, 1872.

1872.		
July.	R. Brooks, Alleghany county,	\$ 7
	R. M. McDonald, Moore county,	1 25
	J. Walker, Burke county,	7 75
	Geo. Robeson, Yancey county,	9 12½
	J. P. Ward, Columbus county,	1 25
	F. J. Baker, Stokes county,	7 50
	H. Gallop, Currituck county,	29 10
	J. M. Estes, Caldwell county,	7 50
	J. M. Estes, Caldwell county,	2 50
	S. M. Norris, Columbus county,	5
	S. P. Cox, Columbus county,	1 87½
	J. C. Ganus, Columbus county,	12 50
	J. P. Bannerman, New Hanover Co.,	2 12½
	H. Spencer, Ashe county,	5 62½
	H. Wagner, Ashe county,	7 50
	Received of sundry clerks of Superior	
	Courts during this month, for fines,	
	penalties and forfeitures, as follows:	
	D. Stewart, Clerk Superior Court	
	Richmond county,	5
	N. R. Odo.n, Clerk Superior Court	
	Northampton county,	89 60
	H. B. Howard, Clerk Superior Court	
	Davie county,	10 82
	J. T. Gregory, Cl'k Sup. C't Halifax co.	165 50
	R. R. Wakefield, Clerk Superior Court	
	Caldwell county,	86
	E. H. Withers, Clerk Superior Court	
	Gaston county,	20
	J. Martin, Cl'k Sup. C'rt Stokes co'ty,	50
	C. Betts, Cl'k Sup'r C'rt Granville Co.	81 45
	Thos. A. Ragland, Clerk Superior	
	Court Rockingham county,	8
	F. D. Irvin, Clerk Superior Court	
	Burke county,	20 75
	M. O. Sherrill, Clerk Superior Court	
	Catawba county,	30 50
	Wm. R. Skinner, Clerk Superior	
	Court Chowan county,	52
	D. O. H. W. Gillespie, Clerk Superior	
	Court McDowell county,	14 35

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
July.	Jas. K. Morrissey, Clerk Superior Court Sampson county,	\$ 4 75
	C. M. Pace, Clerk Superior Court Henderson county,	17
	J. A. Martin, Yadkin county,	57
	Jas. K. Morrissey, Clerk Superior Court Sampson county,	15 95
Aug.	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,	5
	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands, as follows:	
	E. D. Enlish, Mitchell county,	9 37
	W. Jennings, Wilkes county,	50
	J. Hall <i>et al</i> , Burke county,	92 25
	Wm. D. Singleton, Beaufort county,	2 89½
	A. M. Bryan, Alleghany county,	1 50
	A. M. Bryan, Alleghany county,	4 37½
	C. Denton, Burke county,	10
	A. Ross, Brunswick county,	06
	J. M. Smith, Burke county,	2 75
	G. W. Smith, Burke county,	2 25
	J. C. Estes & J. P. Beck, Burke c'ty.,	3 75
	E. Dodson, Surry county,	50
	A. J. Bass, Union county,	1 25
	E. Halloway, Wilkes county,	7 25
	J. W. Hallrook, Wilkes county,	1 43
	Received of sundry persons during this month in account of fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows:	
	H. J. Beck, Clerk Superior Court Swain county,	20
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court Robeson county,	21
	P. J. Massey, Clerk Superior Court Johnston county,	56
	Abram Clapp, Clerk Superior Court Guilford county,	20 91
	W. N. Allman, Clerk Superior Court Macon county,	20
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,	5

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872. Sept.	Received of sundry persons during this month for entries of vacant lands, as follows :		
	F. M. Adams, Wilkes county,	\$	75
	C. & G. Robeson, Yancey county,		7 92
	W. P. Sanders, Onslow county,		8
	Jackson Wood, New Hanover county,		36 45
	J. F. Lynn, Catawba county,		1 38
	Jane Garvy, Ashe county,		6 25
	W. J. & T. C. Gibbs, Yancey county,		12 50
	F. A. Klutts, Cabarrus county,		31
	D. L. Pritchard, Camden county,		92
	R. Rogers & J. Miller, Ashe county,		6 25
	A. W. Sullins, Mitchell county,		6 25
	J. Corbett, Sampson county,		50
	Samuel Young and others, Yancey county,		3 75
	Wm. Wright, Moore county,		37
	Wm. Wright, Moore county,		31
	W. Edge & J. Cain, Bladen county,		45
	A. Dough, Camden county,		44 25
	J. A. Snell, Tyrrell county,		5 68
	P. Simmons, Wilkes county,		3 87
	N. Simmons, Moore county,		1 19
	J. Stewart, Ashe county,		5 25
	A. C. McDougald, Robeson county,		2 75
	Received of Chas. Dewey, Cashier of Raleigh National Bank of N. C., for interest on \$15,000 U. S. 10-40 gold bearing coupon bonds, due September 1st, 1872, including premium,		421 87
	Received of sundry persons during month for fines, penalties and forfeitures, as follows :		
	George H. Brown, Clerk Superior Court Wilkes county,		100
	E. A. Osborne, Clerk Superior Court Mecklenburg county,		3
	J. A. Melson, Clerk Superior Court Washington county,		19

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Sept.	James M. Covington, Clerk Superior Court Anson county,	\$	38
	D. O. H. W. Gillespie, Clerk Superior Court McDowell county,		9 80
	James C. Axley, Clerk Superior Court Cherokee county,		11
	W. A. Dick, Clerk Superior Court Robeson county,		20
	George Laws, Clerk Superior Court Orange county,		5
	R. S. Abrams, Clerk Superior Court Polk county,		7 75

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

STATEMENT C.

EDUCATIONAL FUND—(DISBURSEMENTS.)

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Educational Fund were made.

Common Schools,	\$ 156,377	86 $\frac{1}{3}$
County Capitation Tax Refunded,	152	58
Expense Account,	43	
Investment in United States Bonds,	16,218	75
Poll Tax Refunded,	397	73
Transfer from Educational Fund to Public Fund,	86	
	\$ 173,275	92 $\frac{1}{3}$

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1871.			
Oct.	Paid sundry County Treasurers to pay the wages of Public School Teachers during this month, as follows:		
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,	\$	30
	D. C. Parks, treasurer of Orange county,		75
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		25
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,	33	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		30

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Oct.	W. H. Hunt, treasurer of Davidson county,	\$	340 56
	S. E. Belk, treasurer of Mecklenburg county,		96
	J. C. McCraw, treasurer of Warren county,		189
	J. C. McCurry, treasurer of McDowell county,		58 56
	L. Jackson, treasurer of Washington county,		35
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer of Person county,		190
	E. M. Aderhold, treasurer of Gaston county,		180
	E. M. Aderhold, treasurer of Gaston county,		240
	J. S. Fisher, treasurer of Cabarrus county,		127
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer of Bertie county,		185
	J. C. McCraw, treasurer of Warren county,		70
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		40
	F. C. Allen, treasurer of Anson county,		100
	J. A. Ware, treasurer of Cleveland county,		130 75
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer of Person county,		150
	Thos. D. Johnston, treasurer of Caswell county,		120
	Jno. B. Powell, treasurer of Caldwell county,		273 50
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		96 65
	J. P. Smith, treasurer of Robeson county,		196
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer of Iredell county,		15

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Oct.	S. E. Belk, treasurer of Mecklenburg county,	\$	116
	J. J. Whitehurst, treasurer of Beaufort county.		150
	Jas. Oates, treasurer of Sampson county,		50
	J. A. Vann, treasurer of Hertford county,		80
	J. R. Gary, treasurer of Halifax county,		60
	B. P. Clifton, treasurer of Franklin county,		208
	W. H. Hunt, treasurer of Davidson county,		60
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer of Iredell county,		40
	E. M. Aderhold, treasurer of Gaston county,		215
	S. E. Belk, treasurer of Mecklenburg county,		112
	Owen Fennell, Jr., treasurer of New Hanover county,		60
	J. C. McCraw, treasurer Warren county,		110
	R. H. Austin, treasurer of Edgecombe county,		250
	R. H. Austin, treasurer of Edgecombe county,		100
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer of Haywood county,		148
	Jas. C. Davis, treasurer of Carteret county,		100
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer of Person county,		100
	Edmund Coor, treasurer of Wayne county,		55
	Henry A. London, treasurer of Chat-county,		115
	E. F. Cox, treasurer of Lenoir county,		100
	E. M. Aderhold, treasurer of Gaston county,		50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.		
Oct.	C. A. Carlton, treasurer of Iredell county,	\$ 59 50
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer of Bertie county,	20
	L. Jackson, treasurer of Washington county,	227 50
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer of Person county,	80
	B. F. Moffitt, treasurer of Randolph county,	172 25
	D. C. Parks, treasurer of Orange county,	25
	A. G. Walker, treasurer of Tyrrell county,	60
	H. A. London, treasurer of Chatham county,	80
	George W. Cooper, treasurer of Nash county,	45
	Peter P. Smith, treasurer of Robeson county,	262 75
	George W. Cooper, treasurer of Nash county,	50
	Thos. D. Johnston, treasurer of Caswell county,	125
	Thos. D. Johnston, treasurer of Caswell county,	60
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,	25
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,	25
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,	50
	J. J. Whitehurst, treasurer of Beaufort county,	125
	E. Dalby, treasurer of Granville county,	610
	Henry A. London, treasurer of Chatham county,	120
	Henry A. London, treasurer of Chatham county,	100
	Henry A. London, treasurer of Chatham county,	120

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
t.	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,	\$	26 25
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		25
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		23 33
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		99 75
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		27
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		25
	Phineas Horton, treasurer of Wautaga county,		108
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		35
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		40
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer of Bertie county,		50
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer of Bertie county,		125
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer of Bertie county,		30
	James C. Davis, treasurer of Carteret county,		38
	D. C. Parks, treasurer of Orange county,		60
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		35
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer of Person county,		20
	D. C. Parks, treasurer of Orange county,		130
	E. F. Cox, treasurer of Lenoir county,		75
	T. M. Baker, treasurer of Stokes county,		60
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer of Person county,		50
	John A. Vann, treasurer of Hertford county,		100

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Oct.	C. A. Carlton, treasurer of Iredell county,	\$	62
	S. E. Belk, treasurer of Mecklenburg county,		42
	D. C. Parks, treasurer of Orange county,		25
	D. C. Parks, treasurer of Orange county,		75
	A. Dockery, treasurer of Richmond county,		60
	James Oates, treasurer of Sampson county,		50
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		60
	John C. McCraw, treasurer of Warren county,		38
	John C. McCraw, treasurer Warren county,		60
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer of Bladen county,		37 50
	J. S. Fisher, treasurer of Cabarrus county,		120
	W. M. Brown, treasurer of Wake county,		55
	W. M. Edwards, treasurer Rockingham county,		100
	E. Dalby, treasurer Granville county,		48
	John A. McArthur, treasurer Duplin county,		162 50
	James Oates, treasurer Sampson county,		84
	J. C. McCurry, treasurer McDowell county,		88
Nov.	J. S. Brown, treasurer Harnett county,		120
	John B. Powell, treasurer Caldwell county,		40
	John Murphy, treasurer Green county,		100
	A. Roseman, treasurer Lincoln county,		30
	E. Aderhold, treasurer Gaston county,		40
	Peter P. Smith, treasurer Robeson county,		182 50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Nov.	John B. Powell, treasurer Caldwell county,	\$	65
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,		28 33
	B. P. Clifton, treasurer Franklin county,		271 50
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person county,		50
	Benj. Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		26 37
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person county,		40
	Benjamin Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		29 45
	Benjamin Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		60
	Jas. C. Davis, treasurer Carteret co'ty,		30
	E. F. Cox, treasurer Lenoir county,		120
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen county,		37 50
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen co'ty,		25
	Wm. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,		25
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		60
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,		60
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie county,		120
	J. A. Vann, treasurer Hertford county,		100
	J. G. Brown, treasurer Harnett cou'ty,		50
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell cou'ty,		40
	B. P. Clifton, treasurer Franklin county,		245
	J. C. McCraw, treasurer Warren county,		100
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie co'ty,		63 58
	E. F. Cox, treasurer Lenoir county,		50
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		35
	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,		167
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		33 33

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Nov	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,	\$	33 33
	Jas. Oates, treasurer Sampson co'ty,		120
	Jas. Oates, treasurer Sampson co'ty,		60
	Thos. D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		100
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		15
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer Haywood county,		95
	J. C. McCurry, treasurer McDowell county,		78
	L. Jackson, treasurer Washington county,		120
	W. M. Edwards, treasurer Rocking- ham county,		192 91
	Benjamin Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		67 50
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,		244
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,		332
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell county,		70
	J. G. Brown, treasurer Harnett county,		60
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,		51 66
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,		25
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		50
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		100
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		80
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		80
	John R. Gary, treasurer Halifax county,		100
	George W. Cooper, treasurer Nash county,		50
	George W. Cooper, treasurer Nash county,		40
	George W. Cooper, treasurer Nash county,		28
	G. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash co'ty,		167 50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Nov.	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,	\$ 27
	F. C. Allen, treasurer Anson county,	90
	E. Aderhold, treasurer Gaston county,	356
	Thos. D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,	50
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,	60
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer Haywood county,	885 25
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer Haywood county,	166
	E. F. Cox, treasurer Lenoir county,	200
	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,	87 97
	James Oates, treasurer Sampson county,	149
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,	35
	A. S. Boreman, treasurer Wilkes county,	103 08
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,	88 58
	J. C. Davis, treasurer Carteret county,	23
	J. C. Davis, treasurer Carteret county,	35
	W. P. Burns, treasurer Hyde county,	160
	W. P. Burns, treasurer Hyde county,	60
	W. P. Burns, treasurer Hyde county,	135
	W. P. Burns, treasurer Hyde county,	80
	W. P. Burns, treasurer Hyde county,	60
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,	65
	W. H. Hunt, treasurer Davidson county,	80
	Reps Martin, treasurer Yadkin co'ty,	80
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell co'ty,	40
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,	125
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,	54
	John B. Powell, treasurer Caldwell county,	22 50
	Henry A. London, treasurer Chatham county,	120
	O. Fennell, Jr., treasurer New Han- over county,	90
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person co'ty,	75

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Nov.	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person co'ty,	\$	267
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		50
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		50
	W. P. Burrus, treasurer Hyde county,		100
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		22
	J. C. McCurry, treasurer McDowell county,		40
	Phineas Horton, treasurer Watauga county,		12 60
	Phineas Horton, treasurer Watauga county,		20
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen co'ty,		40
	T. M. Baker, treasurer Stokes county,		54
	B. P. Clifton, treasurer Franklin co'ty,		284
	J. L. Hyatt, treasurer Yancey county,		326
	W. H. Hunt, treasurer Davidson county,		46
	Paid H. White, sheriff of Perquimans county, for 75 per cent. county capitation tax overpaid in settlement with State Treasurer for the year 1870,		152 58
Dec.	Paid sundry county treasurers during this month, to pay the wages of public school teachers, as follows:		
	J. G. Brown, treasurer Harnett co'ty,		143 75
	J. G. Brown, treasurer Harnett co'ty,		75
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell co'ty,		40
	B. P. Clifton, treasurer Franklin county,		135
	Thomas D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		64
	Benjamin Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		36
	A. T. Marsh, treasurer Union county,		50
	A. T. Marsh, treasurer Union county,		376
	J. C. McCraw, treasurer Warren co'ty,		15
	A. T. Marsh, treasurer Union county,		100

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Dec.	A. T. Marsh, treasurer Union county,	\$	339
	J. C. McCurry, treasurer McDowell county,		20
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer Haywood county,		210
	A. L. Rosseau, treasurer Wilkes co'ty,		165
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		100
	L. Jackson, treasurer Washington county,		35
	F. C. Allen, treasurer Anson county,		60
	Edmund Coor, treasurer Wayne co'ty,		50
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,		98
	J. A. Vann, treasurer Hertford co'ty,		84
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person co'ty,		142
	J. A. Vann, treasurer Hertford co'ty,		137 50
	S. B. Taylor, treasurer Onslow co'ty,		100
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		25
	Jno. R. Gary, treasurer Halifax co'ty,		110
	S. B. Taylor, treasurer Onslow co'ty,		80
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie co'ty,		160
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie co'ty,		20
	Thomas D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		130
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		43
	J. C. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		45
	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,		139
	John Peebles, treasurer Pitt county,		220
	J. W. Copeland, treasurer Northampton county,		166 87
	J. W. Copeland, treasurer Northampton county,		279 50
	E. Aderhold, treasurer Gaston county,		130
	E. Aderhold, treasurer Gaston county,		100
	W. M. Edwards, treasurer Rockingham county,		100
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		80
	B. P. Clifton, treasurer Franklin co'ty,		50
	P. P. Smith, treasurer Robeson co'ty,		220

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	Thos. M. Baker, treasurer Stokes county,	\$	114
	J. C. McCurry, treasurer McDowell county,		80
	Reps Martin, treasurer Yadkin co'ty,		54
	Jas. Oats, treasurer Sampson county,		90
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell co'ty,		80
	Thomas D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		70
	E. M. McArther, treasurer Rutherford county,		205
	C. C. McMickle, treasurer Surry county,		150
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		250 63
	P. Horton, treasurer Watauga county,		36
	J. G. Brown, treasurer Harnett c'ty,		75
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,		80
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie c'ty,		90
	L. Jackson, treasurer Washington county,		56 50
	Benjamin Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		33 75
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person c'ty,		84
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		91
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		50
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		90
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen co'ty,		192
	John Peebles, treasurer Bladen co'ty,		460
	Thomas D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		130
	A. T. Marsh, treasurer Union co'ty,		804 50
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		51
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		26 25
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		30
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer Haywood county,		549
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,		190
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie co'ty,		50
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		377 50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Dec.	W. H. Bryson, treasurer Jackson c'ty,	\$ 1,120
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell co'ty,	76
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,	40
	Jas. Oates, treasurer Sampson county,	684
	O. Fennell, Jr., treasurer New Han-	
	over county,	100
	J. S. Scott, treasurer Alamance co'ty,	450
	O. Fennell, Jr., treasurer New Han-	
	over county,	25
	Benjamin Moffitt, treasurer Randolph	
	county,	36
	H. A. London, treasurer Chatham	
	county,	120
	C. C. McMickle, treasurer Surry c'ty,	258
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person c'ty	175
	James C. Davis, treasurer of Car	50
	teret county,	40
	A. L. Rossean, treasurer of Wilkes	
	county,	191
	A. P. Marsh, treasurer Union county,	75
	D. A. Jenkins, treasurer Board of Ed-	150
	ucation, for amount of educational	
	fund transferred to the public fund,	86
1872.		
Jan.	Paid sundry county treasurers during	
	this month, to pay the wages of pub-	
	lic school teachers, as follows:	
	R. Martin, treasurer Yadkin county,	100
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake county,	100
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,	25
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie co'ty	40
	S. W. Burgin, treasurer Buncombe	
	county,	632
	Geo. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash co'ty,	97
	Geo. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash co'ty,	60
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan	
	county,	60
	J. G. Brown, treasurer Harnett county,	120
	R. S. Ledbetter, treasurer Richmond	
	county,	180
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,	135

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Jan.	R. S. Ledbetter, treasurer Richmond county,	\$	400
	J. C. McCurry, treasurer McDowell county,		56
	J. A. Vann, treasurer Hertford county,		100
	Ira Proffit, treasurer Madison county,		340
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer Haywood county,		222 50
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen county,		67 50
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,		118
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,		60
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,		65
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Guilford county,		100
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		400
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell co'ty,		60
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		20
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		100
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		226 65
	J. L. Hood, treasurer Henderson co'ty,		95 76
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		170
	O. Fennell, treasurer New Hanover county,		49
	F. C. Allen, treasurer Anson county,		412
	E. Dalby, treasurer Granville county,		38 25
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen co'ty,		60
	A. L. Rosseau, treasurer Wilkes co'ty,		182
	A. T. Marsh, treasurer Union county,		1,042 50
	S. B. Taylor, treasurer Onslow county,		300
	S. B. Taylor, treasurer Onslow county,		112
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,		163 33
	Jas. Oates, treasurer Sampson county,		220
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange county,		25
	O. Fennell, Jr., treasurer New Hanover county,		480

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Jan.	J. Marshall, treasurer Stanley county,	\$ 83 75
	C. Mickle, treasurer Surry county	124
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie county,	50
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person county,	42
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,	240
	J. B. Powell, treasurer Caldwell county,	34
	J. P. Smith, treasurer Robeson co'ty,	486
	J. D. Nott, treasurer Cumberland county,	25
	J. S. Brown, treasurer Harnett co'ty,	49 93
	J. A. Vann, treasurer Hertford co'ty,	120
	Joseph Marshall, treasurer Stanley county,	117 50
	S. E. Allen, treasurer Anson county,	212
	W. M. Edwards, treasurer Rockingham county,	41
	Geo. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash co'ty,	20
	Benj. Moffitt, treasurer Randolph ct'y	131
	Phineas Horton, treasurer Watauga county,	357 30
	Edward Coor, treasurer Wayne co'ty,	190
	M. R. Lawrence, treasurer Gates county,	100
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen co'ty,	40 50
	J. S. Hood, treasurer Henderson county,	100
	O. Fennell, Jr., treasurer New Hanover county,	130
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,	150
	Jas. Oates, treasurer Sampson co'ty,	338 75
	J. L. Scott, treasurer Alamance co'ty,	142
	A. G. Walker, treasurer Tyrrell co'ty,	160
	Thos. M. Baker, treasurer Stokes county,	25
	Jas. W. Copeland, treasurer Northampton county,	104 26

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Jan.	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,	\$	80
	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,		259
	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,		246 98
	J. Marshall, treasurer Stanley county,		115
	W. H. Bryson, treasurer Jackson county,		6
	G. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash co'ty,		60 50
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		193
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		95
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		40
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		60
	J. C. McCraw, treasurer Warren co'ty,		120
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person co'ty,		51 50
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,		154
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,		154
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,		50
	W. M. Edwards, treasurer Rockingham county,		50
	R. D. Ledbetter, treasurer Richmond county,		321 50
	Ira Proffitt, treasurer Madison county,		719 75
	Wm. Sparks, treasurer Mitchell co'ty,		166
Feb.	W. H. Hunt, treasurer Davidson co'ty,		46
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,		157 04
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell county,		38
	Thos. D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		64
	N. G. Walker, treasurer Tyrrell co'ty,		180
	Thos. D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		60
	Phineas Horton, treasurer Watauga county,		60

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Feb.	John A. McArthur, treasurer Duplin county,	\$ 61 79
	N. L. Rossean, treasurer Wilkes co'ty,	103 55
	Matthew Fulford, treasurer Davie county,	50
	W. P. Burrus, treasurer Hyde county,	192
	A. J. Carson, treasurer Alleghany county,	397 75
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,	33 75
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,	100
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen co'ty,	120
	J. Marshall, treasurer Stanley co'ty,	160
	Edmund Coor, treasurer Wayne co'ty,	50
	Benj. Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,	50
	S. W. Burgin, treasurer Buncombe county,	80
	J. L. Scott, treasurer Alamance co'ty,	290
	Geo. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash county,	295
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,	168 91
	C. C. McMickle, treasurer Surry co'ty,	80
	R. S. Ledbetter, treasurer Richmond county,	560
	John H. Vannoy, treasurer Ashe county,	1,164
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,	50
	J. S. Fisher, treasurer Cabarrus co'ty,	135
	J. S. Fisher, treasurer Cabarrus co'ty,	150 50
	J. A. Vann, treasurer Hertford co'ty,	100
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer Haywood county,	130 92
	O. Fennell, Jr., treasurer New Hanover county,	95
	John A. McArthur, treasurer Duplin county,	40
	M. K. Lawrence, treasurer of Gates county,	175

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Feb.	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,	\$	259
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,		211
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie co'ty,		20
	M. K. Lawrence, treasurer Gates co'ty,		40
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		25
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		25
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,		66 66
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,		126 66
	M. Fulford, treasurer Davie county,		90
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen co'ty,		282 50
	Thos. M. Baker, treasurer Stokes county,		175
	A. L. Rosseau, treasurer Wilkes co'ty,		194 25
	W. H. Hunt, treasurer Davidson c'ty,		116
	S. W. Burgin, treasurer Buncombe county,		50
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		86
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		65
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		62 50
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange co'ty,		20
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,		163 33
	Reps Martin, treasurer Yadkin co'ty,		100
	Reps Martin, treasurer Yadkin co'ty,		130
	Reps Martin, treasurer Yadkin co'ty,		100
	Reps Martin, treasurer Yadkin co'ty,		175
	O. Fennell, Jr., treasurer New Han-over county,		620
	W. P. Burrus, treasurer Hyde county,		240
	John H. Vannoy, treasurer Ashe county,		160
	Jas. Oates, treasurer Sampson county,		382
	Geo. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash co'ty,		265
	Geo. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash co'ty,		200
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		332

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
Feb.	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,	\$	75
	Thomas D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		50
	J. S. Hood, treasurer Henderson co'ty,		37 50
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer Rowan county,		384 37
March.	M. Fulford, treasurer Davie county,		80
	S. B. Taylor, treasurer Onslow co'ty,		286
	Joseph Marshall, treasurer Stanley county,		3,044 25
	D. C. Parks, treasurer Orange co'ty,		4,031 50
	Jno. Murphy, treasurer Greene co'ty		1,568
	Thomas D. Johnston, treasurer Caswell county,		2,678 58
	J. L. Scott, treasurer Alamance co'ty,		721
	C. A. Carlton, treasurer Iredell co'ty,		843 58
	John A. Ware, treasurer Cleaveland county,		381 91
	John Peebles, treasurer Pitt county,		640
	John Peebles, treasurer Pitt county,		3,245 25
	J. L. Laxton, treasurer Burke co'ty,		235
	W. W. Ragsdale, treasurer Guilford county,		3,339 14
	J. S. Fisher, treasurer Cabarrus co'ty,		3,633
	O. Fennell, Jr., treasurer New Hanover county,		4,425 70
	S. E. Belk, treasurer Mecklenburg county,		1,738 15
	J. S. McCubbins, treasurer, Rowan county,		1,650 71
	Edmund Coor, treasurer Wayne co'ty,		2,101 17
	John C. McCraw, treasurer Warren county,		366 16
	John D. Nott, treasurer Cumberland county,		760 54
	J. G. Brown, treasurer Harnett co'ty,		257 75
	J. T. Perry, treasurer Alexander county,		773
	J. J. Whitehurst, treasurer Beaufort county,		333

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
March.	J. C. McCurry, treasurer McDowell county,	\$	296 83
	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,		64
	R. H. Austin, treasurer Edgecombe county,		5,292 46
	J. W. Patton, treasurer Cherokee co'ty,		1,732 33
	C. C. McMickle, treasurer Surry county,		578 40
	H. C. Moss, treasurer Wilson county,		1,632 51
	H. M. Rogers, treasurer Haywood county,		237 50
	W. P. Mitchell, treasurer Bertie co'ty,		648 22
	Jas. Oates, treasurer Sampson county,		984 67
	F. C. Allen, treasurer Anson county,		2,290 50
	E. F. Cox, treasurer Lenoir county,		940 58
	B. P. Clifton, treasurer Franklin co'ty,		752 68
	John H. Thees, treasurer Brunswick county,		195 66
	A. Roseman, treasurer Lincoln co'ty,		548 41
	W. H. Hunt, treasurer Davidson co'ty,		1,945 86
	J. C. Davis, treasurer Carteret co'ty,		806 11
	H. Wilkerson, treasurer Bladen co'ty,		1,792 40
	Henry A. London, treasurer Chatham county,		1,858 25
	Matthew Fulford, treasurer Davie county,		922 16
	W. M. Brown, treasurer Wake co'ty,		4,283 23
	Geo. W. Cooper, treasurer Nash co'ty,		1,879 91
	Reps Martin, treasurer Yadkin co'ty,		3,014 08
	W. G. Pool, treasurer Pasquotank county,		225 83
	Jno. Watts, treasurer Martin county,		322 25
	A. T. Marsh, treasurer Union county,		1,361 33
	J. A. Woodard, treasurer Chowan county,		190 83
	Benjamin Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		758 17
	Paid the North Carolinian for advertising Swamp land,		2 50
	Paid Raleigh National Bank of N. C.,		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
March.	for freight on 15 M. 10-40 U. S. Bonds, for Board of Education,	\$	40 50
	Paid John Reilly, former Sheriff of Cumberland county, for poll tax over paid in 1869,		1 05
	Paid the Raleigh National Bank for amount of permanent Public School Fund invested in United States Bonds, (15 bonds \$1,000 each,)		16,218 75
April.	Paid sundry county treasurers, balance of apportionments of 1869, 1870 and 1871, to pay the wages of public school teachers during this month, as follows :		
	E. McArthur, treasurer Rutherford county,		568 95
	John B. Powell, treasurer Caldwell county,		256 15
	N. Dinsdale, treasurer Polk county,		130 75
	J. A. McArthur, treas. Duplin c'ty,		100
	J. R. Gary, treasurer Halifax county,		550 91
	J. A. Ikird, treasurer Catawba co'ty,		371 80
	Benjamin Moffitt, treasurer Randolph county,		42
	E. Dalby, treasurer Granville county,		679 50
	J. H. Vannoy, treasurer Ashe co'ty,		61 75
	A. R. Foushee, treasurer Person co'ty,		275 91
	J. H. Vannoy, treasurer Ashe co'ty,		319 25
	R. F. Linville, treasurer Forsythe county,		738 75
	J. W. Copeland, treasurer Northampton county,		274 75
	Nathan McDaniel, treasurer Jones county,		137
	E. Aderhold, treasurer Gaston co'ty,		305 50
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		488 35
	W. Lassiter, treasurer Montgomery county,		160
	J. Nicholson, treasurer Perquimans county,		224 41

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
April.	P. P. Smith, treasurer Robeson co'ty,	\$ 4,208
	A. L. Rosseau, treasurer Wilkes co'ty,	535 62
	S. Sneed, treasurer Johnston county,	417 83
	S. Jackson, treasurer Washington county,	174 95
	S. W. Burgin, treasurer Buncombe county,	892
	Caleb T. Sears, treasurer Currituck county,	1,914 41
	D. M. Kilburn, treasurer Craven co'ty,	491 07
	R. S. Ledbetter, treasurer Richmond county,	275 83
	C. P. Jenkins, treasurer Moore county,	1,531 41
	Paid P. C. Riley, Sheriff Montgomery county, for insolvent polls for the years 1869-'70,	157 28
May.	Sundry country treasurers during this month for balance of apportionment of 1869-'70-'71, to pay the wages of public school teachers, as follows :	
	W. M. Edwards, treasurer of Rockingham county,	812 56
	P. Horton, treasurer of Watauga county,	179 91
	John Elmore, treasurer of Macon co'ty,	769 41
	J. L. Hood, treasurer of Henderson county,	479 67
	Wm. Sparks, treasurer of Mitchell county,	155 50
	T. M. Baker, treasurer of Stokes county,	2,465 83
	M. K. Lawrence, treasurer of Gates county,	216 91
	Francis Lennon, treasurer of Columbus county,	1,602 92
	John A. McArthur treasurer of Duplin county,	811 71
	A. J. Carson, treasurer of Alleghany county,	132 58
June.	J. L. Hyatt, treasurer of Yancey co'ty,	175 33

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
June.	W. P. Poor, treasurer of Transylvania county,	\$	115 16
	S. B. Taylor, treasurer of Onslow county,		1,735 16
	Isaac Davis, treasurer of Dare county,		486 50
	W. H. Bryson, treasurer of Jackson county,		185 50
	Paid W. E. Piercy, sheriff of Yancey county, for amount overpaid on polls, 1871,		51 30
July.	Paid sundry county treasurers balance of apportionment 1869-'70-'71, to pay the wages of public school teachers, as follows:		
	J. A. Vann, treasurer Hertford co'ty,		1,229
	C. C. Mickle, treasurer Surry co'ty,		150
	A. G. Walker, treasurer Tyrrell co'ty,		129 66
	E. Aderhold, treasurer Gaston county,		50
	Ira Proffitt, treasurer Madison co'ty,		219 91
	W. P. Burrus, treasurer Hyde co'ty,		1,283 25
Aug.	Paid R. F. Trogden, sheriff of Randolph county, for amount of errors found in the solvent list for the year 1870, made by Clerk of Board of Commissioners of said county,		188 10
Sept.			

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the total value of the real and personal property in the State, including horses, mules, jacks, jennets, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep. Also farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, stock in incorporated companies, other personal property, and Railroad franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year ending September 30th, 1871.

Value of land,	\$ 69,442,946
Value of town property,	12,717,117
Value of horses, mules, cattle, &c.,	17,467,685
Value of farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, &c.,	23,879,880
	\$ 123,507,628

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

STATEMENT D.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1872.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1871.	October,	\$ 11,992 66	\$ 19,853 38½
	November,	278,298 62	172,598 38
	December,	327,734 14	114,363 76
1872.	January,	19,981 76	87,754 82
	February,	962 32	48,118 69
	March,	1,267 91	27,375 93
	April,	3,994 22	49,155 42
	May,	5,572 77	36,815 05
	June,	766 44	15,268 48
	July,	1,729 77	37,991 82
	August,	1,283 06	8,811 99
	September,	892 54	10,423 98
		\$ 654,476 21	\$ 628,532 70½

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

*Exhibiting the several sources from which the receipts of
Public Fund were derived.*

Blank Books and Stationery,	\$	2,030	70
Bank Dividends,		399	
Contingencies,		10	
Code of Civil Procedure,		1	25
Deficiency in State Treasury,		115,274	10
Funding Act of August 20th, 1868,		41	50
General Assembly,		33	60
Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and Dumb and Blind, (special tax,)		90,658	45
Land redeemed,		922	18
Lotteries, Beneficial Associations, &c.,		500	
Non-Residence License Tax,		4,500	
Public Printing, refunded on,		3,338	59
Public Taxes,		282,643	33
Penitentiary, (special tax,)		138,376	76
Quarantine Regulations,		357	25
Refunded (by Auditor,)		81	25
State Property,		519	30
Tax on Telegraph Companies,		560	06
Tax on Seals,		667	50
Tax on Insurance Companies,		12,103	
Tax on Corporations,		100	
Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,		684	
Tax on Express Companies,		588	39
Transfer from Educational to Public Fund,		86	
	\$	654,476	21

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1871.			
Oct.	Received of Thomas N. Jordan, tax collector of Caswell county, sundry taxes for the year 1871, as follows:		
	Public taxes,	\$	2,884 46
	Public taxes, (collected by distress,)		60
	Deficiency in the treasury,		1,345 15
	Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,076 12
	Penitentiary, (special tax,)		1,614 19
	Received of H. W. Mays, sberiff of Alexander county, sundry taxes for the year 1871, as follows:		
	Public taxes,		1,342 74
	Deficiency in the treasury,		570 57
	Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		456 50
	Penitentiary, (special tax,)		684 69
	Received of sundry persons during this month for the redemption of land, as follows:		
	John Loftin, New Hanover county,		17 81
	T. A. Shepherd, New Hanover county,		57 84
	M. C. Patterson, New Hanover county,		18 67
	Mary C. Wells, New Hanover county,		18 67
	C. A. Cook, New Hanover county,		16 33
	John Bennett, City of Wilmington,		20 55
	Rachel H. Davis, New Hanover co'ty,		31 05
	Stephen Fails, New Hanover county,		18 23
	James Nash, city of Wilmington,		23 90
	Hugh McDonnell, city of Wilmington,		19 46
	Received of sundry agents of non-residents during this month, for license tax, as follows:		
	Wm. B. Pittman,		50
	John W. Rice & Co.,		50
	Denry & Barkley,		50
	Robert Tyson & Co.,		50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Oct.	W. C. Conghenhour,	\$	50
	Abram Burton,		50
	J. T. Stewart & Co.,		50
	W. T. Mason,		50
	Wm. Brinckerhoff & Co.,		50
	Received of sundry general agents for tax on insurance companies during this month, as follows:		
	B. F. Long, Empire Mutual Life, of New York,		2 23
	T. C. DeRosset, World Mutual Life,		3 17
	J. M. Tomlinson, Providant Life & Trust Co.,		54
	Wm. E. Bond, New York Life,		08
	A. W. Lawrence, Brooklin Life,		78 27
	A. W. Lawrence, Imperial Fire,		16 52
	W. L. Smith, Widow's and Orphan's Fund Life, Tenn.,		4 83
	W. L. Smith & Co., Phoenix Insurance Company, Conn.,		14 22
	W. L. Smith & Co., Merchants' In- surance Company, Conn.,		
	W. L. Smith & Co., City Fire, Conn.,		13 93
	W. L. Smith & Co., Washington, New York,		1 23
	W. L. Smith & Co., Home Insurance Company, New York,		7 32
	W. L. Smith & Co., Manhattan Com- pany, New York,		7 75
	Wm. H. Smith, Nashville Life Insu- rance Company, Tennessee,		100
	James B. Rankin, Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company,		1 50
	Thos. Thompson, National Life Insu- rance Company		1 57
	F. C. Williams, Delaware Mutual Life Insurance Company,		1 78
	J. B. Moore, Old Dominion Life Insu- rance Company.		6 83
	Blacket Dashill, Metropolitan Life In- surance Company,		1 20

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Oct.	Corley & Martin, New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company,	\$	1 11
	S. D. Waitt, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,		101 38
	E. P. George, Hartford Fire Insurance Company,		17 60
	E. P. George, Phoenix Insurance Company,		13 86
	E. P. George, International Insurance Company,		6 57
	E. P. George, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,		13 23
	Thos. Greame, Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company,		14 71
	P. F. Pescud, Georgia Home Insurance Company,		35 32
	P. F. Pescud, Excelsior Life, New York,		37 57
	W. H. Crow, Aetna Life Insurance Company,		270 29
	Received of J. R. Dowell, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in North Carolina, from April 13th, 1867 to September 30th, 1871,		404 48
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for one copy of Code of Civil Procedure,		1 25
	Received of H. W. Mays, sheriff Alexander county, for stationery furnished said county by Secretary State for the year 1871,		68 25
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for tax on seals of his office,		3 50
Nov.	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax Collectors during this month for public taxes for the year 1871, as follows:		
	Battle Bryan, sheriff of Edgecombe county,		8,252 88
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir co'ty,		3,411 23

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Nov.	J. M. Johnson, tax collector Davie c'ty,	\$	2,462 51
	R. M. White, sheriff Mecklenburg c'ty,		11,917 86
	H. White, sheriff Perquimans county,		2,329 50
	Joseph Marshall, sheriff Stanley co'ty,		1,444 94
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		5,091 80
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff Jones county,		1,236 71
	P. C. Riley, sheriff Montgomery co'ty,		1,430 51
	R. McMillian, sheriff of Robeson co'ty,		3,173 57
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff of Clay county,		362 21
	J. H. Robinson, sheriff of Sampson county,		2,081 75
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff of Craven c'ty,		4,482 33
	E. Everett, sheriff of Swain county,		400 58
	J. S. Johnson, sheriff of Rockingham county,		5,419 13
	A. Murray, sheriff of Alamance county,		3,632 11
	J. T. Fergerson, sheriff of Wilkes county,		2,227 34
	A. J. Murray, sheriff of Haywood c'ty,		1,434 47
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff of Guilford c'ty,		8,127 49
	Henry S. Gibbs, sheriff of Hyde c'ty,		1,279 81
	G. W. McKee, sheriff of Gaston c'ty,		2,866 25
	Bland Wallace, sheriff of Duplin c'ty,		2,716 72
	Thomas H. Hughes, sheriff of Orange county,		4,893 63
	Jonas Cline, sheriff of Catawba c'ty,		3,195 89
	E. P. Moore, sheriff of Burke county,		1,778 91
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff of Wilson county,		3,898 23
	Thomas Moore, tax collector of Greene county,		2,784 22
	M. Masten, sheriff of Forsythe county,		5,105 51
	R. R. McCall, sheriff of Caldwell c'ty,		1,846 93
	Martin Walker, sheriff of Rutherford county,		2,379 94
	J. G. Neal, tax collector of McDowell county,		1,413 29
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff of Iredell c'ty,		4,575 21
	A. S. Hill, sheriff of Cherokee c'ty,		1,126 71
	John L. Harris, sheriff of Person c'ty,		2,508 85
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff of Mitchell county,		606 51

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Nov.	J. H. King, sheriff of Lincoln county,	\$	2,688 84
	Abner Aydlett, sheriff of Camden county,		1,122 35
	John L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county,		2,224 09
	G. J. Williams, sheriff of Chatham c'ty,		4,787 23
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors during this month, special taxes for the support of the Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and Dumb and Blind, as follows:		
	Battle Bryan, sheriff of Edgecombe county,		3,107 41
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff of Lenoir county,		1,019 39
	J. M. Johnson, tax collector of Davie county,		807 86
	R. M. White, sheriff of Mecklenburg county,		3,062 46
	H. White, sheriff of Perquimans co'ty,		722 07
	Joseph Marshall, sheriff of Stanley county,		492 67
	R. S. Hariss, sheriff of Cabarrus c'ty,		1,126 64
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff of Jones c'ty,		492 50
	P. C. Riley, sheriff of Montgomery county,		487 53
	R. McMillian, sheriff of Robeson c'ty,		1,087 77
	J. P. Cherry, " Clay county,		122 99
	J. H. Robinson " Sampson c'ty,		867 72
	Orlando Hubbs, " Craven co'ty,		1,477 53
	E. Everett, " Swain co'ty,		144 92
	J. S. Johnson, sheriff of Rockingham county,		1,692 14
	A. Murray, sheriff of Alamance county,		1,198 16
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		770 29
	A. J. Murray, sheriff Haywood co'ty,		491 71
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford county,		2,635 39
	Henry S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		409 26
	G. W. McKee, sheriff Gaston county,		1,058 17
	Bland Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		838 15
	Thos. H. Hughes, sheriff Orange co'ty,		1,544 21

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Nov.	J. Cline, sheriff Catawba county,	\$	1,114 86
	E. P. Moore, sheriff Burke county,		609 10
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		1,322 58
	Thos. Moore, tax collector Greene c'ty,		920 94
	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,		1,556 03
	R. R. McCall, sheriff Caldwell county,		675 18
	Martin Walker, sheriff Rutherford c'ty,		863 58
	J. G. Neal, tax collector McDowell county,		466 98
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		1,529 85
	A. S. Hill, sheriff Cherokee county,		444 45
	John L. Harris, sheriff Person county,		930 87
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell co'ty,		224 52
	J. H. King, sheriff Lincoln county,		935 99
	Abner Aydlett, sheriff Camden county,		292 90
	John L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank c'ty,		857 35
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham co'ty,		1,685 10
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors during this month, tax levied to provide for deficiency in the treasury, as follows:		
	Battle Bryant, sheriff of Edgecombe county,		3,884 27
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir c'ty,		1,300 95
	J. M. Johnson, tax collector Davie county,		1,009 81
	R. M. White, sheriff Mecklenburg c'ty,		3,828 08
	H. White, sheriff Perquimans county,		902 59
	Joseph Marshall, sheriff Stanley co'ty,		615 83
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		2,027 73
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff Jones county,		615 65
	P. C. Riley, sheriff Montgomery co'ty,		609 41
	R. McMillian, sheriff Robeson county,		1,359 61
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,		153 74
	J. H. Robinson, sheriff Sampson co'ty,		1,084 63
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven co'ty,		1,846 91
	E. Everett, sheriff Swain county,		181 15
	J. S. Johnson, sheriff Rockingham county,		2,115 18
	A. Murray, sheriff Alamance county,		1,497 70
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		962 87

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Nov.	A. J. Murray, sheriff Haywood county,	\$	614 04
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford co'ty,		3,294 23
	Henry S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		511 57
	G. W. McKee, sheriff Gaston county,		1,322 77
	Bland Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		1,047 69
	Thos. H. Hughes, sheriff of Orange county,		1,930 26
	J. Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		1,393 61
	E. P. Moore, sheriff Burke county,		761 36
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		1,653 21
	Thos Moore, tax collector Greene c'ty,		1,151 18
	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,		1,944 93
	R. R. McCall, sheriff Caldwell county,		843 98
	Martin Walker, sheriff Rutherford county,		1,075 48
	J. G. Neal, tax collector McDowell county,		596 65
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff Iredell county,		1,907 32
	A. S. Hill, sheriff Cherokee county,		555 57
	John L. Harris, sheriff Person county,		1,163 58
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell co'ty,		268 78
	J. H. King, sheriff Lincoln county,		1,163 73
	Abner Aydtlett, sheriff Camden county,		366 13
	John L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank county,		1,039 30
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham county,		2,106 37
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors during this month, for tax levied for the erection of a Penitentiary and support of convicts in the same, as follows:		
	Battle Bryant, sheriff Edgecombe co'ty,		4,661 12
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff Lenoir co'ty,		1,561 14
	J. M. Johnson, tax collector Davie county,		1,211 77
	R. M. White, sheriff Mecklenburg c'ty,		4,593 69
	H. White, sheriff Perquimans county,		1,083 11
	James Marshall, sheriff Stanly county,		739
	R. S. Harris, sheriff Cabarrus county,		2,433 29
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff Jones county,		738 79
	P. C. Riley, sheriff Montgomery co'ty,		731 29

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Nov.	R. M. McMillian, sheriff Robeson c'ty,	\$	1,631 66
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,		184 49
	J. H. Robinson, sheriff Sampson co'ty,		1,301 55
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven county,		2,216 29
	E. Everett, sheriff Swain county,		217 38
	J. S. Johnson, sheriff Rockingham county,		2,538 21
	A. Murray, sheriff Alamance county,		1,797 23
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		1,155 44
	A. J. Murray, sheriff Haywood co'ty,		737 56
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford county,		3,953 09
	Henry S. Gibbs, sheriff Hyde county,		613 89
	G. W. McKee, sheriff Gaston county,		1,587 32
	Bland Wallace, sheriff Duplin county,		1,257 23
	Thos. H. Hughes, sheriff Orange co'ty,		2,316 31
	J. Cline, sheriff Catawba county,		1,672 33
	E. P. Moore, sheriff Burke county,		913 64
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county,		1,983 86
	Thomas Moore, tax collector Greene county,		1,381 42
	M. Masten, sheriff Forsythe county,		2,334 04
	R. R. McCall, sheriff Caldwell county,		1,012 76
	Martin Walker, sheriff of Rutherford county,		1,295 37
	J. T. Neal, tax collector of McDowell county,		715 99
	W. F. Wasson, sheriff of Iredell co'ty,		2,294 77
	A. S. Hill, sheriff Cherokee county,		666 69
	John L. Harriss, sheriff Person co'ty,		1,396 31
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff Mitchell co'ty,		322 53
	J. H. King, sheriff Lincoln county,		1,396 48
	Abner Aydlett, sheriff Camden county		439 34
	John L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank co'ty,		1,247 16
	G. J. Williams, sheriff Chatham co'ty,		2,527 65
	Received of sundry general agents of Insurance Companies, one per cent.		
	State tax on gross receipts from premiums in this State, as follows:		
	W. L. Smith, Union Insurance Company,		100

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Nov.	A. J. DeRossètt, Ætna Insurance Company,	\$ 17 47
	Paul F. Faison, Cotton State Life Insurance Company,	100
	J. M. Tate, Secretary Life Association America Insurance Company,	6 76
	John A. Byrne, New York Life Insurance Company,	40 50
	A. Stoddart, Underwriter's Agency,	29 21
	W. H. Finch & Co., Widows' and Orphans' Insurance Company,	61 94
	Coley & Martin, Great Western Mutual Insurance Company,	100
	C. P. Montague, Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company,	100
	W. E. Anderson, Manhattan Mutual Insurance Company,	2 25
	Matthew P. Taylor, Equitable Insurance Company,	1 90
	W. M. Withers, North American Mutual Insurance Company,	102 38
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for blank books and stationery furnished the various counties by State Department, 1871, as follows:	
	J. M. Johnson, tax collector Davie county,	50 95
	R. M. White, sheriff of Mecklenburg county	61 20
	H. White, sheriff Perquimans county,	50 80
	P. C. Riley sheriff Montgomery co'ty,	84 10
	R. McMillan, sheriff Robeson county,	146 40
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff Craven co'ty,	63 10
	J. S. Johnson, sheriff Rockingham co'ty,	22 25
	G. W. McKee, sheriff Gaston county,	14 75
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff Guilford co'ty,	91 95
	E. J. Moore, sheriff Burke county,	26 35
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff Wilson county	13 50
	M. Martin, sheriff Stanley county,	9 85
	Martin Walker, sheriff Rutherford c'ty,	64 90

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Nov.	J. G. Neal, tax collector McDowell county,	\$	24 80
	J. T. Ferguson, sheriff Wilkes county,		128 70
	Abner Aydlett, sheriff Camden co'ty,		32 05
	John L. Wood, sheriff Pasquotank c'ty,		185 82
	Received of sundry persons for the redemption of land, as follows:		
	Wm. Justice, New Hanover county,		15 82
	A. M. Walker, New Hanover county,		15 73
	A. M. Walker, New Hanover county,		32 21
	Received of W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, fees collected by him,		95
	Received of sundry non-resident agents, for license tax, as follows:		
	Pearre Bros. & Co.,		50
	Marion & Lewis,		50
	Pennyman & Bro.,		50
	W. H. Devries & Co.,		50
	Hartman & Whitehill,		50
	Studwell Bro.,		50
	W. & N. McCleer,		50
	Carr, Bros. & Co.,		50
	John W. Walker,		50
	Lewis Stern,		50
	Berkley, Yancey & Hodges,		50
	Miller, Grandy & Roberts,		50
	David Barrow,		50
	D. J. Foley Bro. & Co.,		50
	Conklin, Willis & Co.,		50
	Cochran, McLean & Co.,		50
	Patterson & Bash,		50
	Barrett & Higgins,		50
	Stockdale, Smith & Co.,		50
	Appleby & Home,		50
	J. W. Owens,		50
	H. H. Webb,		50
	M. L. Smith,		50
	N. Frank,		50
	Wm. H. Horner,		50
	Davis & Bro.,		50
	Hopkins, Hardin & Kemp,		50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Nov.	Picket & Co.,	\$	50
	Tucker, Smith & Co.,		50
	C. C. Whitehurst,		50
	Findley, Roberts & Co.,		50
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for tax on seals,		16 50
	Received of J. M. Johnson, tax collector Davie county, for amount of public tax omitted in settlement of 1871,		60 15
	Received of R. M. Stafford, sheriff of Guilford county, for net tax on bank dividends at Greensboro', N.C.,		399
	Received of J. W. Collingwood, Secretary and Treasurer of Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Co., for two per cent. State tax on receipts for the quarter ending September 30th, '71,		2 36
Dec.	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors during this month for public taxes, 1871, as follows :		
	J. J. Hasty, sheriff of Union county,		3,019 64
	Geo. N. Lewis, Sheriff Nash county,		3,552 07
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff Dare county,		328 50
	W. A. Walton, sheriff Rowan county,		5,787 04
	J. C. Rhodes, sheriff of Wayne county,		6,171 25
	J. M. Hodges, tax collector of Harnett county,		1,320 06
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff of Columbus county,		1,937 91
	Samuel P. Swain, sheriff of Brunswick county,		1,762 43
	H. Morrison, tax collector of Jackson county,		597 74
	R. H. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		5,912 74
	R. B. Salisbury, sheriff of Martin co'ty,		2,821 98
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff of Polk co'ty,		863 38
	John R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county,		880 18
	J. M. Monger, sheriff of Moore county,		1,929 63
	J. M. Bateman, sh'ff Washington co'ty,		1,453 44

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	James I. Moore, sheriff of Granville county,	\$	6,458 84
	John D. Davis, sheriff of Carteret c'ty,		960 02
	Isaac Pipkin, " of Hertford c'ty,		2,357 61
	J. A. Sowers, " of Davidson c'ty,		4,519 54
	E. A. Gupton, " of Franklin c'ty,		5,352 78
	N. R. Jones, " of Warren c'ty,		3,654 20
	F. A. Satchwell, " of Beaufort c'ty,		3,784 70
	Wm. Haymore, " of Surry county,		2,793 44
	Wm. Latham, " of Ashe county,		1,595 52
	George B. McCotter, tax collector of Pitt county,		75 05
	J. M. Wall, sheriff of Anson county		2,630 48
	J. A. Reid, " " Halifax county,		6,056 06
	B. F. Logan, " " Cleaveland c'ty,		2,690 56
	F. W. Bell, " " Bertie county,		3,974 28
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff of Chowan c'ty,		1,661 55
	John F. Hellen, " of Pitt county,		4,212 63
	Henry T. Grant, " of Northampton county,		4,787 11
	James Cansler, tax collector of Macon county,		1,292 07
	Thos. F. Baxter, sheriff of Currituck county,		1,380 54
	Isaac Long, sheriff of Yadkin county,		1,189 68
	Stephen F. Cooper, sheriff of Richmond county,		2,472 70
	John B. Combs, tax collector of Tyrrell county,		848 29
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff of Stokes co'ty,		2,117 36
	R. F. Trogden, sheriff of Randolph county,		4,587 08
	R. S. Ledbetter, tax collector of Richmond county,		741 56
	J. W. Schenck, Jr., sheriff New Hanover county,		15,355 19
	John Horton, sheriff of Watanga c'ty,		1,021 32
	B. F. Willey, sheriff of Gates county,		1,478 84
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff of Transylvania county,		668 38
	T. F. Lee, sheriff of Wake county,		14,099 08

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Dec.	R. D. Perry, tax collector of Johnston county,	\$	3,900 56
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff of Madison co'ty,		1,021 80
	Received of sundry general agents of insurance companies for tax on premiums, &c., of same, as follows:		
	Walter Scott & Co., Craftsman Insurance Company,		100
	Edward V. Preston, Supt. Travelers' Insurance Company,		55 56
	R. E. Cochran, Universal Life Insurance Company,		53 02
	Matthew P. Taylor, Equitable Life Insurance Company,		23 84
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for tax levied for the support of Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, as follows:		
	J. J. Hasty, sheriff of Union county,		1,104 90
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff of Nash county,		1,075 82
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff of Dare co'ty,		111 95
	W. A. Walton, sheriff of Rowan co'ty,		1,825 92
	J. C. Rhodes, sheriff of Wayne county,		2,019 62
	J. M. Hodges, tax collector of Harnett county,		449 53
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff of Columbus county,		573 59
	Samuel P. Swain, sheriff of Brunswick county,		724 60
	H. Morrison, tax collector of Jackson county,		347 96
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		1,475 58
	R. Salisbury, sheriff of Martin county,		939 10
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff of Polk county,		303 72
	J. R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county,		313 88
	J. M. Monger, sheriff of Moore county,		671 46
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff of Washington county,		457 05
	Jas. I. Moore, sheriff of Granville c'ty,		2,361 17

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.		
Dec.	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff of Carteret co'ty,	\$ 393 35
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff of Hertford co'ty,	713 98
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff of Davidson co'ty,	1,503 84
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff of Franklin county,	215 46
	N. R. Jones, sheriff of Warren co'ty,	1,631 54
	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff of Beaufort county,	1,042 86
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff of Surry county,	944 49
	Wm. Latham, sheriff of Ashe county,	576 91
	J. M. Wall, sheriff of Anson county,	921 62
	J. A. Reid, sheriff of Halifax county,	1,863 71
	B. F. Logan, sheriff of Cleveland co'ty,	943 74
	F. W. Bell, sheriff Bertie county,	1,176 29
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff of Chowan co'ty,	411 39
	John F. Hellen, sheriff of Pitt county,	1,350 56
	Henry T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,	1,722 78
	James Cansler, tax collector of Macon county,	431 64
	T. F. Baxter, sheriff of Currituck co'ty,	359 10
	Isaac Long, sheriff Yadkin county,	665 40
	Stephen T. Cooper, sheriff of Richmond county,	924 85
	John B. Combs, tax collector of Tyrrell county,	270 24
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff of Stokes county,	733 58
	R. F. Trogden, sheriff of Randolph county,	1,497 65
	J. W. Schenck, Jr., sheriff of New Hanover county,	4,428 30
	John Horton, sheriff of Watanga coty,	359
	B. F. Willey, sheriff of Gates county,	512 15
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff of Transylvania county,	239 36
	T. F. Lee, sheriff of Wake county,	4,405 33
	R. D. Perry, tax collector of Johnston county,	1,321 89
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff of Madison co'ty,	322 74
	Transfer from Educational Fund to Public Fund,	86

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Dec.	Received of sundry agents of Non-Resident Merchants, as follows:	
	Shipley, Roane & Co.,	\$ 50
	Hamberger Bros.,	50
	W. M. Kelley,	50
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for blank books and stationery, as follows:	
	J. J. Hasty, sheriff of Union county,	25 25
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff of Nash county,	6 30
	J. C. Rhodes, sheriff of Wayne county,	57 65
	Jas. I. Moore, sheriff of Granville county,	80 45
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff of Hertford co'ty,	22 05
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff of Davidson co'ty,	90 95
	N. R. Jones, sheriff of Warren county,	34 70
	J. A. Reid, sheriff of Halifax county,	158 70
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff of Chowan county,	6 45
	Henry T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,	79 65
	James Cansler, tax collector of Macon county,	85
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff of Stokes co'ty,	81 20
	R. F. Trogden, sheriff of Randolph county,	30 05
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff of Madison co'ty,	75 85
	Received of R. Tucker, for per diem refunded,	10
	Received of J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, for tax on seals,	142 50
	Received of J. B. Davis, for proceeds of sale at auction of quarantine hospital and boat at Beaufort harbor,	242 25
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors for tax levied to provide for deficiency in State Treasury, as follows:	
	J. J. Hasty, sheriff of Union county,	1,381 13
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff of Nash county,	1,344 41
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff of Dare county,	139 94

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	W. A. Walton, sheriff of Rowan co'ty,	\$	2,282 40
	J. C. Rhodes, sheriff of Wayne co'ty.		2,394 66
	J. M. Hodges, tax collector of Harnett county,		561 60
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff of Columbus county,		716 99
	Samuel P. Swain, sheriff of Brunswick county,		905 73
	H. Morrison, sheriff of Jackson co'ty.		434 95
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		1,844 48
	R. B. Salisbury, sheriff of Martin co'ty,		1,173 87
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff of Polk co'ty,		379 65
	John R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county,		392 27
	J. M. Monger, sheriff of Moore co'ty,		839 33
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff of Washington county,		571 31
	Jas. I. Moore, sheriff of Granville co'ty,		2,951 46
	John D. Davis, sheriff of Carteret county,		496 56
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff of Hertford co'ty,		892 47
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff of Davids on co'ty.		1,879 80
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff of Franklin county,		1,878 56
	N. R. Jones, sheriff of Warren county,		2,039 46
	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff of Beaufort county,		1,303 57
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff of Surry county,		1,180 36
	Wm. Latham, sheriff of Ashe county,		721 14
	J. M. Wall, sheriff of Anson county,		1,152 12
	J. A. Reid, sheriff of Halifax county,		2,329 62
	B. F. Logan, sheriff of Cleaveland co'ty,		1,179 68
	F. W. Bell, sheriff of Bertie county,		1,470 37
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff of Chowan co'ty.		514 24
	John F. Hellen, sheriff of Pitt county.		1,688 20
	Henry T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,		2,153 47
	James Cansler, tax collector of Macon county,		539 54
	Thos. F. Baxter, sh'ff of Currituck e'ty,		448 88

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Dec.	Isaac Long, sheriff of Yadkin county	8	831 75
	Stephen T. Cooper, sheriff of Richmond county,		1,156 06
	John B. Combs, tax collector of Tyrrell county,		337 81
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff of Stokes county.		916 96
	R. F. Trogden, sheriff of Randolph county,		1,872 06
	J. W. Schenck, Jr., sheriff of New Hanover county,		5,535 38
	John Horton, sheriff of Watauga co'ty,		448 75
	B. F. Willey, sheriff of Gates county,		640 19
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff of Transylvania county,		299 21
	T. F. Lee, sheriff of Wake county,		5,369 44
	R. D. Perry, tax collector of Johnston county,		1,652 37
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff of Madison co'ty.		403 42
	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors, tax levied and collected for the erection of a penitentiary and for the support of convicts in the same, as follows:		
	J. J. Hasty, sheriff of Union county,		1,674 84
	G. N. Lewis, sheriff of Nash county,		1,613 29
	W. T. Brinkley, sheriff of Dare county,		167 93
	W. A. Walton, sheriff of Rowan county,		2,738 88
	J. C. Rhodes, sheriff of Wayne county,		2,873 46
	J. M. Hodges, tax collector of Harnett county,		673 92
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff of Columbus county,		860 38
	Samuel P. Swain, sheriff of Brunswick county,		1,086 89
	H. Morrison, tax collector of Jackson county,		521 94
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		2,213 37
	R. B. Salisbury, sheriff of Martin co'ty,		1,408 68
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff of Polk county,		455 58

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	John R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county,	\$	470 72
	J. M. Monger, sheriff of Moore county,		1,007 19
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff of Washington county,		685 57
	Jas. I. Moore, sheriff of Granville co'ty		3,541 75
	Jno. D. Davis, sheriff of Carteret co'ty,		589 88
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff of Hertford co'ty,		1,077 97
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff of Davidson co'ty,		2,255 75
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff of Franklin co'ty,		2,254 28
	N. R. Jones, sheriff of Warren county,		2,447 35
	T. J. Satchwell, sheriff of Beaufort co'ty,		1,564 27
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff of Surry county,		1,416 44
	Wm. Latham, sheriff of Ashe county,		865 37
	J. M. Wall, sheriff of Anson county,		1,382 54
	J. A. Reid, sheriff of Halifax county,		2,795 55
	B. F. Logan, sheriff of Cleaveland co'ty,		1,415 62
	F. W. Bell, sheriff of Bertie county,		1,764 43
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff of Chowan co'ty,		617 09
	John F. Hellen, sheriff of Pitt county,		2,025 84
	Henry T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,		2,584 18
	Jas. Cansler, tax collector of Macon county,		647 45
	Thos. F. Baxter, sheriff of Currituck county,		538 65
	Isaac Long, sheriff of Yadkin county,		998 10
	Stephen T. Cooper, sheriff of Richmond county,		1,387 27
	John B. Combs, tax collector of Tyrrell county,		405 36
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff of Stokes county,		1,100 36
	R. F. Trogden, sheriff of Randolph county,		2,246 47
	J. W. Schenck, Jr., sheriff of New Hanover county,		6,642 45
	John Horton, sheriff of Watauga co'ty,		538 49
	B. F. Willey, sheriff of Gates county,		768 23
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff of Transylvania county,		359 05
	T. F. Lee, sheriff of Wake county,		6,472 71

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Dec.	R. D. Perry, tax collector of Johnston county,	\$ 1,982 84
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff of Madison co'ty,	484 11
1872.		
Jan.	Received of sundry sheriffs and tax collectors, for public taxes during this month, as follows:	
	W. E. Piercey, sheriff of Yancey county,	759 05
	J. M. Young, sheriff of Buncombe co'ty,	4,247 98
	J. M. Hodges, tax collector Harnett county, (balance,)	244 79
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,	2,150 07
	Received of sundry sheriffs, &c., for taxes collected for the support of the Insane Asylum and Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, as follows:	
	W. E. Piercey, sheriff of Yancey co'ty,	246 77
	J. M. Young, sheriff of Buncombe co'ty,	1,364 63
	J. M. Hodges, tax collector of Harnett county, (balance,)	89 90
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,	698 01
	Received of sundry sheriffs, &c., taxes collected to meet a casual deficiency in the public treasury, as follows:	
	W. E. Piercey, sheriff of Yancey county,	308 46
	J. M. Young, sheriff of Buncombe co'ty,	1,705 79
	J. M. Hodges, tax collector of Harnett county,	112 32
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,	874 44
	Received of Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of N. C., for amount received by him for rent of State property,	160
	Received of sundry sheriffs, &c., taxes collected by them on account of penitentiary, as follows:	
	W. E. Piercey, sheriff of Yancey county,	370 15
	J. M. Young, sheriff of Buncombe co'ty,	2,046 94

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Jan.	J. M. Hodges, tax collector of Harnett county,	\$	134 78
	T. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,		1,049 33
	Received of J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, for tax on Seal of State,		95
	Received of A. P. Bryan, for Southern Express Company, two per cent. State tax on gross receipts in this State, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter, 1871,		349 25
	Received of J. M. Collingwood, treasurer Telegraph Company, for 2 per cent. State tax on gross receipts in North Carolina,		15 94
	Received of Wm. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, for tax on Attorney's license,		684
	Received of H. Adams, State Auditor, for money fraudulently drawn by H. H. Roberts from Clerk in Auditor's office, being for amount of warrant number 366,		81 25
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for tax on Raleigh Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company,		25
	Received of J. M. Hodges, tax collector Harnett county, for stationery,		25 70
	Received of E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county, for stationery,		31
	Received of A. Berry, for the redemption of land,		39 43
	Received of J. M. Dulany, & Co., for license as Agent of Non-Resident,		50
	Received of Jno. W. Holland, Agent for Clark & Jones, license tax,		50
	Received of sundry General Agents, tax on Insurance Companies, as follows:		
	T. C. Williams, for Delaware Mutual,		3 51
	T. Thompson, National Life, Chicago,		7 53

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Jan.	J. M. Thomlinson, for Providence Life & Trust Company,	\$ 3 83
	R. W. Best, for Travellers Accident, (license,)	100
	P. H. Gibson, for Continental Company,	33 42
	Coley & Martin, for New Jersey Mutual,	16 99
	W. E. Bond, for Mutual Life,	1 20
	B. F. Long, Empire Mutnal,	5 37
	DeRosset & Co., for World Mutual,	3 67
	H. G. Williams, for Virginia Life,	9 24
	W. L. Smith & Co., for sundry Companies,	184 70
	Alexander Stoddart, for Underwriters Agency,	99 64
	Black & Dashill, for Metropolitan Life,	5 21
	A. W. Lawrence, for Imperial and Brooklyn Life,	214 74
	E. P. George, for sundry Companies,	139 64
	W. A. Blount, for North Carolina Department Life Association of America,	15 71
	A. J. DeRosset, for Ætna Fire,	42 56
	Withers, Wilkinson & Co., for North American Mutual,	69 28
	S. D. Wait, for Connecticut Mutual,	70 79
	W. H. Crow, Ætna Life,	337 90
	R. W. Best, Travellers Accident,	4 06
	B. C. Whorry, for Old Dominion,	6 58
	C. P. Montague, for Phoenix Mutual,	3 13
	Thomas Graeme, for Liverpool, London, &c.,	86 70
	P. F. Pescud, for Excelsior and Georgia Home,	103 23
	John Wilder Atkinson, for sundry Companies. (license, &c.)	403 15
Feb.	Wm. L. Smith, for Widows and Orphans F. L. Insurance Company,	2 95
	Wm. L. Smith, & Co., for Franklin Fire Insurance Company,	100

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
Feb.	John A. Byrne, for New York Life,	\$ 36 19
	Mathew J. Taylor, for Equitable Life,	223 90
	James B. Rankin, for Mississippi Valley Life,	59
	W. H. Finch & Co., for Widows and Orphans Benefit Life,	124 55
	Geo. M. Scott, for Anchor Life,	52 94
	A. Shorter Caldwell, for American Life,	79 67
	Geo. K. Whitner, for St. Louis Mutual Life,	23 45
	Walter Scott & Co., for Craft Life Association,	21 73
	H. G. Davidson, for Southern Mutual Fire,	100
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for tax on seals of his office,	46 50
	Received of Lunsford Cahoun, for land redeemed,	11 25
	Received of J. T. Morehead, for mileage refunded,	8
	Received of T. A. McNeal, for mileage refunded,	5 60
	Received of Yancey, Anderson & Co., license tax to sell by sample,	50
	Received of J. P. Hartman & Son, license tax to sell by sample,	50
	Received of Dr. D. H. Albright, for incorporation of the Fairmount Foundry Company, in Chatham county,	25
March.	Received of sundry persons in the operations under "Funding Act" of 1868,	41 50
	Received of North Carolina Beneficial Association for tax on said association,	500
	Received of Geo. W. Dunham, for per diem refunded,	10
	Received of W. F. Askew, for amount refunded on paper,	10
	Received of sundry agents of Non-Residents, as follows:	

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
March.	Harvey & Jones, Richmond, Va.,	\$	50
	George Pearce & Son, Petersburg, Va.,		50
	Green & Allen,		50
	Asher Edwards,		50
	Received of sundry persons for land re- deemed, as follows:		
	S. P. Stokeley, New Hanover county,		27 73
	Wallace & Southerland, New Hanover county,		111 07
	W. Pallock, New Hanover county,		21 19
	Received of Geo. G. Lobdel, tax on Cape Fear Iron and Steel Company,		25
	Received of H. Mahler, tax on Catawba and Lincoln Mining and Manufac- turing Company,		25
	Received of sundry General Agents, tax on Insurance Companies, as fol- lows:		
	R. C. Cochran, Universal Life Insurance Company,		57 13
	Heth & Blount, Life Association of America,		100
	Pitt Burrows, Continental Life,		100
	W. E. Anderson, Manhattan Life,		12 85
	T. C. Williams, Delaware Mutual,		2 94
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secre- tary of State, for tax on seals of his office,		23 50
April.	Received of sundry General Agents, tax on Insurance Companies, as follows:		
	Corley & Martin, New Jersey Mutual,		100
	P. F. Pescud, Jr., National,		100
	A. J. DeRosset, Aetna,		100
	B. F. Long, Empire Mutual,		6 95
	DeRosset & Co., World Mutual,		2 12
	P. F. Pescud, Georgia Home and Ex celsior, (license,)		200
	Thomas Thompson, National,		5 91
	J. M. Tomlinson, Provident and Trust,		4 25
	Courts & Rice, Piedmont & Arlington,		100
	DeRosset, World Mutual,		100

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
April.	John A. Byrne, New York Life,	\$ 54 15
	Corley & Martin, New Jersey & Western Mutual,	35 27
	W. L. Smith & Co., for sundry Companies, (license,)	500
	W. H. Crow, Ætna, on premiums \$429.40, license \$100,	529 40
	O. E. Hasmer, Underwriter's Agency,	161 53
	Matthew P. Taylor, Equitable Life,	100
	Daniel Cogdell, Guardian Mutual Life,	100
	J. M. Tomlinson, Providence Life & Trust,	100
	S. D. Wait, Connecticut Mutual,	182 75
	John Wilder Atkinson, Triumph, Amazon & National, (license,)	300
	W. A. Blount, Life Association of America,	7 15
	E. V. Preston, Travelers Accident Life, &c.,	7 90
	Black & Dashill, Metropolitan Life,	2 27
	Walter Scott, Life Insurance Company,	116 68
	John W. Atkinson, sundry Companies,	320 82
	E. P. George, sundry Companies,	81 50
	Thos. Graeme, Liverpool & London & Globe,	79 32
	W. L. Smith & Co., sundry Companies,	64 85
	Received of James Davis, Wilmington, North Carolina, for land redeemed,	131 40
	Received of sundry Agents of Non-Residents, for license to sell by sample, as follows :	
	R. E. Converse & Co.,	50
	J. Edwards,	50
	Jno. Meahan,	50
	Annidon & Co.,	50
	Received of the following persons for tax on seals :	
	J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary,	190
	T. McGee, on seal of Treasury Department,	50
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State,	9 50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
May.	Received of James H. Moore, former State Printer, for amount refunded, being the difference in measurement by letter m and em quad,	\$	3,338 59
	Received of Kemp P. Battle, Attorney for the State, for net proceeds of collections of Joseph Thompson for State cotton sold by said Thompson,		359 30
	Received of sundry Non-Resident Agents for license to sell by sample, as follows :		
	Rowland Bros., Norfolk, Va.,		50
	G. W. B. Bartlett, Baltimore, Md.,		50
	L. Passano & Sons, Baltimore, Md.,		50
	Guggenheimer & Weil, Baltimore Md.,		50
	Wade, Boykin & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50
	Simon Rosenthall, Goldsboro', N. C.,		50
	Wm. Cohen & Co., Goldsboro', N. C.,		50
	Jas. Cary, Baltimore, Md.		50
	J. B. Roulhac, Baltimore, Md.,		50
	J. W. Price, Baltimore, Md.,		50
	Hull, Atkinson, & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for tax on seals,		5
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for tax on corporations,		25
	Received of sundry general agents of Insurance Companies for tax on same, as follows :		
	P. F. Pescud, for Excelsior and Georgia Home,		75 86
	H. G. Davidson, for Southern Mutual,		85
	W. L. Smith & Co., Home,		27 64
	E. H. & T. C. DeRosset, for Ætna Fire,		21 38
	A. J. DeRossett, for Ætna Fire,		3 22
	A. W. Lawrence, for Brooklyn Life and Imperial Fire,		356 99
	Geo. K. Whitmer, for St. Louis Mutual,		29 55
	Mathew P. Taylor, for Equitable Life Assurance Society,		176 52

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
May.	Herman S. Johnson, for North Mis-		
	souri and Alps, Erie, Pa.,	\$	200
	A. Shorter Caldwell, for Universal Life,		100
	Withers, Wilkerson & Co., for North		
	America Mutual,		193 23
	P. C. Cherry, for Old Dominion,		7 07
	W. E. Anderson, for Manhattan.		100
	C. P. Montague & Sons, for Phoenix		
	Mutual,		2 57
June.	Received of sundry Non-Residents for		
	tax on license to sell by sample, as		
	follows :		
	Orendorf & Son, Baltimore, Md.,		50
	Carlen & Fulton, Baltimore, Md.,		50
	Whitehead & Brickhouse, Norfolk.		
	Va.,		50
	E. P. Green, Sumter, S. C.,		50
	Wilson, Burns & Co., Baltimore, Md.,		50
	L. Kirschbaum & Co., Halifax, N. C.,		50
	Thos. Smith & Co., Norfolk, Va.,		50
	C. G. Lambert, Beaufort,		50
	Gwathney, Day & Rowell, Norfolk, Va.		50
	W. D. Cator, Baltimore, Md.,		50
	Camp & Corprew, Norfolk, Va.,		50
	C. H. Gwild, Baltimore, Md.,		50
	Received of Anthony Foy, New Han-		
	over county, for land redeemed,		17 67
	Received of Henry Robinson, Wil-		
	mington, N. C., for the redemption		
	of land,		18 98
	Received of sundry general agents of		
	insurance companies, for tax on same,		
	as follows :		
	D. W. Courts, for Piedmont & Arling-		
	ton,		49
	W. E. Anderson, Manhattan,		9 81
	P. H. Gibson, Continental,		17 98
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary		
	of State, for tax on seal of his office,		
	\$27.00 ; T. McGee, for tax on seal of		
	Treasury Department, \$1.00,		28

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
July.	Received of sundry general agents of insurance companies, as follows :	
	W. L. Smith & Co., for Pacific Mutual,	\$ 100
	DeRossett & Co., for World,	2 65
	T. C. Williams, for Delaware Life,	2 56
	B. F. Long, for Empire Mutual,	4 27
	Pitt Barrows, for Continental,	3 16
	Corley & Martin, for New Jersey Mutual and Great Western,	22 31
	W. H. Finch & Co., for Reserve Mutual,	113 31
	St. Clair Dearing, for American,	100
	J. A. Byrne, for New York,	147 03
	P. F. Pescud, for Excelsior,	21 39
	A. J. DeRosset, for Ætna,	15 50
	H. G. Davidson, for Mutual Fire,	3 04
	W. L. Smith & Co., for sundry companies,	62 24
	W. H. Crow, for Ætna Life,	334 65
	S. D. Wait, for Connecticut Mutual,	70 27
	E. P. George, for sundry companies,	48 34
	A. W. Lawrence, for Brooklyn Life and Imperial Fire,	163 74
	O. P. Hosmer, for Underwriter's Agency,	27 73
	John Wilder Atkinson, for sundry companies,	140 14
	Thos. Green, for Liverpool and London and Globe,	36 43
	P. F. Pescud, Jr., for National Life,	15 18
	John Black, for Metropolitan,	95
	Thos. Thompson, for National Life,	140
	Received of sundry non-residents, for license, to sell by sample, as follows :	
	Wm. T. Harrison, Norfolk, Va.,	50
	C. L. McNider,	50
	M. W. Beasley,	50
	W. H. Morris,	50
	Received of sundry persons, for land redeemed, as follows :	
	W. H. Jones, for Jerrie Nixon's heirs, New Hanover county,	17

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
July.	Geo. E. Tincker and J. B. Ferrand, Craven county,	\$	11 25
	Mrs. Mary Creuse, Wilmington, N. C.,		37 70
	Rebecca Cooker, New Hanover county,		20 53
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, tax on seals,		7
Aug.	Received of W. H. Griffin, Craven county, for land redeemed,		9 19
	Received of Mrs. E. B. Dudley, New Hanover county, for land redeemed		75 84
	Received of Taylor, Martin & Co., for license to sell by sample,		50
	Received of F. A. Williams & Co., for license to sell by sample,		50
	Received of G. W. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for receipts from vessels to 13th August, 1872,		20
	Received of B. W. Starke, Manager Western Union Telegraph Company, for two per cent. State tax on gross receipts from October 1st, 1871, to June 30th, 1872,		137 28
	Received of J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, tax on seals of office,		95
	Received of H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, tax on seals of office,		5
	Received of sundry general agents of Insurance Companies for tax on same, as follows:		
	Courts & Rice, Piedmont and Arlington,		113 09
	George Johnston, St. Louis Mutual,		100
	J. M. Tomlinson, Providence Life & Trust,		7 43
	J. B. Martin, Farmville Banking Insurance Company,		100
	Herman S. Johnston, Alemannia Fire,		100
	Thomas Thompson, National Life, Chicago,		100
	S. G. Ryan, Globe Mutual Life,		100
	W. A. Blount, Assistant Manager North		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
Aug.	Carolina Department Life Association of America,	\$	43 31
	Matthew P. Taylor, Equitable Life,		174 36
	W. L. Smith, Widow and Orphan Fund,		2 56
Sept.	George Johnston, St. Louis Mutual,		24 92
	P. P. Pescud, Georgia Home,		21 06
	A. S. Caldwell, Life Insurance Co.,		23 46
	R. G. Hay, Universal Life,		100
	Withers, Wilkinson & Co., American Mutual,		73 60
	W. E. Anderson, Manhattan,		5 97
	W. H. Finch & Co., Reserve Mutual,		88 71
	Received of sundry persons for land redeemed during this month:		
	Thomas R. Williams, Wilmington, North Carolina,		29 04
	Madison Mott, New Hanover county,		14 76
	Thomas Freeland, Craven county,		4 54
	Richard Savage, New Hanover county,		17 34
	Received of sundry persons for tax on license to sell by sample, as follows:		
	Gilman & Bros., Boston, Mass.,		50
	John Doran, for Bryce & Johnson, N. Y.,		50
	Patrick Mehan, for Bryce & Johnson, N. Y.,		50
	J. F. Rueckert, Wilmington, N. C.,		50
	Edward Mehan, for Bryce & Johnson, N. Y.,		50
	John H. Johnson, Randolph county, N. C.,		50
	Received of C. S. Plank, Cashier So. Ex. Company, for two per cent. State tax on receipts in North Carolina for quarter ending June 30th, 1872,		189 14

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT F.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Showing the different purposes for which the disbursements of the Public Fund were made.

Auditor's Department,	\$ 2,375
Agricultural Societies,	1,550
Adjutant General's Department,	325
Artificial Limbs,	50
Capitol Square,	409 25
Convict Account,	5,989 05
Contingencies,	24,266 25½
Copying Laws,	831
Cherokee Lands,	90 10
Council of State,	8
Department of Public Instruction;	1,500
Department of Public Works,	250
Distributing Laws,	1,376 50
Executive Department,	7,187 50
Fraud Commission,	1,116 60
Fugitives from Justice,	933
Geological Survey,	5,750
General Assembly,	81,619 20
Idiots and Lunatics,	9,446 82
Insane Asylum, (expense account,)	2,190 10
Institution Deaf and Dumb and Blind,	48,750
Insane Asylum, (support account,)	76,207 67
Impeachment Trial,	226 80
Insurance Companies, (license tax re- funded,)	100
Judiciary,	49,307 13
License Tax refunded to Non-Resi- dent,	50
Marion & Asheville Turnpike,	1,148 68
Public Printing and Binding,	14,448 91
Penitentiary,	107,956 42

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

Public Tax Refunded,	\$	1,128	40
Public Charities,		11	
Presidential Election,		100	
Quarantine Regulations,		3,418	29
Refunded on Redeemed Land,		2	55
Resolutions of General Assembly,		7,105	
State Loans and Interest,		156,000	
Sheriffs for settling Taxes,		3,606	30
State Department,		2,250	
State Library,		1,152	18
Superintendent of Capitol,		987	50
State Capitol,		500	
Treasury Department,		6,562	50
Weights and Measures,		250	
	\$	628,532	70½

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS :

1871.			
Oct.	Paid James H. Adams, salary as clerk to Auditor, third quarter, 1871,	\$	225
	Paid John Scales, six days services on Capitol Square,		7 50
	Paid sundry persons for mileage and attendance on Fraud Commission, as follows:		
	G. P. Peck,		5 90
	H. Eppes,		11 40
	J. G. Martin,		111 50
	J. D. Cameron,		40
	Paid J. C. Griffith, sheriff of Caswell county, for keeping and maintaining sundry convicts and conveying the same to the Penitentiary,		360 30
	Paid S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Public Instruction, salary for third quarter, 1871,		375
	Paid Governor Tod R. Caldwell, salary third quarter, 1871,		1,250

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Oct.	Paid J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, third quarter's salary, 1871,	\$	187 50
	Paid John E. Woodfin, for the arrest of Wm. Hainey, a fugitive from justice,		400
	Paid J. C. Griffith, expenses in bringing John Lawson, a fugitive from justice, from the State of Virginia,		93 90
	Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, under section 15, chap. 2, Revised Code,		1,250
	Paid the following counties for keeping and maintaining idiots and Innatics :		
	Iredell county,		100
	Cleaveland county,		50
	Paid sundry persons for expenses incurred in conveying patients to and from the Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	A. J. Borders		73 25
	Newton Newlin,		33 25
	W. H. Cullum,		14
	Paid L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on account of appropriation for said Institution, 1871,		3,000
	Paid A. W. Tourgee, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3rd quarter, 1871,		525
	Paid S. W. Watts, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3rd quarter, 1871,		625
	Paid R. P. Buxton, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3rd quarter, 1871,		625
	Paid E. G. Reade, Judge Supreme Court, salary for 3rd quarter, 1871,		625
	Paid D. L. Russell, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3rd quarter, 1871,		625
	Paid W. J. Clarke, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3rd quarter, 1871,		625
	Paid R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, 3rd quarter's salary, 1871,		625

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Oct.	Paid Nath'l Boyden, Judge Supreme Court, 3rd quarter's salary, 1871,	\$ 625
	Paid J. M. McCorkle, Reporter for Supreme Court, for balance of salary, 1871,	300
	Paid W. A. Moore, Judge Superior Court, salary for 3rd quarter, 1871,	625
	Paid J. H. Henry Judge Superior Court, 3rd quarter's salary 1871,	625
	Paid G. W. Logan, Judge Superior Court, 3rd quarter's salary 1871,	625
	Paid C. C. Pool, Judge Superior Court, 3rd quarter's salary 1871,	625
	Paid R. H. Cannon, Judge Superior Court, 3rd quarter's salary 1871,	625
	Paid R. P. Dick, Judge Supreme Court, 3rd quarter's salary 1871,	625
	Paid W. R. Cox, Solicitor, one certificate,	20
	Paid Neill McKay, Solicitor, two certificates,	40
	Paid J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, one certificate,	20
	Paid R. M. Henry, Solicitor, four certificates,	80
	Paid J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, one certificate,	20
	Paid S. M. Parish and M. V. B. Gilbert, for examining accounts of State Printer,	9
	Paid Dr. W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary for 2nd quarter 1871, \$150; 8 month's wages of boat hands and coxswain to June 30, 1871, \$190,	340
	Paid H. W. Mays, sheriff of Alexander county, for settling taxes,	39
	Paid Thos. N. Jordan, tax collector Caswell county, for settling taxes,	32
	Paid Andrew Syme, clerk to Secretary of State, salary for 3rd quarter 1871,	250

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Oct.	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, salary for 3rd quarter 1871,	\$	250
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for month of September, 1871,		50
	Paid Patrick McGowan, Keeper of Capitol, salary for 3rd quarter 1871,		187 50
	Paid D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, salary for 3rd quarter 1871,		750
	Paid D. W. Bain, chief clerk to State Treasurer, salary for 3rd quarter 1871,		375
	Paid J. B. Martin, clerk to State Treasurer, salary for 3rd quarter 1871,		187 50
	Paid J. B. Neathery, Keeper of Weights and Measures, salary for 3rd quarter 1871,		50
	Paid Sentinel office for advertising proposals for wood, &c.,		15
	Paid Southern Express Company for freight,		50
	Paid Sentinel office for printing for sundry dapartments,		18
	Paid Henry Biggs, 6 day's service in the Supreme Court room, &c.,		6
	Paid Charles Abrams, for services as watchman of Capitol,		13 87½
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in State House, and 8 gate lamps, for the month of September, 1871,		64 30
	Paid Oscar Neill, for 6 night's services as watchman of the Capitol,		9
	Paid F. F. M. Straughan, for services rendered in the Capitol and privy,		3
	Paid Southern Express Company freight,		3 85
	Paid Henry Biggs, 6 day's services as waiter in the Supreme Court rooms,		6
	Paid Oscar M. Neill, services as watchman of the Capitol,		10 50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Oct.	Paid John Scales and others, for cutting wood for the Capitol,	\$	25 50
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for 6 day's work in State House and privy,		6
	Paid Southern Express Company freight,		4 50
	Paid Battle & Sons, for services in mandamus suit by J. H. Boner vs. Public Treasurer and State Auditor, and appearance before Judge Watts in habeas corpus for sheriff of Jackson county,		75
	Paid Henry Biggs, for 6 day's services as waiter in Capitol,		6
	Paid Oscar M. Neal, for 7 night's services as watchman of Capitol,		10 50
	Paid F. M. Straughan, 6 day's services in State House and privy,		6
	Paid W. J. Gant, for fixing grate in Auditor's office,		4
	Paid John Scales and others, for cutting wood,		31 50
	Paid Southern Express Company for freight,		6 25
	Paid Newbern Daily Times for advertising proposals for stationery,		105
	Paid Era Publishing Company, for publishing proposals for stationery.		60
	Paid Oscar M. Neal, for services as watchman of the Capitol 7 nights,		10 50
	Paid Henry Biggs, for 6 days services in the Supreme Court rooms, &c., as waiter,		6
	Paid F. M. Straughan and others, for cutting wood, &c.,		10
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs, for sundry articles for use of the Capitol,		14 11
	Paid W. P. Buncombe, for services as waiter in the Capitol,		27
	Paid Abner M. Turner, for services as waiter in the Capitol,		27

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Oct.	Paid Patrick Sweeney, for services as waiter in the Capitol,	\$	30
Nov.	Paid Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer of N. C. Agricultural Society, annual appropriation of General Assembly,		1,500
	Paid John C. Gorman, Adjutant General, salary for three months, ending Oct. 31, 1871,		75
	Paid John Scales, for services during this month on Capitol Square,		30
	Paid Wm. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Insane Asylum, on account of appropriation,		10,000
	Paid sundry persons for mileage and attendance on Fraud Commission, as follows :		
	L. J. Estes,		23 80
	A. J. Jones,		11
	C. McDonald,		16 40
	B. S. Guion,		18 40
	J. D. Cameron, clerk,		40
	R. C. Badger,		1
	S. M. Parish,		2
	Paid sundry sheriffs for keeping and maintaining convicts, and conveying the same to the Penitentiary, as follows :		
	R. M. White, sheriff of Mecklenburg county,		787 80
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff of Guilford county,		190 75
	Thos. H. Hughes, sheriff of Orange county,		65 50
	J. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county,		322 20
	Paid sundry members, &c., of the General Assembly, as follows :		
	J. S. Anderson, Repr's'tat've, mileage.		202 40
	W. Cawthorn, Repr's'tat've, mileage.		25 60
	J. A. Hyman, Senator, mileage,		25 60
	Henry Epps, Senator, mileage,		41 60

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Nov.	Kerr Craige, Assistant Clerk, mileage,	\$	52
	J. H. Merrimon, Senator, mileage,		55
	B. M. Norment, Senator, mileage,		80
	Wm. M. Robbins, Senator, mileage,		52
	P. B. Hawkins, Senator, mileage,		16 40
	L. C. Quin, Doorkeeper, mileage and attendance,		105
	Paid the following counties during this month for keeping idiots and lunatics:		
	Wake county,		647 08
	Davie county,		70
	Clay county,		300
	Paid sundry persons during this month for expenses incurred in carrying patients to and from Insane Asylum, as follows:		
	R. M. Stafford, Guilford county,		25 75
	A. G. Tweed,		87 90
	Paid L. E. Heartt, Treasurer Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on account of appropriation,		7,000
	Paid W. B. Rodman, Supreme Court Judge, 3rd quarter's salary,		625
	Paid A. Mitchell, Supreme Court Judge, 3rd quarter's salary,		625
	Paid J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, for two certificates		40
	Paid J. R. Balla, Solicitor, for three certificates,		60
	Paid W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor, for six certificates		120
	Paid J. A. Richardson, Solicitor, for seven certificates,		140
	Paid Neil McKa, Solicitor, for three certificates		60
	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for money refunded on land redeemed,		255
	Paid Moses A. Bledsoe, President of Board of Directors of the Peniten-		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Nov.	tiary, on account of appropriation for support of Penitentiary,	\$	20,000
	P'd S. M. Parish and M. V. B. Gilbert, for examining accounts of Public Printer,		6
	Paid W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Phy- sician, Port of Wilmington, quar- ter's salary,		150
	Paid William H. Bernard, for adver- tising quarantine regulations,		10 50
	Paid sundry sheriffs for settling taxes, as follows:		
	Battle Bryan, sheriff of Edgecombe county,		26
	W. W. N. Hunter, sheriff of Lenoir county,		18
	J. M. Johnson, tax collector of Davie county,		33
	R. M. White, sheriff of Mecklenburg,		38
	H. White, sheriff of Perquimans co'ty,		53
	R. S. Hrrris, sheriff of Cabarrus co'ty,		35
	J. Marshall, sheriff of Stanley county,		36
	J. S. Andrews, sheriff of Jones co'ty.		39
	P. C. Riley, sheriff of Montgomery county,		33 80
	R. McMillian, sheriff of Robeson co'ty,		24 60
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff of Clay county,		104 20
	J. H. Robinson, sheriff of Sampson county,		21 60
	Orlando Hubbs, sheriff of Craven county,		24 20
	E. Everett, sheriff of Swain county,		67
	J. S. Johnston, sheriff of Rockingham county,		25
	H. Murray, sheriff of Alamance co'ty.		15
	J. T. Furguson, sheriff of Wilkes county,		43
	A. J. Murray, sheriff of Haywood county,		69
	R. M. Stafford, sheriff of Guilford county,		22

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Nov.	Henry S. Gibbs, sheriff of Hyde county,	\$ 51
	G. W. McKee, sheriff of Gaston c'ty,	43
	Bland Wallace, sheriff of Duplin county,	23
	J. Cline sheriff of Catawba county,	40
	Thomas H. Hughes, sheriff of Orange county,	11
	E. P. Moore, sheriff of Burke county,	50 40
	B. F. Briggs, sheriff of Wilson county,	17 80
	Thos. Moore, tax collector of Greene county,	17 80
	M. Masten, sheriff of Forsythe county.	26
	J. G. Neal,, sheriff of McDowell county,	56
	Martin Walker, sheriff of Rutherford county,	55
	R. R. McCall, sheriff of Caldwell c'ty,	49
	A. S. Hill, sheriff of Cherokee county,	123
	W. T. Wasson, sheriff of Iredell co'ty,	35
	John L. Harris, sheriff of Person county,	19
	C. C. McKinney, sheriff of Mitchell county,	63
	Jno. L. Wood, sheriff of Pasquotank county,	51
	Abner Aydlett, sheriff of Camden c'ty,	53
	J. H. King, sheriff of Lincoln county,	47 60
	G. J. Williams, sheriff of Chatham county,	9 40
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of October, 1871,	50
	Paid sundry persons, principal and interest on notes for money borrowed to meet a casual deficit in the State Treasury, as follows:	
	P. A. Wiley, cashier Citizen's National Bank, Raleigh,	31 520
	Samuel C. White, cashier State National Bank, Raleigh,	31,480

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Nov.	C. Dewey, cashier Ral. Nat. Bank,	\$	31,000
	M. P. Pegram, cashier First National Bank of Charlotte, N. C.		31,200
	Paid W. F. Askew, for 50 reams printing paper, at \$10.40,		520
	Paid Daily Carolinian, for publishing proposals for stationery,		105
	Paid Calvin Strickland, services as waiter in Capitol,		30
	Paid Pinckney Rollins, publishing proclamation for the arrest of P. Hope and W. Yancey,		23
	Paid C. J. Rogers, P. M., for postage stamps, furnished the various de- partments,		215 94
	Paid Henry Biggs, waiter in Supreme Court rooms, &c.,		6
	Paid O. M. Neal, watchman of Capitol, 7 nights,		10 50
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for 24 days work on house and privy, at \$1 per day,		24
	Paid C. Keuster, for repairing, &c., done in sundry departments of the capitol,		30 25
	Paid Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,		4
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 24 cords of wood, at \$3.89,		93 36
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed during the month of October, 1871,		78 90
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Com- pany, telegrams sent and received,		6 15
	Paid O. M. Neal, for services as watchman, 21 nights, at 1.50 per night,		31 50
	Paid Henry Biggs, for 18 days' ser- vices as waiter in the Supreme Court rooms, &c., at \$1 per day,		18
	Paid Wilmington Post, for adver- tising proposals to furnish stationery,		42

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Nov.	Paid N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, for half a dozen brooms, and repairing chairs,	\$	43 75
	Paid W. P. Buncombe, for services as waiter in the capitol from 1st November to the 14th, inclusive,		12
	Paid the North Carolinian, for publishing sundry proclamations,		144
	Paid E. D. Haynes, for repairing 50 desks in Senate Chamber,		12 75
	Paid John Wesley and Thomas Williams, for moving wood and coal,		50
	Paid Era Publishing Company, for publishing proclamations ordering elections in Iredell, Moore and Richmond counties,		30
	Paid John Gallagher, for repairing fire-places in Senate Chamber and House of Representatives,		17 50
	Paid E. B. Drake & Son, for publishing proclamations,		10
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 60 cords of wood, at \$3.89,		233 40
	Paid Rutherford Star, for publishing proposals for stationery,		20
	Paid Douglas Bell, for 25 tons hard coal, at \$12.00,		300
	Paid S. M. Parish, for cleaning and glazing glass in Commons Hall and Supreme Court room and Treasury Department,		8 25
Dec.	Paid A. W. Fisher, Adjutant General, salary from June 30th, to July 31st, 1871,		25
	Paid H. Adams, State Auditor, salary for third quarter, 1871,		312 50
	Paid John Gallagher, for hauling manure from Baptist Grove to the Capitol Square,		26
	Paid John Scales, for services on Capitol Square,		37 50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.		
Dec.	Paid E. Outlaw, for hauling manure from Baptist Grove to Capitol Square,	\$ 7
	Paid N. A. Stedman, for hauling manure from Baptist Grove to Capitol Square,	6
	Paid sundry persons for mileage and attendance on Fraud Commission, as follows :	
	C. H. Brogden,	6
	G. W. Welker,	10 50
	J. G. Martin, (member,)	155
	J. A. Harris,	2
	J. W. Marcom,	2
	J. B. Batchelor, (member,)	306 50
	J. Buxton,	10
	J. D. Cameron, Clerk,	110
	Theo. N. Ramsay,	1
	R. H. Cowan,	13 30
	S. McD. Tate,	23 40
	W. M. Shipp, Chairman,	130
	Paid sundry persons for keeping and maintaining convicts, and conveying the same to the penitentiary :	
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff of Franklin county,	81 65
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff of Chowan Co.	316
	T. F. Lee, sheriff of Wake county,	937 34
	Paid W. Draughn, under an act prescribing the powers and duties of the Governor in respect to fugitives from justice,	17 50
	Paid sundry members, clerks and employees of the General Assembly, during this month, as follows .	
	E. B. Lyon, Representative,	179 80
	W. D. Newsom, Representative,	230
	L. R. Waddell, Senator,	177
	J. H. Hill, Doorkeeper,	213 80
	John Furr, Representative,	223 80
	H. A. London, Jr., Assistant Clerk to Senate,	214

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Dec.	L. P. Olds, Senator,	\$	165
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk,		278 80
	J. L. Robinson, Representative,		357 60
	Livingston Brown, Senator,		215
	R. K. Speed, Senator,		249 20
	J. M. Carson, Representative,		237
	Robt. Henley, Senate Page,		66
	T. S. Tucker, Representative,		229
	Jesse Hinnant, Representative,		177
	J. J. Goodwin, Representative,		194
	J. W. Bean, Representative,		215 80
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,		203 40
	J. O. Wilcox, Representative,		285
	C. H. Brogden, Senator,		185
	W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives,		283
	Guilford Christmas, Asst. Doorkeeper,		190 60
	Aaron Revis, Page to Senate,		183
	W. G. B. Morris, Representative,		270
	John Garrison, Representative,		275
	J. R. Maxwell, Representative,		202 20
	W. H. Joyner, Representative,		181 40
	Tyra York, Representative,		253 40
	Charles Smith, Representative,		223 80
	Augustus Robbins, Representative,		273
	T. M. Collis, Representative,		287 40
	Willis Bunn, Representative,		208 20
	J. M. Woodhouse, Representative,		246
	J. R. Darden, Representative,		250
	J. L. Chamberlain, Representative,		249
	J. W. Beasley, Senator,		248
	J. S. Reid, Representative,		239 80
	David Settle, Representative,		211
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		211
	R. P. Warring, Representative,		234 60
	T. A. Sykes, Representative,		259 20
	John L. Henderson, Representative,		229 80
	G. S. Mabson, Representative,		219
	E. G. Copeland, Representative,		184 60
	S. N. Buxton, Representative,		206 80
	John Bryant, Representative,		214 20

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	G. B. Willis, Representative,	\$	209
	R. Tucker, Representative,		209
	S. C. Rankin, Representative,		195
	C. L. Cook, Senator,		245
	L. W. Martin, Representative,		223 40
	J. A. Drake, Representative,		207
	J. Heaton, Representative,		217 80
	T. D. Bryson, Representative,		297
	E. T. Hall, Assistant Doorkeeper to House Representatives,		137 60
	J. Stanford, Page to House Represen- tatives,		66
	A. B. Williams, Page to House Rep- resentatives,		66
	J. D. Stanford, Representative,		201
	W. G. Albright, Senator,		197
	C. R. Dudley, Representative,		209
	J. A. Kelly, Representative,		225
	C. B. Withers, Representative,		215
	W. F. Shull, Representative,		275
	J. A. Womack, Representative,		181
	W. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk,		281
	J. Flythe, Senator,		215
	C. W. McClammy, Senator,		223 80
	D. C. Guyther, Representative,		253 80
	R. J. Powell, Representative,		181 80
	J. C. Mills, Representative,		253 20
	J. R. Page, Representative		226
	N. B. Bellamy, Senator,		221 20
	C. W. T. McCauley, Representative,		244 60
	J. M. Justice, Representative,		254
	S. A. Ashe, Representative,		73 60
	L. M. McAtee, Representative,		257
	W. Paylor, Representative,		191 40
	Richard Falkner, Representative,		190 60
	A. J. Dargan, Senator,		245 80
	Thomas J. Jarvis, Speaker House of Representatives,		345
	R. M. Johnston, Representative,		213
	C. F. Young, Representative,		260
	N. E. Armstrong, Representative,		204 20

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871. Dec.		\$	
	J. Holloway, Page,		2
	E. J. Warren, President of Senate,	299	80
	J. McCotter, Senator,	205	
	T. A. McNeill, Representative,	258	60
	H. T. Jordan, Representative,	193	
	J. W. Dunham, Representative,	194	60
	J. H. Brooks, Representative,	234	60
	B L. Bryan, Representative,	197	40
	J. M. Worth, Senator,	211	
	J. P. Nisson, Representative,	200	40
	T. L. Hargrove, Representative,	177	80
	C. W. Broadfoot, Representative,	196	20
	L. C. Edwards, Senator,	186	60
	V. Mauney, Senator.	226	60
	J. D. Currie, Senator,	237	
	H. C. Hampton, Representative,	225	
	M. Atwater, Representative,	187	40
	J. G. Scott, Representative,	275	
	A. Kelley, Representative,	190	20
	J. T. Harris, Representative,	181	
	J. Clinard, Representative,	206	20
	R. Fletcher, Representative,	265	
	R. Z. Linney, Senator,	237	
	F. C. Robbins, Senator,	211	
	J. J. Robinson, Doorkeeper of Senate,	209	
	H. C. Jones, Senator,	238	20
	J. T. Morehead, Senator,	208	
	R. T. Long, Senator,	220	
	T. Sparrow, Representative,	168	
	A. C. Cowles, Senator,	237	
	C. Joyner, Representative,	210	20
	B. S. Atkinson, Representative,	215	
	W. A. Allen, Senator,	196	
	W. C. Troy, Senator,	196	20
	R. Gatling, Representative,	230	
	R. F. Lehman, Senator,	209	
	L. C. Latham, Senator,	265	
	L. F. Battle, Senator,	206	60
	Wm. L. Saunders, Clerk to Senate,	209	20
	W. W. Flemming, Senator,	243	60
	S. Adams, Senator,	221	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	T. W. Young, Representative,	\$	168 60
	J. G. H. Mitchell, Representative,		221
	W. P. Welch, Representative,		270
	A. B. Johns, Representative,		168
	R. W. King, Senator,		195
	J. A. Gilmer, Senator,		198 60
	R. B. Houston, Representative,		233 80
	A. C. McAllister, Representative,		189
	J. G. Morgan, Representative,		221
	J. Lassiter, Representative,		218 20
	J. A. Graham, Senator,		188 20
	J. H. Currie, Representative		195
	W. E. Smith, Representative,		269 80
	J. W. Graham, Senator,		181
	N. S. Stewart, Representative,		179
	D. E. Smith, Representative,		190 60
	A. Cawthorn, Page,		66
	C. C. Gore, Representative,		237
	H. B. Regan, Representative,		247 40
	B. H. Jones, Representative,		212 60
	J. H. Williamson, Representative,		181
	L. J. Moore, Senator,		209
	W. L. Love, Senator,		363 40
	G. M. Whiteside, Senator,		265
	S. Gear, Page,		66
	D. P. Mast, Engrossing Clerk Senate,		213
	S. Ellison, Representative,		165
	R. Gambrel, Representative,		171
	G. H. Gregory, Representative,		216 20
	W. H. Lucas, Representative,		255
	W. F. Loftin, Representative,		190
	J. G. Marler, Representative,		221 40
	T. D. Johnston, Representative,		275
	F. N. Luckey, Representative,		208
	N. Kelsey, Representative,		285
	D. Kincaid, Representative,		245
	F. N. Strudwick, Representative,		201
	W. H. Crawford, Representative,		202 80
	W. W. Morgan, Representative,		160 80
	J. C. Grayson, Representative,		257
	G. W. Price, Jr., Senator,		218 20

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Dec.	J. C. Skinner, Senator,	\$	271 80
	E. Crowell, Senator,		251
	W. B. Council, Senator,		275
	S. C. Barnett, Senator,		190 60
	A. W. Fisher, Representative,		242 20
	T. A. Nicholson, Representative,		237 40
	A. Rivers, page to Senate,		66
	Wm. Cawthorn, Representative,		165
	J. H. Merrimon, Senator,		220
	B. S. Hardy, Representative,		203
	E. Jones, Representative,		249
	B. K. Dickey, Representative,		356
	J. G. Gullick, Representative,		243 80
	J. S. Anderson, Representative,		165
	Henry Eppes, Senator,		165
	J. Harris, Representative,		203 40
	Kerr Craige, Asst. Clerk House Rep.,		198
	Wm. M. Robbins, Senator,		165
	P. B. Hawkins, Senator,		130
	J. A. Hyman, Senator,		165
	B. M. Norment, Senator,		160
	Paid sundry counties for keeping and maintaining idiots and lunatics, as follows:		
	Rutherford county,		100
	Cabarrus county,		185
	Polk, county,		50
	Warren county,		50
	Grauville county,		100
	Beaufort county,		84
	Franklin county,		100
	Halifax county,		50
	Pitt county,		350
	Chowan county,		100
	Iredell county,		50
	Currituck county,		85
	Burke county,		182
	Paid sundry persons on account of im- peachment trial, as follows:		
	Benton Ray,		12 30
	T. J. Oldham,		13

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	Lewis Lee,	\$	11
	A. Hedgepeth,		15 50
	Washington Day,		17
	Hugh B. Guthery,		10 60
	Paid W. E. Anderson, Treasurer In-		
	sane Asylum of North Carolina, on		
	account of appropriation for said		
	Asylum,	10,000	
	Paid sundry persons for expenses in-		
	curred in conveying patients to and		
	from the Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	J. J. Hasty,		34 80
	M. Martin,		30
	Jno. M. Bateman,		65 75
	Benj. Wilson,		34 40
	John F. Hellen,		34 40
	Martin Walker,		112 50
	W. E. Smith,		82
	J. H. Moore, Steward,		21
	Paid L. E. Heartt, Treasurer of Insti-		
	tution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		
	on account of appropriation for said		
	Institution,	1,500	
	Paid J. M. Cloud, Superior Court		
	Judge, salary for third quarter, 1871,	625	
	Paid sundry Solicitors as follows :		
	J. J. Martin, for nine certificates,	180	
	J. R. Bulla, for four certificates,	80	
	J. F. Graves, for one certificate,	20	
	A. H. Joyce, for seven certificates,	140	
	J. W. Albertson, for three certificates,	60	
	W. R. Cox, for one certificate,	20	
	J. A. Richardson, for one certificate,	20	
	R. M. Henry, for one certificate,	20	
	Paid M. A. Bledsoe, President Board		
	of Directors for the Penitentiary of		
	North Carolina, for support of con-		
	victs, &c.,	20,440	
	Paid G. W. Welker, expenses incurred		
	in attending a meeting of the Board		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871. Dec.	of Public Charities in December, 1871,	\$	11
	Paid W. N. McCleer, license tax refunded,		50
	Paid J. M. Roan, sheriff of Macon county, amount allowed Commissioners of said county,		71 51
	Paid Battle Bryant, sheriff of Edgecombe county, for tax refunded to M. C. Battle, of said county,		13 50
	Paid Dr. W. G. Curtis, quarantine physician, salary for 2d quarter 1871, and wages of boat hands &c.,		422
	Paid Dr. W. G. Curtis, quarantine physician, for 3d quarter's salary, wages of boat hands, advertising quarantine regulations, &c.,		665 50
	Paid Dr. J. B. Davis, quarantine physician at Beautort Harbor, salary &c.,		454 16
	Paid Sundry persons under a resolution of the General Assembly, as follows :		
	G. D. Miller,		50
	Hon. Natt Boyden,		29
	C. Doud,		36 30
	W. P. Bynum,		42 90
	Paid Sundry sheriffs for settling taxes during this month, as follows :		
	J. J. Hasty, sheriff of Union county,		43 20
	Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff of Nash county,		23
	William T. Brinkly, sheriff of Dare county,		58 80
	W. A. Walton, sheriff of Rowan county,		29
	Jno. C. Rhodes, sheriff of Wayne county,		13
	V. V. Richardson, sheriff of Columbus county,		41 60
	R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county,		20

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	H. Morrison, sheriff of Jackson co'ty,	\$	69
	R. B. Salisbury, sheriff of Martin county,		56
	Samuel P. Swain, sheriff of Brunswick county,		38 40
	N. B. Hampton, sheriff of Polk co'ty,		38
	John R. Wyatt, sheriff of Alleghany county,		53
	J. M. Monger, sheriff of Moore county,		15
	J. M. Bateman, sheriff of Washington county,		56
	John D. Davis, sheriff of Carteret county,		32
	J. I. Moore, sheriff of Granville co'ty,		17 40
	J. A. Sowers, sheriff of Davidson county,		26
	Isaac Pipkin, sheriff of Hertford county,		33
	E. A. Gupton, sheriff of Franklin county,		13 40
	F. J. Satchwell, sheriff of Beaufort county,		37
	N. R. Jones, sheriff of Warren co'ty,		18 80
	Wm. Latham, sheriff of Ashe county,		53
	Wm. Haymore, sheriff of Surry co'ty,		34 20
	J. M. Wall, sheriff of Anson county,		53
	F. W. Bell, sheriff of Bertie county,		53
	J. A. Reid, sheriff of Halifax county,		27
	B. F. Logan, sheriff of Cleveland county,		48 80
	M. C. Brinkley, sheriff of Chowan county,		50
	J. F. Hellen, sheriff of Pitt county,		31
	Henry T. Grant, sheriff of Northampton county,		24
	James Cansler, tax collector of Macon county,		101 80
	Thos. F. Baxter, sheriff of Currituck county,		51
	S. T. Cooper, sheriff of Richmond county,		52 40

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.		
Dec.	Isaac Long, sheriff of Yadkin county,	\$ 37 40
	J. B. Combs, sheriff of Tyrrell co'ty,	60
	W. H. Gentry, sheriff of Stokes county,	36
	R. F. Trogden, sheriff of Randolph county,	22
	J. W. Schenck, Jr., sheriff of New Hanover county,	29 80
	John Horton, sheriff of Watauga county,	58
	B. F. Wiley, sheriff of Gates county,	53
	J. H. Lanning, sheriff of Transylvania county,	65
	T. F. Lee, sheriff of Wake county,	3
	R. D. Perry, tax collector of Johnston county,	8 60
	A. G. Tweed, sheriff of Madison co'ty,	63
	Paid Andrew Syme, 4th quarter's salary as clerk to State Department,	250
	Paid T. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of November, 1871,	50
	Paid E. J. Hale, for 6 numbers of Edinburg Review,	7 50
	Paid T. H. Hill, for sundry books purchased for State Library,	5 50
	Paid Thos. W. Dewey, cashier Bank of Mecklenburg, N. C., principal and interest of note for money borrowed of said bank under a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified March 28th, 1871,	30,800
	Paid Patrick McGowan, keeper of the State Capitol, 4th quarter's salary, ending December 31st, 1871,	187 50
	Paid N. Jolly, for lumber and work on coal shed,	60
	Paid H. J. Buncombe, waiter in Capitol,	14
	Paid Calvin Strickland, waiter in Capitol, one month,	30

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.			
Dec.	Paid Western Union Telegraph Com- pany, for telegrams sent and re- ceived,	\$	9 55
	Paid Alexander M. Turner, waiter in Capitol, one month,		26
	Paid Henry Biggs, waiter in Capitol, three weeks,		18
	Paid Era Publishing Company, for publishing Governor's proclamation and notice for Treas'y Department,		24
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 26 cords of wood, at \$3.82,		101 14
	Paid F. J. Menninger, for one barrel of lime,		2 50
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for eighteen days work in house and privy, at \$1.00 per day,		18
	Paid O. M. Neal, watchman of Capi- tol three weeks, at \$10.50,		31 50
	Paid J. G. Pierson, for rubber stamp,		4
	Paid Pinekney Rollins, publishing proposals for stationery,		31 50
	Paid J. H. Enniss, Agent, for sta- tionery furnished the Senate,		43 37
	Paid Eli Williams, for work in Senate Chamber,		75
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company for gas consumed in State House, and gate lamps, 1 month,		95 70
	Paid W. F. Askew, for 90 reams book paper,		892 60
	Paid J. H. Enniss, Agent, for sta- tionery for House of Representa- tives,		98 39
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, waiter in Capi- tol, 1 month,		30
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 25 cords woods, at \$3.89,		97 25
	Paid Alfred Williams, for Pierce's Map of North Carolina,		3 50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Dec.	Paid E. D. Haynes, for work done in House of Representatives,	\$	10
	Paid Geo. H. Stewart, for repairing seals in Executive Department,		2
	Paid J. C. Brewster, for stove for Anditor's Department, including pipe for same, and zinck furnished for Common's Hall,		85 55
	Paid F. M. Stranghan, for attending Capitol building and State privy, 2 weeks,		12
	Paid O. M. Neal, for 14 nights as watchman of the Capitol,		21
	Paid H. P. Buncombe, waiter in Capitol, 1 month,		26
	Paid Henry Biggs,, waiter in Capitol, 2 weeks,		12
	Paid John Gallagher, for repairing grate in State Library,		3
	Paid Wilmington Post, for advertising Governor's proclamation to give thanks,		16
	Paid W. J. Yates, for subscription to Charlotte Democrat for State Library,		2 50
	Paid J. Lewis & Co., sundry articles of hardware for use of Capitol,		16 50
	Paid Sentinel office for sundry advertisements,		20
	Paid North Carolinian, for advertising State property for rent,		5
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company, for cleaning gate lamps and furnishing glass and new burners,		6
	Paid John Gallagher, for hauling manure,		6
	Paid Alex Turner, waiter in Capitol, 1 month,		26
	Paid Southern Express Company freight,		75

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
Jan.	Paid J. C. Gorman, Adjutant General, 4th quarters salary, 1871,	\$ 75
	Paid A. J. Partin, Clerk in Auditors Department, salary for 4th quarter 1871,	225
	Paid H. Adams, State Auditor, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	312 50
	Paid John Scales, for services on Capitol Square 1 month,	23 50
	Paid T. W. Taylor, Sheriff of Henderson County, for Keeping and maintaining convicts prior to March 15th, 1871, and conveying the same to the Penitentiary,	756 33
	Paid Alexander McIver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 4th quarters salary, 1871,	375
	Paid C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, balance of salary for the year, 1871,	100
	Paid J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, 4th quarters salary, 1871,	187 50
	Paid Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, 4th quarters salary, 1871,	1,250
	Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, under section 15, of chapter 2 Revised Code,	1,250
	Paid sundry counties, for keeping and maintaining Idiots and Lunatics:	
	Stokes County,	800
	Watauga county,	50
	Wilkes county,	350
	Clay county,	50
	Person county,	25
	Sampson county,	238 53
	Bertie county,	135
	Chatham county,	340 08
	Paid Sundry Members, Clerks, &c., of the General Assembly, during this month, as follows:	

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Jan.	L. W. Barringer, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	\$ 3
	W. P. Batchelor, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	18
	J. W. Dunham, Representative,	125
	J. H. Brooks, Representative,	185
	J. P. Nisson, Representative,	95
	T. L. Hargrove, Representative,	55
	L. Edwards, Senator,	150
	J. D. Currie, Senator,	145
	J. T. Harris, Representative,	135
	R. Fletcher, Representative,	105
	R. Z. Linney, Senator,	70
	J. J. Robinson, Doorkeeper to Senate,	95
	H. C. Jones, Senator,	145
	C. Joyner, Representative,	150
	W. A. Allen, Senator,	155
	R. Gatling, Representative,	95
	L. F. Battle, Senator,	100
	W. L. Sanders, Clerk to Senate,	144
	W. W. Flemming, Senator,	60
	T. W. Young, Representative,	85
	W. P. Welch, Representative,	155
	A. B. Johns, Representative,	45
	S. Adams, Senator,	50
	A. C. McAllister, Representative,	60
	J. G. Morgan, “	80
	J. Bryant, “	85
	J. A. Graham, Senator,	90
	N. S. Stewart, Representative,	125
	D. E. Smith, “	55
	A. Cawthorn, Page,	38
	C. C. Gore, Representative,	80
	H. B. Regan, “	130
	B. H. Jones, “	75
	J. H. Williamson, “	145
	L. J. Moore, Senator,	125
	W. L. Love, “	150
	G. M. Whiteside, “	85
	S. Gear, Page,	46
	D. P. Mast, Engr'ing Clerk to Senate,	25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
Jan.	Stewart Ellison, Representative,	\$ 95
	R. Gambrel, "	180
	G. H. Gregory, "	60
	W. F. Loftin, "	190
	J. G. Marler, "	50
	T. D. Johnston, "	90
	T. N. Strudwick, "	95
	W. H. Crawford, "	130
	W. W. Morgan, "	140
	J. C. Grayson, "	185
	G. W. Price, Jr., Senator,	125
	W. H. Reavis, Representative,	115
	R. Falkner, "	145
	W. Paylor, "	140
	T. J. Jarvis, Speaker of House,	140
	R. M. Johnson, Representative,	55
	C. F. Young, "	100
	W. B. Council, Senator,	140
	S. C. Barnett, "	50
	S. A. Ashe, Representative,	70
	C. M. T. McCauley, "	95
	J. R. Maxwell, "	90
	W. H. Joyner, "	110
	G. L. Mabson, "	125
	E. G. Copeland, "	145
	S. N. Buxton, "	115
	J. A. Kelley, "	60
	J. A. Womack, "	60
	R. Tucker, "	185
	J. Stanford, Page,	52
	S. C. Rankin, Representative,	145
	R. J. Powell, "	110
	J. R. Page, Representative,	90
	T. A. Nicholson, "	55
	L. W. Martin, "	105
	T. D. Bryson, "	80
	J. D. Stanford, "	115
	J. Heaton, "	130
	A. B. Williams, Page,	52
	E. T. Hall, Assistant Doorkeeper to House,	95

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Jan.	W. G. Albright, Senator,	\$ 110
	C. W. McClammy, "	160
	J. Flythe, "	145
	W. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk,	40
	N. B. Bellamy, Senator,	135
	C. L. Cook, "	110
	T. A. Sykes, Representative,	85
	R. Henley, Page to Senate,	24
	R. Hinnant, Representative,	125
	J. O. Wilcox, "	85
	J. L. Chamberlain, "	105
	L. Brown, Senator,	95
	L. P. Olds, Senator,	150
	H. A. London, Jr., Assistant Clerk to Senate,	132
	R. K. Speed, Senator,	160
	A. Rivers, Page,	38
	L. R. Waddell, Senator,	80
	E. B. Lyon, Representative,	40
	W. D. Newsom, "	110
	J. H. Hill, Doorkeeper to House of Representative,	125
	Wm. Cawthorn, Representative,	150
	Tyra York, "	185
	W. G. B. Morris, "	200
	J. Furr, "	80
	J. M. Justice, "	100
	G. Christmas, Doorkeeper,	145
	J. H. Merrimon, Senator,	150
	B. S. Hardy, Representative,	110
	A. Robbins, "	150
	E. Jones, "	170
	Jno. Garrison, "	60
	J. G. Gullick, "	25
	J. S. Anderson, "	95
	D. C. Guyther, "	115
	E. R. Dudley, "	185
	J. C. Mills, "	145
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to House of Representative,	120
	R. P. Waring, Representative,	20

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
Jan.	David Settle, Representative,	\$ 125
	W. Bunn, "	125
	T. M. Collis, "	185
	G. B. Willis, "	185
	Henry Epps, Senator,	150
	J. R. Darden, Representative,	110
	C. Smith, "	150
	J. T. Brown, "	105
	J. J. Goodwyn, "	200
	J. W. Bean, "	140
	Kerr Craige, Assistant Clerk to House Representatives,	24
	W. W. Gaither, Clerk to House Rep- resentatives,	160
	J. S. Henderson, Representative,	90
	C. T. Murphy, Senator,	150
	Wm. M. Robbins, Senator,	130
	J. W. Beasley, "	150
	P. B. Hawkins, "	150
	J. A. Hyman, "	130
	B. M. Norment, "	150
	Paid W. E. Anderson, treasurer In- sane Asylum of North Carolina, for balance of appropriation for support of said Asylum for fiscal year end- ing December 31st, 1871,	3,707 67
	Paid W. E. Anderson, treasurer In- sane Asylum of North Carolina, on account of appropriation for said Asylum,	30,000
	Paid sundry persons expenses incurred in conveying patients to and from Insane Asylum, as follows :	
	S. M. Collis,	45 90
	Dr. Jno. S. Henderson,	32 10
	W. E. Smith,	65
	W. R. Powers,	86 50
	Paid L. E. Heartt, treasurer Institu- tion Deaf, Dumb & Blind, on ac- count of appropriation for said Institution,	3,500

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Jan.	Paid sundry Judges and Solicitors, during this month, as follows :	
	R. P. Buxton, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	\$ 625
	D. L. Russell, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	W. J. Clark, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	C. C. Pool, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	A. W. Tourgee, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	525
	J. L. Henry, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	R. P. Dick, Supreme Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	Nat. Boyden, Supreme Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	W. B. Rodman, Supreme Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	E. G. Reade, Supreme Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	R. M. Pearson, Supreme Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	J. M. Cloud, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	S. W. Watts, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	R. H. Cannon, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	G. W. Logan, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625
	W. M. Shipp, Attorney General, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	375
	W. G. Candler, Solicitor, for 6 certificates,	120
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor, for 2 certificates,	40
	R. M. Henry, Solicitor, for 3 certificates,	60

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
Jan.	J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, for 3 certificates,	\$ 60
	J. W. Bowman, Solicitor, pro tem., 1 certificate,	20
	W. P. Bynum, Solicitor, for 7 certificates,	140
	Paid W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, for services under act of 1871,	82 49
	Paid W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, salary from June 1st to March 21st. 1871,	224 99
	Paid W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, for copying 132 pages and recording rules of practice,	41 50
	Paid D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court Marshal, for 27 days services at \$3 per day,	71
	Paid M. A. Bledsoe, President of Board Directors of the Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for support of convicts, &c.,	5,516 42
	Paid John Patterson, sheriff of Clay county, for making returns of Presidential election in 1868,	100
	Paid John Armstrong, for 114 blank books for counties,	346 95
	Paid James Cansler, for tax refunded,	43 59
	Paid P. C. Riley, sheriff of Montgomery county, for amount allowed him by Board of Commissioners of said county,	3 98
	Paid B. F. Logan, sheriff of Cumberland county, for amount over-paid in settlement of 1871,	77 94
	Paid C. Hanners, for 6,706 feet of lumber delivered at Hospital at Beaufort Harbor,	110 64
	Paid W. A. Moore, for work done on Marine Hospital at Beaufort Harbor,	150

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
Jan.	Paid J. A. Engelhard, for advertising quarantine notice,	\$	14
	Paid W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary for 4th quarter, 1871, and wages of boat hands,		564 64
	Paid Moses A. Bledsoe, for amount allowed under a resolution of the General Assembly, being in full for all claims, accounts and dues to March 24th, 1870,		3,300
	Paid W. H. Battle, for services rendered in a suit of Stafford, of Maryland, vs. the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives to restrain them from obeying a law of the State,		200
	Paid D. G. Fowle, for services in the above suit,		200
	Paid W. E. Anderson, for services rendered to committee on Insane Asylum, session 1866-'67,		50
	Paid sundry sheriffs for settling taxes as follows:		
	W. E. Piercey, sheriff of Yancey county,		61
	J. M. Young, sheriff of Buncombe county,		58
	Paid J. M. Rogers, tax collector Harnett county,		14
	Paid T. W. Taylor, sheriff of Henderson county,		66
	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,		250
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of December, 1871,		50
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, for subscription to Scientific American, and copy of Jones' Defence of North Carolina,		5 50
	Paid Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Jan.	for British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine,	\$	15
	Paid Southwestern Book and Publishing Co., for subscription to Southern Review,		5
	Paid Little, Brown & Co., for subscription to the American Law Review, for 1872,		5
	Paid Daily Sentinel for subscription one year,		10
	Paid E. J. Hale & Son, subscription to North American Review, one year,		6
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of January, '72.		50
	Paid J. B. Martin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for the 4th quarter, 1871,		187 50
	Paid D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for the 4th quarter, 1871,		375
	Paid D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, salary for the quarter ending December 31st, 1871,		750
	Paid J. B. Neathery, Keeper of Weights and Measures, for 4th quarter's salary 1871,		50
	Paid W. U. Telegraph Co., for telegrams sent and received by sundry departments,		11 81
	Paid Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive Department, month December, 1871,		30
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, waiter in State Department, month of December, 1871,		30
	Paid Southern Express Co., freight,		1 90
	Paid Geo. H. Stewart, for check protector,		6 20
	Paid Geo. E. Lougee, sundry articles for State Library,		1 70

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
Jan.	Paid James H. Enniss, agent, 2 quarts Arnold Ink and box of pen holders for Senate,	\$	5
	Paid W. H. Mullin, for handling 2 boxes stationery from depot to capitol,		25
	Paid Oscar M. Neal, watchman of capitol, 7 nights,		10 50
	Paid F. M. Stranghan, 6 days' work at privy,		6
	Paid Era Publishing Company, for publishing an act to change time of holding Superior Courts of Alamance county, rent of Executive Mansion and sale of swamp lands,		28 50
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs, for 2 wheelbarrows, 1 tub, 1 pitcher, shovel and tongs, &c.,		63 66
	Paid Henry Biggs, 6 days as waiter in capitol,		6
	Paid Thos. Owen, on account of work done in the Supreme Court room,		35
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 50 cords hard wood at 389 per cord,		194 50
	Paid North Carolinian, for advertising Executive Mansion for rent,		14
	Paid North Carolinian, for advertising an act to change the time of holding Superior Courts in Alamance county,		62
	Paid C. J. Rogers, P. M., for postage stamps furnished the various departments for 3 months ending Dec. 31st, 1871,		117 42
	Paid W. F. Askew, for 200 reams of paper at \$7.65; for 176 reams of paper at \$8.50; for 5 reams of paper at \$10.40, and balance on previous contract,		3,088
	Paid S. M. Parish, for glass and glazing same in State Library,		1 90

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
Jan.	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in State House and gate lamps from Dec. 1st, to Jan. 1st, 1872, including globes,	\$ 106 50
	Paid W. J. Yates, for publishing notice to sheriffs, &c.,	15
	Paid James W. Coleman, for stationery as per contract,	1,361 71
	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling stationery from depot to Capitol,	50
	Paid Henry Biggs, waiter in Capitol,	6
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for services in House and Privy,	6
	Paid O. M. Neal, watchman of Capitol	10 50
	Paid Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages,	1 75
	Paid G. L. Horton, for work on stair way to State Library,	75
	Paid C. Kuester, for fitting keys to desks, new keys, &c, furnished for Commons Hall,	26 25
	Paid Era Publishing Co., for notice of State property,	3
	Paid F. M. Stranghan, for five nights service as watchman of the Capitol,	9 50
	Paid Geo Scott, for 4 days work on privy,	4
	Paid Oscar M. Neal, for 2 nights service as watchman of the Capitol,	3
	Paid Henry Biggs, for services as waiter in Capitol,	6
	Paid C. Kuester, for repairing locks and furnishing keys for Senate Chamber,	37 60
	Paid G. Turner, for hauling stationery,	25
	Paid Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages,	1 50
	Paid W. H. Morris & Co., for chairs furnished for House of Representatives, cushion for Executive office, &c.,	19

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.			
Jan.	Paid John Scales and others, for cutting wood,	\$	23 50
	Paid O. M. Neal, watchman of the capitol, 7 nights at \$1.50 per night,		10 50
	Paid F. M. Straughan, 6 days work on privy,		6
	Paid Henry Biggs, one week as waiter in the capitol.		6
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 20 cords of wood at \$3.89,		77 80
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, freight on stationery for State Department,		33 11
	Paid H. P. Buncombe, for services as waiter in capitol for the month of Jannary,		27
	Paid Alexander M. Turner, services as waiter in the capitol for the month of January,		27
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 25 cords hard wood, at \$3.89,		97 25
Feb.	Paid H. Harris, for Central Agricultural Society of Granville, N. C., amount of appropriation, Chap. 2, Revised Code,		50
	Paid J. S. Summersett, commutation for an arm,		50
	Paid John D. Cameron, for superintending publication of Report on charges of Fraud and Corrnption,		60
	Paid Geo. N. Lewis, sheriff of Nash county, for keeping certain horse-thieves sentenced to the Penitentiary,		1,847 50
	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for copying acts and resolutions of the General Assembly for Public Printer, including copies furnished sundry departments,		831
	Paid Henry M. Miller, for expenses incurred in arresting and bringing		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Feb.	from the State of Virginia, John Q. Bryant,	\$	71 60
	Paid sundry members of the General Assembly, including clerks, door-keepers, &c., during the month, as follows :		
	Sam'l F. Phillips, Representative,		240
	B. M. Norment, Senator,		60
	J. A. Hyman, "		80
	A. J. Dargan, "		205
	P. B. Hawkins, "		60
	J. W. Beasley, "		75
	Wm. M. Robbins, "		80
	C. T. Murphy, "		60
	J. L. Henderson, Representative,		120
	W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk House Representatives,		190
	Kerr Craige, Assistant Clerk House Representatives,		228
	J. W. Bean, Representative		70
	J. J. Goodwyn, "		25
	J. Harris, "		21
	J. T. Brown, Representative,		105
	Chas. Smith, "		60
	J. R. Darden, "		115
	Henry Eppes, Senator,		60
	G. B. Willis, Representative,		25
	W. Bunn, "		85
	J. M. Carson, "		185
	T. S. Tucker, "		210
	David Settle, "		85
	R. P. Waring, "		190
	W. M. Hardy, Engrossing Clerk to House,		160
	J. C. Mills, Representative,		70
	E. R. Dudley, "		25
	D. C. Guyther, "		105
	N. E. Armstrong, "		210
	W. F. Shull, "		210
	J. S. Anderson, "		115
	J. G. Gullick, "		185

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
Feb.	John Garrison, Representative,	\$	125
	B. K. Diekey, "		225
	J. S. Reid, "		210
	E. Jones, "		50
	A. Robbins, "		60
	B. S. Hardy, "		100
	J. H. Merrimon, Senator,		60
	G. Christmas, Doorkeeper to Senate.		65
	J. M. Justice, Representative,		125
	J. Furr, "		140
	W. G. B. Morris, "		25
	Tyra York, "		25
	Wm. Cawthorn, "		60
	J. H. Hill, "		85
	W. D. Newsom, "		115
	E. B. Lyon, "		170
	L. R. Waddell, Senator,		130
	A. Rivers, Senate Page,		76
	C. H. Brogden, Senator,		210
	R. K. Speed, "		60
	H. A. London, Jr., Assistant Clerk to Senate,		121 20
	L. P. Olds, Senator,		60
	L. Brown, "		115
	J. L. Chamberlain, Representative,		165
	J. O. Wilcox, "		125
	J. Hinnant, "		85
	R. Henley, Page,		100
	T. A. Sykes, Representative,		130
	J. L. Robinson, "		215
	C. L. Cook, Senator,		100
	N. B. Bellamy, "		65
	W. J. Wilson, Enrolling Clerk,		245
	J. Flythe, Senator,		65
	C. W. McClammy, "		110
	W. G. Albright, "		75
	E. T. Hall, Assistant Doorkeeper House, Representatives,		215
	A. B. Williams, Page,		72
	J. Heaton, Representative,		80
	J. D. Stanford, "		95

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Feb.	J. A. Drake,	Representative,	\$ 210
	T. D. Bryson,	"	130
	L. W. Martin,	"	105
	T. A. Nicholson,	"	155
	J. R. Page,	"	155
	R. J. Powell,	"	100
	S. C. Rankin,	"	65
	J. Stanford, Page to House,		62
	R. Tucker,	Representative,	25
	J. A. Womack,	"	150
	E. B. Withers,	"	215
	J. A. Kelley,	"	150
	S. N. Buxton,	"	100
	E. G. Copeland,	"	65
	G. L. Mabson,	"	85
	J. M. Woodhouse,	"	225
	W. H. Joyner,	"	100
	J. R. Maxwell,	"	120
	C. M. T. McCanley,	"	115
	S. A. Ashe,	"	140
	S. C. Barnett,	Senator,	135
	W. B. Council,	"	70
	E. Crowell,	"	210
	C. F. Young,	Representative,	100
	R. M. Johnson,	"	155
	T. J. Jarvis, Speaker of the House of Representatives,		154
	W. Taylor,	Representative,	70
	R. Falkner,	"	65
	L. M. McAtee,	"	210
	W. H. Reavis,	"	95
	J. C. Skinner,	Senator,	210
	G. W. Price, jr.,	"	85
	J. C. Grayson,	Representative,	25
	W. W. Morgan,	"	70
	W. H. Crawford,	"	95
	F. N. Strudwick,	"	95
	D. Kincaid,	"	210
	N. Kelsey,	"	210
	F. N. Lucky,	"	215
	T. D. Johnston,	Representative	120

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
Feb.	J. G. Marler,	Representative,	\$ 160
	W. F. Loftin,	"	25
	W. H. Lucas,	"	210
	G. H. Gregory,	"	150
	R. Gambrel,	"	120
	S. Ellison,	"	115
	D. P. Mast, Engr'ing Clerk to Senate,		260
	S. Gear, Page,		68
	G. M. Whiteside,	Senator,	80
	W. S. Love,	"	60
	L. J. Moore,	"	85
	J. C. Dnickworth,	Representative,	540
	J. H. Williamson,	"	65
	B. H. Jones,	"	135
	H. B. Regan,	"	80
	C. C. Gore,	"	130
	A. Cawthorn,	Page,	36
	E. J. Smith,	Representative,	155
	N. S. Stewart,	"	85
	J. W. Graham,	Senator,	210
	W. E. Smith,	Representative,	210
	J. H. Currie,	"	210
	J. A. Graham,	Senator,	120
	J. Bryant,	Representative,	125
	J. Lassiter,	"	210
	J. G. Morgan,	"	105
	A. C. McAllister,	"	135
	R. B. Houston,	"	210
	J. A. Gilmer,	Senator,	210
	R. W. King,	"	210
	A. B. Johns,	Representative,	210
	W. P. Welch,	"	70
	J. G. H. Mitchell,	"	210
	T. W. Young,	"	125
	S. Adams,	Senator,	160
	W. W. Flemming,	"	165
	W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk to Senate,		108
	L. F. Battle,	Senator,	110
	L. C. Latham,	"	210
	R. F. Lehman,	"	185

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Feb.	R. Gatling,	Representative,	\$ 130
	W. C. Troy,	Senator,	210
	W. A. Allen,	"	60
	B. S. Atkinson,	Representative,	210
	C. Joyner,	"	35
	A. C. Cowles,	Senator,	210
	J. Sparrow,	Representative,	210
	R. T. Long,	Senator,	210
	J. T. Morehead,	Senator,	215
	H. C. Jones,	"	75
	J. J. Robinson,	Doorkeeper to Senate,	115
	F. C. Robbins,	Senator,	210
	R. Z. Linney,	"	140
	R. Fletcher,	Representative,	105
	J. Clinard,	"	210
	J. T. Harris,	"	75
	A. Kelly,	"	210
	J. G. Scott,	"	160
	M. Atwater,	"	210
	H. C. Hampton,	"	210
	J. D. Currie,	Senator,	65
	V. Manning,	"	210
	L. C. Edwards,	"	60
	C. B. Broadfoot,	Representative,	210
	T. L. Hargrove,	"	165
	J. P. Nisson,	"	115
	J. M. Worth,	Senator,	200
	B. L. Bryan,	Representative,	210
	J. H. Brooks,	"	25
	J. W. Dunham,	"	85
	Henry T. Jordan,	"	220
	T. A. McNeill,	"	210
	Jacob McCotter,	Senator,	210
	E. J. Warren,	President of Senate,	294
	W. P. Batchelor,	Assistant Clerk,	60
	L. W. Barringer,	Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	18
	A. J. Jones,	Assistant Engrossing Clerk,	3
	Theo. H. Hill,	Assistant Engrossing Clerk,	8

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Feb.	A. M. Lewis, Jr., Assistant Engrossing Clerk,	\$ 6
	J. G. Bain, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	36
	E. F. Partin, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	57
	R. P. Howell, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	18
	B. Fentress, Assistant Enrolling Cl'k,	9
	E. L. Smith, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	9
	R. W. Best, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	60
	John D. Cameron, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,	39
	E. F. Page, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,	6
	Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, under section 15, chapter 2, Revised Code,	1,000
	Paid Person county, for keeping and maintaining sundry insane persons,	525
	Paid Rutherford county, for keeping W. H. Scoggins, an insane person,	50
	Paid Edward S. Badger, for clerical services rendered the Board of Managers in the Impeachment trial of Gov. W. W. Holden,	25
	Paid L. E. Heartt, to Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on account of appropriation by the General Assembly, for support of said Institution,	5,000
	Paid W. R. Cox, Solicitor, for 2 certificates,	40
	Paid John V. Sherrard, Solicitor for 10 certificates,	200
	Paid Anderson Mitchell, Judge Superior Court, salary for 4th quarter 1871,	625
	Paid W. A. Moore, Superior Court Judge, salary for 4th quarter, 1871,	625

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Feb.	Paid D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court Marshal for 28 days service, at \$3,	\$	84
	Paid sundry persons pro rata amount of warrants issued on account of the Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company, as follows:		
	Robt. Shearer,		31 23
	S. F. Harper,		49 50
	Robt. Shearer,		21 42
	S. F. Harper,		18
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		27
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		67 50
	Dougherty & Council,		36
	John H. Vannoy,		18
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		157 50
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		135
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		36
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		9
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		9
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		54
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		60 21
	Squire Trivett,		18 19
	J. S. Montgomery,		59 31
	M. A. Bledsoe, President Board Directors for the Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for the support of convicts, &c.,		7,000
	Sundry persons for examining accounts of the State Printer, as follows:		
	John C. Gorman,		60
	J. C. Marcom,		60
	D. C. Dndley,		60
	James H. Moore, State Printer, for sundry printing,		88 50
	John Armstrong, for folding, stitching and binding 3,000 volumes of the Report of the Commission on Frands, &c.,		750
	Stephen T. Cooper, sheriff of Richmond county, State taxes refunded as per certificate of board of Richmond county commissioners,		13 65

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872. Feb.	Public Treasurer, for amount of credit for which Public Fund is entitled in settlement of taxes in 1869, by G. J. C. Eldridge, sheriff of Bladen county,	\$	15 28
	Paid W. H. Bernard, for advertising quarantine notice,		21
	Paid Wilmington Post, for advertising quarantine notice,		20
	Paid J. M. Cloud, for expenses incurred in visiting the county of Rutherford at the instance of the Governor, to investigate charges, &c.,		50
	Paid Wm. M. Shipp, as above,		50
	Paid J. E. Eldridge, sheriff, for settling taxes of Bladen county,		31 30
	Paid W. A. Hearne, for subscription for Daily Carolinian, for State Library,		7 50
	Paid F. & J. W. Johnson & Co., for balance on former account, vs. State Library, \$40 ; Law Report for Law Library, \$30,		70
	Paid J. A. Jones, for Wallace U. S. Report for Supreme Court Library,		6 50
	Paid James H. Moore, State Printer, &c., for sundry binding for State Library,		87 40
	Paid Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,		2 80
	Paid J. A. Enniss, for services as deputy librarian to the Supreme Court,		43 33
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of February, 1872,		50
	Paid Patrick McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the month of January, 1872,		62 50
	Paid Calvin Strickland, for services as		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Feb.	waiter in Executive Department, for the month of January, 1872,	\$	30
	Paid E. D. Haynes, for repairing chairs, &c., in House of Represen- tatives, and Senate Chamber,		28 32
	Paid Phil. Thiem, for step-ladder and feather dnster,		6
	Paid Henry Biggs, for 24 days' ser- vices as waiter in the Supreme Court rooms and office of Attorney General,		24
	Paid John Scales and others, for cutting wood,		12 50
	Paid O. M. Neal, for services as watchman of the capitol, 4 weeks at \$10.50 per week,		42
	Paid F. M. Stranghan, for attending to the House and privy, 24 days,		24
	Paid E. D. Haynes, for repairing chairs in Senate,		1 45
	Paid L. W. Peck, for renting out State lots, 1872,		5
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, for services as waiter in State Department, for month of January, 1872,		30
	Paid J. W. Coleman, 40 2-10 reams paper, 22x34, No. 1, white wove,		625 50
	Paid J. E. Hannah, for hauling sta- tionery,		50
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in State House and eight gate lamps, during the month of January, 1872,		153 10
	Paid Charles Abrams, for services as watchman of the capitol, un- der resolution of the General As- sembly,		19 50
	Paid Charles Abrams, for 28 nights services as watchman of the Capitol at \$1.50,		42
	Paid S. F. Tomlinson, Principal of		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
Feb.	Institution Deaf Dumb and Blind, for printing 200 skeleton maps,	\$	40
	Paid Wm. H. Battle, for attendance at Washington and arguing two cases before the Supreme Court of the United States,		500
	Paid John Scales and others, for cutting wood in Capitol square,		16 50
	Paid James H. Enniss, agent, for stationery for House of Representatives, drawing instrument for State Department and blank books for Treasury department,		38 85
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on paper,		20 84
	Paid J. H. Enniss, for stationery furnished the Senate,		10 20
	Paid John Scales and others, for cutting wood,		19 50
	Paid E. D. Haynes, for repairing chairs in Senate,		1 45
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 15 cords wood at \$3.89,		58 35
	Paid J. M. Rosenbaum, for bowl and pitcher for the Supreme Court,		2 50
	Paid J. H. Enniss, agent, for stationery for House of Representatives,		4 50
	Paid John Scales and others, for cutting wood,		19 50
	Paid C. J. Rogers, P. M., for postage stamps furnished Secretary of Board of Public Charities,		19 50
	Paid Andrew Syme, for side-noting the laws of North Carolina, 1871 and 1872.		100
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 40 cords wood at \$3.89,		155 60
March.	Paid A. J. Partin, Clerk in Auditor's Department, salary for 1st quarter ending March 31st, 1872,		225
	Paid John Scales and others, for ser-		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
March.	vices rendered on Capitol square during this month,	\$	51
	Paid John W. Dunham, for amount refunded to him on account of per diem,		10
	Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, under section 15, chapter 2, Revised Code,		1,000
	Paid Union county, for keeping and maintaining sundry insane persons,		265 27
	Paid sundry persons for conveying patients to and from Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	J. G. L. Kennerley,		35
	John Howell,		26 75
	B. S. Harris,		60
	W. C. Parker,		65
	T. C. Ford,		39
	A. D. Jenkins, treasurer Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on account of appropriation for support of said Institution,		5,000
	Paid D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court Marshal, for 7 day's services, at \$3 per day,		21
	Paid W. M. Shipp, Attorney General, for attendance on Supreme Court of North Carolina, January Term 1872,		100
	Paid W. H. Bagley, Clerk Superior Court, for copying dockets at June Term 1871, and January Term 1872, recording judgments in judgment docket, &c.,		168 30
	Paid Neill McKay, Solicitor, 2 certificates,		40
	Paid W. R. Cox, Solicitor, 2 certificates,		40
	Paid J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, 2 certificates,		40

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
March.	Paid W. P. Bynum, Solicitor, 1 certificate,	\$	20
	Paid sundry persons during this month, on account of the Marion and Asheville Turnpike Company, as follows :		
	H. L. Ramsour,		22 50
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,		63
	C. Younce,		4 05
	Wm. Smith,		47 88
	Paid G. W. Welker, President Board of Directors for the Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for support of convicts, &c.,		5,000
	Paid M. A. Bledsoe, President of Board of Directors for Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for the support of convicts, &c.,		10,000
	Paid T. N. Ramsay, State Printer, during this month for sundry printing, stationery, binding, &c.,		2,208 87
	Paid Gorman and Marcom, for examining accounts of State Printer,		12
	Paid John Reilly, former sheriff of Cumberland county, for amount of deeds for land purchased for the State of North Carolina, under section 30 of the Machinery Act of 1872, \$56.85 ; State tax refunded to him on certificate of commissioners of said county \$13.14,		70
	Paid Andrew Syme, Clerk to Secretary of State, salary for 1st quarter 1872,		250
	Paid E. J. Hale & Son, for sundry law books for the Supreme Court Library,		30 35
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of March, 1872,		50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
March.	Paid Patrick McGowan, Keeper of Capitol, salary for the month of February, 1872,	\$	62 50
	Paid Daniel Latta, for attendance as witness before a committee of the House of Representatives,		3 90
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, waiter in office of Secretary of State, 1 month,		30
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Company, telegrams sent and received,		23 60
	Paid Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive Department, 1 month,		30
	Paid O. M. Neal, watchman of the Capitol 29 nights during this month, at \$1.50 per night,		43 50
	Paid Henry Biggs, waiter in Supreme Court for 30 days, at \$1.00 per day,		30
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for attending to House and privy 18 days at \$1 per day,		18
	Paid Geo. Scott, for cutting wood,		5
	Paid E. Outlaw, for cutting wood,		5
	Paid Southern Express Co., freight,		1 75
	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for recording 130 deeds and evidences of title for land purchased by the State as for returns of the sheriff of New Hanover county,		130
	Paid Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Co., sundry reams of book paper as per bill,		1,479
	Paid Geo. Scott and E. Outlaw, for cutting wood,		3
	Paid Era Publishing Co., for publishing proclamations offering rewards for Luke Johnson and Jno. Mills,		25
	Paid Alexander Turner, waiter in offices of Treasurer and Auditor, 1 month,		26
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in State House and 8 gate		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
March.	lamps, during the month of Feb., 1872,	\$	113 90
	Paid H. P. Buncombe, waiter in State Library and office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 month,		26
	Paid J. H. Hannah, for hauling paper from State House to Sentinel office for tax list,		1
	Paid E. D. Haynes, for shelving in desk in Auditors office,		75
	Paid Wm. Ivey, for charcoal,		4 36
	Paid Era Publishing Co., for publishing proclamations offering reward for Robeson county outlaws,		22 50
	Paid Pescud, Lee & Co., Kerosine Oil, Alcohol, &c.,		10 95
	Paid Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages,		12
	Paid W. S. McDairmid, for publishing proclamations offering reward for Robeson county outlaws,		20
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for 4 days attending to House and privy and 2 nights as watchman of the Capitol,		7
	Paid Era Publishing Co., for publishing proclamation ordering an election in Pamlico county,		22
	Paid Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages,		10 50
	Paid H. Mahler, for seal and press furnished the counties of Yancey and Swain and repairing seal and press for Hertford county,		33 50
	Paid Wilmington Post, for advertising notice of quarantine regulations,		10
	Paid James Henderson, for cutting wood,		4
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for 4 nights service as watchman of Capitol at		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
March.	\$1.50 and 3 days work on House and privy at \$1,00 per day,	\$	9
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, waiter in Capitol, for the month of March,		30
	Paid Allen M. Turner, waiter in offices of the Treasurer and Auditor, 1 month,		30
	Paid Washington Express, for publishing Governor's proclamation concerning Pamlico county,		22 50
	Paid D. W. Middleton, Clerk Supreme Court United States, for copying of opinion in case of Ward vs. State of Maryland, December Term 1871,		5
April.	Paid J. C. Gorman, Adjutant General, salary for 1st quarter 1872,		75
	Paid Henderson Adams, State Auditor, salary for the 1st quarter 1872,		312 50
	Paid John Scales and others, for services rendered on Capitolsquare during this month,		43 25
	Paid J. W. Cooper, for amonnt erroneously paid Jacob Siler, agent for Cherokee lands, \$64.22; interest on same from May 20th, 1865, to Feb. 8th, 1872, \$25.88,		90 10
	Paid Henry White, sheriff of Perquimans county, for keeping, maintaining and conveying convicts to the penitentiary,		75 27
	Paid J. B. Neathery, for services as Secratary to the Council of State,		8
	Paid Alexander McIver, Supt. of Public Instruction, salary for 1st quarter 1872.		375
	Paid Tod. R. Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina, salary for 1st quarter 1872,		1,250
	Paid J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary to Governor, salary 1st quarter 1872,		187 50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
April.	Paid A. J. Dargan, Senator, for 7 day's attendance, sessions 1871-'72, at \$5 per day,	\$	35
	Paid S. M. Parish, for indexing Public Laws 1871-'72,		100
	Paid sundry counties for keeping and maintaining idiots and lunatics, as follows:		
	Watauga county,		50
	Forsythe county,		50
	Cleveland county,		50
	Paid James Cline, for conveying patients to and from the Insane Asylum,		78 70
	Paid J. H. Means, for transportation of J. A. Wells, from Buncombe county to Insane Asylum,		60
	Paid L. E. Heartt, treasurer for Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on account of appropriation for the support of said Institution,		12,500
	Paid R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary 1st quarter 1872,		625
	Paid R. P. Dick, Supreme Court Judge, salary 1st quarter 1872,		625
	Paid E. G. Beade, Supreme Court Judge, salary 1st quarter 1872,		625
	Paid Nathaniel Boyden, Supreme Court Judge, salary 1st quarter 1872,		625
	Paid W. B. Rodman, Supreme Court Judge, salary 1st quarter 1872,		625
	Paid Wm. M. Shipp, Attorney General, salary for 1st quarter, 1872,		375
	Paid Wm. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, for costs in case of T. W. Taylor vs. State Auditor, \$24; costs of case of J. H. Boner, vs. the same, \$9.30,		33 30

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
April.	Paid C. C. Pool, Judge of Superior Court, salary 1st quarter, 1872,	\$	625
	Paid G. W. Logan, Judge of Superior Court, salary 1st quarter, 1872,		625
	Paid W. J. Clarke, Judge Superior Court, salary 1st quarter, 1872,		625
	Paid D. G. Russell, Judge of Superior Court, salary for 1st quarter, 1872,		625
	Paid J. M. Cloud, Judge of Superior Court, salary for 1st quarter, 1872,		625
	Paid S. W. Watts, Judge of Superior Court, salary for first quarter, 1872,		625
	Paid R. H. Cannon, Judge of Superior Court, salary for 1st quarter, 1872,		625
	Paid W. A. Moore, Judge of Superior Court, salary for 1st quarter. 1872,		625
	Paid R. P. Buxton, Judge of Superior Court, salary for 1st quarter, 1872,		625
	Paid C. C. Pool, Judge Superior Court, salary from April 1st to April 17, 1872,		116 43
	Paid J. A. Richardson, Solicitor, for 4 certificates,		80
	Paid J. W. Albertson, Solicitor, for 1 certificate,		20
	Paid Neill McKay, Solicitor, for 3 certificates,		60
	Paid V. S. Lusk, Solicitor, for 2 certificates,		40
	Paid R. M. Henry, Solicitor, for 2 certificates,		40
	Paid Emory H. Merrimon, pro tem., 1 certificate,		20
	Paid M. A. Bledsoe, President Board Directors of the Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for the support of convicts, &c.,		15,000

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
April.	Paid Theo. N. Ramsay, State Printer, &c., for sundry printing, stitching, and binding, during this month,	\$	1,845 95
	Paid J. C. Gorman and J. W. Marcom, for examining State Printer's accounts, 2 days each,		12
	Paid D. W. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary for the 1st quarter, \$150; for wages of boat's crew, &c., \$60		
	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, salary for the 1st quarter, 1872,		210
			250
	Paid T & J. W. Johnson & Co., for sundry law books, for Law Library,		30
	Paid E. J. Hale & Son, for 1 U. S. Digest and new series,		6 75
	Paid Patrick McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the months of March and April, \$125; Keeper of Arsenal 6 months, \$25,		150
	Paid D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, salary for the 1st quarter, 1872,		750
	Paid D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk in Treasury Department, salary 1st quarter, 1872,		375
	Paid J. B. Martin, Chief Clerk in Treasury Department, salary 1st quarter, 1872,		187 50
	Paid J. B. Neathery, Keeper of Weights and Measures, salary 1st quarter, 1872,		50
	Paid Daniel Jones, waiter in the capitol, for month of March,		26
	Paid Southern Express Company, freight on packages for sundry departments,		57 95
	Paid Calvin Strickland, waiter in Executive Department, month of March,		30
	Paid W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams sent and received by State Auditor,		4 30

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
April.	Paid Josiah Turner, Jr., for advertising an act to alter the Constitution of North Carolina,	\$	165 20
	Paid Wilmington Post, for advertising reward for H. B. Lowery and others,		27 50
	Paid Palemon John, for publishing proclamation concerning Pamlico county and John Mills, a fugitive from justice,		25
	Paid Stone & Uzzell, for publishing proclamation offering reward for Luke Johnson and John Mills, fugitives from justice,		30
	Paid O. M. Neal, watchman of Capitol 24 nights during this month, at \$1,50 per night,		36
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for services attending to House and privy, 21 days. at \$1,00 per day as watchman of the Capitol 4 nights at \$1,50,		27
	Paid E. Outlaw and J. Henderson, for cutting wood 6 days each at \$1,00 per day,		12
	Paid Henry Biggs, for services as waiter in Supreme Court rooms and office of Attorney General, 24 days during this month, at \$1,00 per day,		24
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in State House and gate lamps during the month of March, 1872,		71 50
	Paid C. J. Rogers, P. M., postage for the various departments from Jan. 8th, 1872, to April 8th, 1872,		205 29
	Paid New Berne Daily Times, for advertising proclamation concerning Pamlico county,		23
	Paid J. C. Brewster, for iron fastners to stove pipe in Auditors department,		10 50

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
April.	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 54 cords wood at \$3.89,	\$	210 06
	Paid Era Publishing Co., for publishing an act to raise revenue,		5
	Paid A. McGuire and others, for cleaning well on Capitol square,		6
	Paid James H. Ennis, Agent, for one concordance for Executive department,		1 50
	Paid Falls of Nense Manufacturing Co., for 378 reams of paper, 18,260 lbs. at 17 cts per pound,		3,104 20
	Paid C. J. Rogers, P. M., for postage furnished Superintendent of Public Instruction, from January 8th to April 8th, 1872,		52 67
	Paid E. Outlaw and J. Henderson, for cutting and packing wood,		12
	Paid John Armstrong, for sundry, judgment dockets, record of deeds, &c., for county officers,		379 80
	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for recording 63 deeds from sundry sheriffs, for lands purchased by them for the State,		63
	Paid Alfred Williams, for stationery,		7 05
	Paid Daniel Clansey, for putting in glass in House of Representatives.		50
	Paid J. Henderson and E. Outlaw, for cutting and packing wood,		12
	Paid G. W. Walker, for 3 days services in House and privy,		3
	Paid M. C. Menninger, for 25 cords of wood at \$3.89,		97 25
	Paid Alex. M. Turner, for services as waiter in offices of State Treasurer and Auditor for the month of April, 1872,		30
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, for services as waiter in office of Secretary of State, for the month of April, 1872,		30

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
May.	Paid John Scales, for services on Capitol square during this month,	\$	35
	Paid F. J. Menninger, for packing and delivering laws of 1871-'72,		242 25
	Paid Dudley Roberts, for the apprehension of Jno. Mills, a fugitive from justice,		200
	Paid W. G. Albright, Senator, for 5 days attendance at \$5,		25
	Paid W. W. Gaither, Principal Clerk House of Representatives for indexing House Journal, session of 1871 and 1872,		100
	Paid Andrew Syme, for indexing Private Laws of 1871-'72,		10
	Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, under section 15 of chapter 2, Revised Code,		500
	Paid sundry counties for keeping and maintaining idiots and lunatics, as follows :		
	Franklin county,		50
	Rutherford county,		50
	Gates county,		390
	Orange county,		50
	Paid W. E. Anderson, treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of appropriation for said Asylum,		15,000
	Paid sundry persons for conveying patients to the Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	A. Murray, Alamance county,		22 10
	J. K. Burke,		27
	A. G. Walker, Forsythe county,		145
	Paid J. L. Henry, Judge Superior Court, salary for 1st quarter, 1872		625
	Paid sundry Solicitors, as follows :		
	J. W. Albertson, for one certificate,		20
	J. R. Bulla, for six certificates,		120
	Neill McKay, for two certificates,		40
	C. M. McLoud, for one certificate,		20

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
May.	K. Elias, for one certificate,	\$ 20
	J. A. Richardson, for three certificates,	60
	W. R. Cox, for two certificates,	40
	Paid B. F. Logan, for license tax erroneously paid by D. E. Converse & Co.,	50
	Paid the following persons on account of Marion & Asheville Turnpike :	
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,	31 50
	David W. Ellis,	3 78
	C. Younce,	11 61
	Pinckney Rollins & Co.,	157 50
	Paid Moses A. Bledsoe, President of Board of Directors for the Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for support of convicts, &c.	10,000
	Paid Theo. N. Ramsay, State Printer, &c., during this month, for sundry printing and binding,	2,441 37
	Paid J. C. Gorman and J. W. Marcom, for examining accounts of State Printer during this month,	24
	Paid James H. Moore, former State Printer, &c., for sundry printing and press work,	4,129 44
	Paid John D. Davis, sheriff of Carteret county, for amount of deeds for land purchased by the State in payment of taxes due by sundry persons for the year 1871,	550 09
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of April, 1872,	
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, for subscription to Nature, one year, a copy of Deems' Jesus, &c.,	13 50
	Paid Calvin Strickland, for services as waiter in Executive Department, for the month of April, 1872,	30
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Company, for sundry telegrams sent and received,	6 85

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
May.	Paid Daniel Jones, for services as waiter in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Library for the month of April, 1872,	\$	26
	Paid Thos. Owen, balance for work done in the Supreme Court room,		40
	Paid Henry Biggs, for 4 week's service as waiter in the Supreme Court rooms and office of Attorney General,		24
	Paid Geo. Walker, for 6 days attending to House and privy,		6
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for services as watchman of the Capitol 28 nights, at \$1.50,		42
	Paid J. Henderson and E. Outlaw, for cutting wood 5 days each, at \$1.00 per day,		10
	Paid North Carolina Citizen, for advertising an act to regulate the time of holding the terms of Superior Court in the 11th and 12th Judicial Districts,		75
	Paid Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages during this month.		54 15
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company for gas consumed in State House and gate lamps during the month of April,		60
	Paid Era Publishing Company for publishing "an act for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds with which such stocks were obtained, and for other purposes,"		110
	Paid Geo. Walker, for attending to House and privy, 6 days,		6
	Paid J. Henderson and E. Outlaw for cutting and packing wood, one day each,		2
	Paid Josiah Turner, Jr., for adver-		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
May.	tising an act for exchanging State stock for bonds,	\$	110
	Paid H. T. Clawson, for oil cloth and putting the same down in Treasury Department, &c.,		4 50
	Paid F. J. Menninger, for 15 cords of wood at \$3 89,		58 35
	Paid J. N. Bunting, Clerk Superior Court Wake county, for costs of suit of T. W. Taylor vs. H. Adams, State Auditor, and D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer,		21 05
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, for services as waiter in office of Secretary of State, from May 1st to the 16th, 1872,		15
	Paid Geo. Walker, for attending to House and privy,		6
	Paid E. Outlaw, for cutting wood, &c.,		1 50
	Paid Handy Lockhart, for repairing floor, &c., in Treasury Department,		12 50
	Paid the Daily and Weekly News, for publishing an act to change the Constitution of North Carolina,		405
	Paid Era Publishing Company, for publishing the above named act,		400
	Paid Betts, Vaughan & Allen, for 8 posts and sign boards including sticks for flowers, for use of Capitol square,		15
	Paid W. H. Morris & Co., for 2 sponge cushions for State Department and 3 of same for Auditor's Department,		12 50
	Paid E. Outlaw and G. Walker, for attending to State privy and State House,		6
	Paid Handy Lockhart, for repairing chairs, &c., in State Department, \$1, repairing chairs in Auditor's office, 50 cents,		1 50
June.	Paid John Scales and James Free-		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
May.	man, for services rendered on Capitol square during this month,	\$	28 75
	Paid R. W. Lassiter, for attendance on Fraud Commission,		4 50
	Paid F. J. Menninger, for distributing laws of session 1871-'72,		310
	Paid W. J. Edney, for services as agent of the State, under an act in relation to fugitives from justice,		150
	Paid W. L. Saunders, Principal Clerk to Senate, for indexing Senate Journal, session of 1871-'72,		100
	Paid the following counties for keeping and maintaining idiots and lunatics:		
	Alamance county,		50
	Wilkes county,		83 86
	Orange county,		100
	Paid Wm. Manchester, for conveying V. Vogle to Insane Asylum from Cherokee county, \$154, and W. H. Martin, for conveying a patient from the Asylum to Fayetteville, N. C., \$20,		174
	Paid R. P. Dick, salary as Supreme Court Judge, from April 1st, 1872, to June 20th, 1872,		555 55
	Paid D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court Marshall, for 27 days services at \$3 per day,		81
	Paid W. M. Shipp, salary for 1st half year as Supreme Court Reporter for 1872,		300
	Paid sundry Solicitors during this month, as follows:		
	V. S. Lusk, for 1 certificate,		20
	C. M. McCloud, for 1 certificate,		20
	Neill McKay, for 2 certificates,		40
	W. P. Bynum, for 6 certificates,		120
	W. R. Cox, for 1 certificate,		20
	J. R. Bulla, for 2 certificates,		40

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
June.	J. J. Martin, for 1 certificate,	\$ 20
	J. V. Sherard, for 7 certificates,	140
	W. L. Tate, for 1 certificate,	20
	K. Elias, for 1 certificate,	20
	A. H. Joyce, for 7 certificates,	140
	Paid R. P. Buxton, Superior Court Judge, for extra compensation in holding Sampson County Superior Court, Spring Term, 1872, under an act to change Sampson county from 4th to 5th Judicial District,	100
	Paid M. A. Bledsoe, President of Board of Directors of the N. C. Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for the support of convicts, &c.,	10,000
	Paid Theodore N. Ramsay, State Printer and Binder, sundry printing and binding during this month,	1,068 51
	Paid Marcom and Gorman, for examining State Printer's accounts,	6
	Paid R. F. Trogden, sheriff of Randolph county, for amount overpaid in settlement of State taxes, 1871,	28 86
	Paid Mrs. Ellen Mills, under a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified August 24th, 1868,	70
	Paid J. C. Brewster, for services rendered in repairing roof of State House, \$485; paid C. Keuster as above, \$15,	500
	Paid Andrew Syme, Clerk to Secretary of State, for 2d quarter's salary,	250
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of May, 1872,	50
	Paid John A. Enniss, for services as Assistant Librarian, one month,	20
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, for Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia, for 1870-'71,	13

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
June.	Paid Patrick McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the month of May, 1872,	\$	62 50
	Paid Era Publishing Co., for publishing proclamation concerning Pamlico county.		25
	Paid Henry Biggs, for services as waiter in the Supreme Court rooms and Attorney General's office, 5 weeks,		30
	Paid F. M. Straughan, and E. Outlaw, for services as watchman of the Capitol, by the former \$10.50, and attending to State House and privy by the latter, \$6,		16 50
	Paid Calvin Strickland, for services as waiter in Executive department, for the month of May,		30
	Paid Daniel Jones, waiter in office of Superintendant of Public Instruction and State Library, for May,		26
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, for balance as waiter in State department, for the month of May,		15
	Paid Alexander M. Turner, as waiter in Treasurer and Auditors department, for the month of May,		30
	Paid Southern Express Co., for freight during this month,		72 70
	Paid The Chronical Publishing Co., for advertising proclamation for the arrest of M. S. Littlefield,		32 50
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for 7 nights as watchman of the Capitol,		10 50
	Paid E. Outlaw, for 6 days work in House and privy,		6
	Paid C. Kuester, for sundry repairs in Senate Chamber, bell house, water closets, &c.,		31 25
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in State House and gate		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
June.	lamps, during the month of May, 1872,	\$	50 90
	Paid Handy Lockhart, for repairing chairs in the Supreme Court room,		3 50
	Paid W. F. Martin, Attorney at law, for legal services rendered Agent of State in the matter of Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad Co., bankrupt, before register in bankruptcy, at Elizabeth City, N. C., May 21st, 1872,		25
	Paid New Berne Times, for publishing Governor's proclamation concerning Pamlico county,		14
	Paid D. W. Bain, for services rendered State in case of Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad Co., bankrupt,		28 60
	Paid Handy Lockhart, for repairing chairs in office of Attorney General,		2 25
	Paid John Smith, for whitewashing State shanties,		12 50
	Paid E. Outlaw, for work in House and privy, 6 days,		6
	Paid F. M. Straughan, watchman of the Capitol, 7 nights at \$1,50 per night,		10 50
	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, for entering 49 deeds to the State by sheriff of Carteret county, for land sold for taxes,		49
	Paid F. M. Straughan for watching Capitol, &c., 7 nights, \$10,50 Outlaw and Hood for attending to State privy, &c., \$7,25,		17 75
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for 7 nights as watchman of the Capitol, at \$1,50 per night, \$10.50; E. Outlaw for attending to House and privy 6 days \$6.00,		16 50
July.	Paid J. C. Gorman, Adjutant General, salary for 2d quarter 1872,		75

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872. July.	Paid A. J. Partin, Clerk in Auditor's Department, salary for 2d quarter 1872,	\$	225
	Paid Henderson Adams, State Auditor, salary for 2d quarter 1872,		312 50
	Paid James Freeman, for services on Capitol during this month,		35
	Paid Henry White, sheriff of Perquimans county, for expenses incurred in conveying five convicts from Perquimans county to the Penitentiary prior to March 15th, 1871,		187
	Paid Alex. McIver, Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		375
	Paid C. L. Harris, Superintendent Public Works, salary for 1st and 2nd quarters, 1872,		150
	Paid F. J. Menninger, for distributing laws, session of 1871-'72,		292 25
	Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, under section 15, chapter 2, Revised Code,		500
	Paid sundry persons for conveying patients to and from the Insane Asylum, as follows :		
	John T. Bright,		20
	W. C. Parker,		56
	J. H. Bradley,		102
	John Hollyfield,		81 25
	Robt. Bingham,		47
	Paid W. E. Anderson, treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of appropriation for said Asylum,		7,500
	Paid L. E. Heartt, treasurer Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on account of appropriation for said Institution,		11,250
	Paid the following counties for keeping and maintaining idiots and lunatics :		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
July.	Wake county,	\$ 950
	Person county,	350
	Iredell county,	300
	Wilkes county,	250
	Paid Theo. N. Ramsay, State Printer, &c., for sundry printing and bind- ing during this month,	738 29
	Paid J. C. Gorman and J. W. Mar- com, for examining accounts of State Printer,	6
	Paid sundry Solicitors during this month, as follows:	
	W. P. Caldwell, for 7 certificates,	140
	J. V. Sherrard, " 1 "	20
	C. M. McCloud, " 1 "	20
	J. J. Martin, " 3 "	60
	Paid D. A. Wicker, Supreme Court Marshal, for 28 days, at \$3,	84
	Paid the following Supreme Court Judges during this month:	
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,	625
	E. G. Reade, salary for 2nd quarter, '72,	625
	W. B. Rodman, salary for 2nd quar- ter, 1872,	625
	Nathaniel Boyden, salary for 2nd quar- ter, 1872,	625
	Paid sundry Superior Court Judges during this month, as follows:	
	G. W. Logan, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,	625
	A. W. Tourgee, salary for 2nd quar- ter, 1872,	625
	J. L. Henry, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872	625
	W. A. Moore, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,	625
	Anderson Mitchell, salary 1st and 2nd quarter 1872,	1,250
	R. P. Buxton, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,	625

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
July.	W. J. Clarke, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,	\$	625
	J. W. Albertson, salary from April 18th to June 30th, 1872,		508 57
	D. L. Russell, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		625
	R. H. Cannon, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		625
	S. W. Watts, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		625
	J. M. Cloud, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		625
	Paid W. H. Bagley, Clerk Supreme Court, salary from Jannary 1st, 1872, to 1st July, 1872,		150
	Paid W. H. Bagley, Clerk of the Supreme Court, for making 5 copies of dockets for use of Supreme Court,		50
	Paid Geo. B. Enniss, for services in Supreme Court room as Assistant Librarian, from June 27th, to July 27th, 1872,		20
	Paid H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, salary 2nd quarter, 1872,		250
	Paid Patrick McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the months of June and July, 1872,		125
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of June, 1872,		50
	Paid E. J. Hale & Son, for one English Common Law Report, and postage on same,		3 60
	Paid J. A. Jones, for Wallace's U. S. Report for the Supreme Court Law Library,		6 50
	Paid T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., for sundry law books for the Supreme Court Library,		94 50
	Paid D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		750

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.			
July.	Paid D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,	\$	375
	Paid J. B. Martin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		187 50
	Paid Daniel Jones, waiter in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Library, for the month of June, 1872,		26
	Paid W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams sent by Executive Department,		1
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, as waiter for the month of June,		30
	Paid Alex. M. Turner, for services as waiter for the month of June, 1872.		30
	Paid Calvin Strickland, for services as waiter for the month of June, 1872,		30
	Paid Southern Express Company, during this month, freight on sundry packages,		80 55
	Paid A. Williams, for 4 rubber shuts, for copying press,		1
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for 4 towels for Treasury department,		1 40
	Paid Henry Biggs, for services as waiter during this month in Supreme Court rooms, &c.,		24
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for 7 nights as watchman of Capitol, \$10.50; E. Outlaw, for attending to privy, &c., \$6,		16 50
	Paid P. John, for advertising proclamation concerning Pamlico county,		10
	Paid C. J. Rogers, P. M., for postage furnished the various departments from May 8th, to July 8th, 1872,		321 41
	Paid John Armstrong, for registration and poll books furnished under contract,		565

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
July.	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in State House and gate lamps, during the month of June, 1872,	\$	46
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for 7 nights as watchman of the Capitol, \$10.50 ; E. Outlaw, for services in house and State privy, 6 days, \$6,		16 50
	Paid Phil. Thiem, for set of step-ladders for Supreme Court room,		8 50
	Paid F. M. Straughan and E. Outlaw, for guarding Capitol 7 nights and attending to privy, &c., 6 days,		16 50
	Paid C. J. Rogers, P. M., for postage from April 8th to July 8th, 1872, for Dept'ment of Public Instruction,		33
	Paid F. M. Straughan and E. Outlaw, for guarding Capitol 7 nights and attending to State privy 6 days,		16 50
	Paid James Southgate, for rubber stamps for State department,		14
Aug.	Paid James Freeman, for services on the Capitol square during this month,		43 75
	Paid F. J. Hellen, sheriff of Pitt county, for returning W. C. Glenn, an escaped convict to the Penitentiary,		61 41
	Paid F. J. Menninger, for packing and distributing laws of 1871-'72,		252
	Paid Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		1,250
	Paid J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, salary for 2nd quarter, 1872,		187 50
	Paid W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, under section 15 of chapter 2, Revised Code,		250
	Paid sundry counties during this month, for keeping and maintaining idiots and lunatics, as follows :		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Aug.	Alamance county,	\$ 50
	Wilkes county,	200
	Polk county,	50
	Union county,	200
	Chatham county,	400
	Paid W. F. McCraw, for conveying patients from Asylum,	27 65
	Paid S. W. Burgin, for conveying patients to Asylum,	85
	Paid Courts & Price, General Agents of Piedmont and Arlington In- surance Co., for tax overpaid on re- moval of annual license,	100
	Paid Willis Bagley, Solicitor, for 6 certificates,	120
	Paid R. M. Henry, Solicitor, for 2 certificates,	40
	Paid Wm. M. Shipp, Attorney Gen- eral, salary for 2d quarter, 1872,	375
	Paid Wm. M. Shipp, Attorney Gen- eral for attendance on the Supreme Court, Spring Term, 1872,	100
	Paid Theo. N. Ramsey, State Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding, during this month,	284
	Paid T. F. Lee, sheriff, of Wake county, for over charges, &c., al- lowed by Board of Commissioners of said county, for 187 ,	190
	Paid W. G. Curtis, for salary as quar- antine physician \$133,33; expense of trip to Wilmington on quarantine business \$6,50,	139 83
	Paid A. S. Wisheart, James H. Mc- Coy, Robt. E. Wisheart, James A. Campbell and John D. Davis, for the capture and delivery of Thos. Lowery, one of the Robeson county outlaws,	3,000
	Paid Daniel Latta, for expenses in traveling and per diem as witness	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Aug.	before a Committee of the House of Representatives,	\$	22 90
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for the month of July and August, 1872,		100
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, for subscription to sundry newspapers for State Library \$7,50; for expense of repairing door of State Library, 75 cts.,		8 25
	Paid Patrick McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol, salary for the month of August,		62 50
	Paid J. B. Neathery, salary as keeper of weights and measures, 2d quarter, 1872,		50
	Paid Daniel Jones, waiter in Capitol, for the month of July, 1872,		26
	Paid Henry Biggs, for services as waiter in Supreme Court room and office of Attorney General, 5 weeks, at \$6 per week,		30
	Paid F. M. Straughan and others, for services as watchman of and attending to State House and State privy, during this month,		80
	Paid Calvin Strickland, as waiter in Executive Department for the month of July, 1872,		31
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, waiter in office of Secretary of State for the month of July, 1872,		30
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight on 14 boxes of guns from Washington, D. C.,		53 90
	Paid Southern Express company, freight during this month,		32
	Paid Seth Nowell, for freight and drayage on ammunition and guns from Washington, D. C.,		6 79
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company, for		

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

872.			
Aug.	gas consumed during this month in State House and gate lamps,	\$	48 80
	Paid John Armstrong, for sundry minute dockets, registration books, cash books, &c., for county officers,		646
	Paid Alex. M. Turner, as waiter in Treasury and Auditor's Depart- ments, for the month of August,		30
	Paid T. H. Briggs, for sundry articles of hardware for use of the Capitol,		32 69
	Paid W. C. Stronach & Co., for 1 box soap and 3 brooms,		4 85
	Paid Pescud, Lee & Co., for lamp wicks, glass and matches,		3 65
	Paid A. B. Williams, for altering boxes for State Department,		1
	Paid John L. Harrison, for repairing window shades in Treasury Depart- ment,		1 50
	Paid W. D. Stokes & Co., for adver- tising Governor's proclamation con- cerning Luke Johnson,		7 50
	Paid O. M. Neal, for 7 nights as watchman of the Capitol,		10 50
	Paid Patrick Sweeney, as waiter in office of Secretary of State, for the month of August, 1872.		30
	Paid Daniel Jones, as waiter in office of Superintendent Public Instruc- tion and State Library for the month of August.		26
	Paid Alex. M. Turner, as waiter in offices of State Treasurer and Audi- tor, for the month of August, 1872.		30
Sept.	Paid A. J. Partin, clerk in Auditor's Department, salary for 3rd quarter 1872,		225
	Paid James Freeman, for services on Capitol Square during this month,		35
	Paid F. J. Menninger, for delivering laws and stationery,		280

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.		
Aug.	Paid Tod R Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina, salary for 3rd quarter, 1872.	\$ 1,250
	Paid J. B. Neathery, Private Secretary, for 3rd quarter 1872,	187 50
	Paid sundry counties for keeping and maintaining idiots and lunatics, as follows:	
	Wayne county,	91
	Wilkes county,	100
	Rutherford county,	50
	Orange county,	50
	Paid sundry persons for expenses incurred in conveying patients from the Insane Asylum, home, as follows:	
	James H. Moore, or bearer,	19 15
	Wm. C. Parker,	88
	C. H. Ellington,	20
	Wm. C. Parker,	26
	Paid sundry Solicitors during this month, as follows:	
	W. R. Cox, for 2 certificates,	40
	John A. Richardson, 1 certificate,	20
	Edward Cantwell, 2 certificates,	40
	Neill McKay, 3 certificates,	60
	J. R. Bulla, 3 certifiates,	60
	Augustus M. Moore, 1 certificate,	20
	W. P. Welch, 1 certificate,	20
	Paid M. A. Bledsoe, President of Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, on account of appropriation for the support of convicts, &c.,	5,000
	Paid Theo. N. Ramsay, State Printer, during this month, for sundry printing and presswork,	280 02
	Paid Gorman and Marcom, for examining accounts of State Printer,	12
	Paid F. W. Potter, Quarantine Physician, for services from June 20th to August 31st, 1872, \$116.66; for	

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1872.		
Aug.	wages of boat hands, 3 months. ending August 31st, 1872, \$2.70,	\$ 386 66
	Paid W. H. Bernard, advertising quarantine notice,	34
	Paid Andrew Syme, Clerk in State Department, salary for 3d quarter, 1872,	250
	Paid Theo. H. Hill, State Librarian, salary for September, 1872,	50
	Paid Patrick McGowan, Keeper of the Capitol, for the month of Sep- tember, \$62.50 ; as Keeper of the Arsenal, 6 months ending Septem- ber 30th, 1872, \$25,	87 50
	Paid D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer, salary for 3rd quarter, 1872,	750
	Paid D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for 3rd quarter, 1872,	375
	Paid J. B. Martin, Clerk in Treasury Department, 3rd quarter's salary, 1872,	187 50
	Paid J. B. Neathery, salary for 3rd quarter, as Keeper of Weights and Measures,	50
	Paid Alexander Turner, for services as waiter in Treasury and Auditor's Departments, for the month of Sep- tember, 1872,	30
	Paid Calvin Strickland, for services as waiter in Executive Department, for the month of September, 1872,	31
	Paid Southern Express Company, for freight on sundry packages during this month,	15 75
	Paid Doepp & Jones, for matches and turpentine,	65
	Paid Henry Biggs, for 4 weeks services as waiter in Supreme Court rooms and office of Attorney General,	24
	Paid F. M. Straughan, for attending	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1872.			
Aug.	to State House and State privy, one week,	\$	6
	Paid O. M. Neal, for services as watchman of the Capitol, 7 nights,		10 50
	Paid Era Publishing Company, for publishing notice to sheriffs,		4
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in State House and gate lamps during the month of August,		53
	Paid O. M. Neal and F. M. Straughan, the former for 21 nights as watchman of the Capitol, \$31.50, and the latter for attending to State House and privy 18 days, \$18,		49 50
	Paid Prinrose, Petty & Newsom, for 1 dozen towels,		5
	Paid Nichols & Gorman, for 10 sheets of parchment,		10
	Paid E. D. Haynes, for repairing chairs, &c., in House and Senate,		14 25
	Paid Daniel Jones, for services as waiter in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Library, for the month of September, 1872,		26

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Gross Tax for the year 1871, derived from the several subjects of Taxation in the Counties of the State returns of which are on file in this Department.

NOTE.—The Sheriffs of the Counties of Bladen and Onslow failed to make settlement within the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871, or since, and the statement of those Counties are omitted.

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY.

A. MURRAY, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 2,294.07 ; Town Lots, 98.18,	\$	2,392	25
Horses, 225.15, Mules, 64.50 ;		289	65
Jacks, 51 ; Jennetts, 25 ; Goats, 11,			87
Cattle, 95.16 ; Hogs, 51.74 ; Sheep 13.50,		160	40
Farming Utensils, &c.,		30	80
Money on hand or on deposit,		111	34
Solvent Credits,		315	94
Other Personal Property,		170	
Net Income and Profits,		57	05
For Insane Asylum and In. D., D. & B.,		1,261	22
Railroad Franchise,		56	03
Concerts and Mus' al Entert't for profit,		5	
Circus or Menageries,		40	
Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors, selling in less quantities than one quart,		21	98
Merchants and other dealers,		106	05
Licensed retailers of spir'ous liqn'rs &c.,		66	66
Itinerant lightning rod men,		1	25
Marriage license,		59	39
Deeds in trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		6	25
Subjects unlisted,		4	64
Arrears for insolvents,		4	40

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		1,897	82
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		1,581	49

Gross amount,	\$	8,641	48
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	12,344	76
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.

H. W. MAYS, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	895	69
Town Lots,		27	18
Horses,		107	71
Mules,		72	58
Jacks,		2	53
Jennetts,			30
Goats,			03
Cattle,		66	34
Hogs,		22	05
Sheep,		12	49
Farming Utensils, &c.,		10	59
Money on hand or on deposit,		28	37
Solvent Credits,		57	64
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			41
Other personal property,		31	96
For Insane Asylum and Institution			
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		480	52
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		10	
Merchants and other dealers,		20	30
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		3	
License Retailers of Liquors, &c.,		36	45
Marriage Licenses,		34	47
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		4	28
Subjects unlisted,		5	

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	720	72
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	600	60

Gross Amount,	\$	3,251	71
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	6,895	04
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 3.— ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

JOHN R. WYATT, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	575	42
Town Lots,		4	53
Horses,		95	12
Mules,		9	03
Jacks,		1	22
Tennetts,			20
Cattle,		83	83
Hogs,		13	50
Sheep,		16	03
Farming Utensils, &c.,			55
Money on hand or on deposit,		11	36
Solvent Credits,		67	24
Other Personal Property,		9	70
For Insane Asylum and Institution			
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		330	40
Merchants and other Dealers,		11	69
Licensed Retailers of Spirituous Li-			
quors, Wines or Cordials,		21	75
Marriage Licenses,		20	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1	
Deeds of Real Estate and others admit-			
ted to Registration,		5	
Arrears for Insolvents,		1	10

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	495	49
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	412	91

Gross amount,	\$	2,187	07
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	2,465	35
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 4.—ANSON COUNTY.

J. M. WALL, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,435	30
Town Lots,		135	86
Horses,		142	78
Mules,		143	92
Jacks,		8	78
Jennetts,			22
Goats,			30
Cattle,		124	73
Hogs,		46	64
Sheep,		8	77
Farming Utensils, &c.,		50	40
Money on hand or on deposit,		97	61
Solvent Credits,		172	07
Other personal property,		135	71
Net income and profits,		12	85
For In. Asylum and In. D., D. and B.,		970	12
Merchants and other dealers,		42	41
Licensed Retailers, &c.,		207	73
Marriage Licenses,		67	92
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		18	05
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		26	60
Subjects unlisted,		7	73
Delinquents for 1870,		11	
Arrears for insolvents,		69	30

Special Taxes :

To meet deficiency in Treasury,		1,212	75
Gross amount,	\$	6,614	85

County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	21,111	28.
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 5.—ASHE COUNTY.

WM. LATHAM, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	1,059	89
Town Lots,		44	50
Horses,		179	56
Mules,		17	13
Jacks,		1	53
Jennetts,			20
Goats,			04
Cattle,		169	62
Hogs,		31	18
Sheep,		27	03
Farming Utensils, &c.,			83
Money on hand or on deposit,		42	83
Solvent Credits,		72	23
Other personal property,			8 63
For In. Asylum and In D. D. & Blind,		607	27
Distillers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,			2
Merchants and other Dealers,		31	50
Licensed Retailers Spirituous Liquors,			50
Marriage Licenses,		27	55
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,			3
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		21	96
Delinquents for 1870,		27	70

Special Taxes.

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		910	91
To meet deficiency in Treasury,		759	09

	\$	4,096	18
Less Poll Tax for 1869 and 1870,			105 90

Gross Amount,	\$	3,990	28
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County Taxes:

All county purposes,	\$	5,975	31
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

171.

No. 6.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.

T. J. SATCHWELL, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land, 1,558.93 ; Town Lots, 415.08,	\$	1,974	01
Horses, 129.60 ; Mules, 73.57 ; Jacks, 12,		203	29
Jennets, 08 ; Goats, 02 ; Cattle, 115.57,		115	67
Hogs, 59.58 ; Sheep, 10.61.		70	19
Farming Utensils, &c.,		63	91
Money on hand or on deposit,		57	51
Solvent Credits,		94	23
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			04
Other personal property,		367	19
Net Income and Profits,		11	
Collateral Descents, Devises, &c.,		3	40
Insane Asylum and Inst. D. D. & B.,		1,097	76
Circus or Menageries,		40	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		412	72
Merchants and other dealers,		681	37
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		38	86
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, Bridges, &c.		13	12
Money, Exchange, &c.,		25	
Auctioneers,		8	70
Commission Merchants,		12	69
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles, &c.,		19	
Licensed Retailers of Liquors, &c.,		368	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		125	
Marriage Licenses,		95	50
Deeds in Trust, Real Estate, &c.,		96	67

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c..	1,646	60
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	1,372	17

Gross Amount, \$ 8,889 85

County Taxes:

All county purposes, \$ 19,738 16

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 7.—BERTIE COUNTY.

F. W. BELL, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	2,293	67
Town Lots,		143	77
Horses,		222	27
Mules,		152	25
Jacks,		1	47
Jennetts,			16
Goats,			03
Cattle,		119	41
Hogs,		100	18
Sheep,		9	52
Farming Utensils, &c.,		102	49
Money on hand or on deposit,		69	37
Solvent Credits,		283	64
Other personal property,		142	06
For Insane Asylum, & Inst. D. D & B.,		1,238	19
Merchants and other Dealers,		394	17
Licensed Retailers of Spt's Liquors, &c.,		231	02
Pedlars,		10	
Marriage Licenses,		75	05
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		20	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		43	36

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,857	29
To meet deficiency in Treasury, &c.,	1,547	75

Gross amount,	\$	9,057	12
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	18,954	83
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 8.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

SAMUEL P. SWAIN, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,003	07
Town Lots,		174	68
Horses,		55	14
Mules,		28	41
Jennetts,			08
Goats,		1	47
Cattle,		172	27
Hogs, \$58.21 ; Sheep, \$13.53,		71	74
Farming Utensils, &c.,		21	21
Money on hand or on deposit,		39	49
Solvent credits,		114	60
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		6	33
Other personal property,		41	36
Net income and profits,		12	
For In. Asylum and In. D., D. and B.,		762	73
Railroad franchise,		101	89
Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		142	76
Merchants and other dealers,		32	69
Licensed retailers of liquors, &c.,		112	75
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,		7	77
Pedlars,		10	
Marriage licenses,		37	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		11	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		18	25

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,144	09
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	953	40

Gross amount,	\$	5,076	18
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	5,654	72
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 9.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

J. M. YOUNG, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land	\$	2,567	82
Town lots,		440	23
Horses,		528	64
Mules,		130	52
Jacks,		2	41
Jennetts,		1	36
Goats,			13
Cattle,		224	62
Hogs, 55.33 ; Sheep, 34.36,		89	69
Farming Utensils, &c.,		99	08
Money on hand or on deposit,		69	10
Solvent Credits,		145	41
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		3	52
Other personal property,		101	91
Net Income and Profits,		71	76
For In. Asylum and In. D., D. and B.,		1,436	45
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		27	85
Merchants and other dealers,		162	87
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		17	50
Money, Exchange, &c.,		25	
Licensed Retailers, &c.,		50	
Pedlars,		10	
Itinerant Lightning Rod men,		2	50
Marriage Licenses,		47	50

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		2,154	67
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		1,795	56

Gross amount,	\$	9,936	10
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	13,161	51
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 10.—BURKE COUNTY.

E. P. MOORE, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,252	16
Town Lots,		177	60
Horses,		82	66
Mules,		72	48
Jacks,		1	11
Jennetts,		51	
Goats,		04	
Cattle,		68	12
Hogs,		29	06
Sheep,		11	62
Farming Utensils, &c.,		5	80
Money on hand or on deposit,		25	59
Solvent Credits,		58	31
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		5	85
Other Personal Property,		20	19
Net Income and Profits,		10	
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		641	15
Rail Road Franchise,		43	45
Marriage Licenses,		5	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		2	50

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	961	72
To meet deficiency in Treasury,	801	43

Gross Amount,	\$	4,276	85
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	18,968	06
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 11.—CABARRUS COUNTY.

R. S. HARRIS, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	2,694	79
Town Lots,		271	43
Horses,		243	58
Mules,		157	79
Jacks,		1	91
Jennetts,			42
Goats,			13
Cattle,		99	51
Hogs,		68	07
Sheep,		8	41
Farming Utensils, &c.,		82	15
Money on hand or on deposit,		217	04
Solvent Credits,		614	84
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		1	82
Other personal property,		174	39
Net Incomes and Profits,		10	
Insane Asylum and Inst. D. D. & B.,		1,685	93
Railroad Franchise,		59	50
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		21	51
Merchants and other Dealers,		38	27
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		53	20
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		62	53

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,561	35
To meet deficiency in Treasury,	2,134	45

Gross amount,	\$	11,263	02
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County Taxes:

All county purposes,	\$	11,642	09
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 12.—CALDWELL COUNTY.

R. R. McCall, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,315	27
Town Lots,		68	47
Horses,		109	75
Mules,		72	02
Jacks,		1	30
Jennetts,		1	60
Cattle,		85	16
Hogs,		31	01
Sheep,		13	44
Farming Utensils, &c.,		32	79
Money on hand or on deposit,		25	81
Solvent Credits,		120	40
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			36
Other Personal Property,		5	35
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		710	71
Merchants and other dealers,		65	96
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		4	90
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,			5
Marriage Licenses,		37	52
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1	90
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		14	50
Arrears for Insolvents,		5	50

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,066	06
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	888	39

Gross amount,	\$	4,680	17
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	6,952	95
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 13.—CAMDEN COUNTY.

ABNER AYDLETT, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	559	17
Town lots,		14	73
Horses,		74	12
Mules,		26	88
Jacks,			26
Cattle,		35	97
Hogs, 29.55 ; Sheep, 2.67,		32	22
Farming utensils, &c.,		7	29
Money on hand or on deposit,		4	24
Solvent credits,		84	41
Other personal property,		8	55
For In., Asylum and In. D., D. and B.,		308	31
Concerts, Musical En'ment for profit,		10	
Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		350	88
Merchants and other dealers,		116	97
Public Ferries, Toll Gates. &c.,		7	13
Licensed retailers of liquors, &c.,		47	91
Gipsies and Fortune Tellers,		50	
Marriage licenses,		32	
Deeds in trust and Mortgage deeds,		18	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		21	50
Subjects unlisted,		47	
Delinquents for 18—,		10	
Fines from Supreme Court Clerk,		21	

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		462	46
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		385	39

Gross amount,	\$	2,736	39
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	2,211	88
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 14.—CARTERET COUNTY.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	300 44
Town Lots,		294 13
Horses,		49 06
Mules,		9 20
Jacks,		07
Goats,		03
Cattle,		44 84
Hogs,		14 70
Sheep,		3 26
Farming Utensils, &c.,		4 91
Money on hand or on deposit,		9 04
Solvent Credits,		18 23
Other personal property,		37 98
For In. Asylum and In. D., D. and B.,		413 94
Rail Road Franchise,		60 38
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		31 25
Merchants and other dealers,		122 53
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		38
Licensed Retailers, &c.,		125
Marriage Licenses,		35
Penalty,		50

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	620 92
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	517 43

Gross amount,	\$	2,800 34
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	7,482 16
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 15 —CASWELL COUNTY.

THOMAS R. JORDAN, Tax Collector.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	2,132	59
Town Lots,		138	52
Horses,		211	96
Mules,		113	43
Jacks,			09
Jennetts,			23
Goats,			06
Cattle,		90	90
Hogs,		68	74
Sheep,		8	22
Farming Utensils, &c.,		52	30
Money on hand or on deposit,		179	53
Solvent Credits,		223	81
Other Personal Property,		159	39
Collateral Descents, Devises, &c.,		2	50
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		1,132	75
Rail Road Franchise,		67	71
Itinerant Companies or persons, &c.,		15	
Distillers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		185	40
Licensed Retailers, &c.,		490	96
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,		10	
Pedlars,		10	
Marriage Licenses,		89	34
Deeds in Trust, &c.,		17	75
Subjects Unlisted,		107	44

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,699	14
To meet deficiency in Treasury,	1,415	94

Gross Amount,	\$	8,623	60
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	9,467	35
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 16.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

JONAS CLINE, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	2,115	80
Town Lots,		108	78
Horses,		213	21
Mules,		134	94
Jacks,		3	32
Jennetts,			75
Goats,			27
Cattle,		90	38
Hogs,		42	40
Sheep,		20	30
Farming Utensils, &c.,		26	33
Money on hand or on Deposit,		114	78
Solvent Credits,		194	09
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			50
Other personal property,		42	44
Net Income and Profits,		5	
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		1,173	53
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		52	10
Merchants and other Dealers,		114	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5	
Marriage Licenses,		76	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		9	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		36	75
Subjects unlisted,			298
Arrears for Insolvents,			1 10

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,760	34
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	1,466	95

Gross amount, \$ 7,817 04

County Taxes:

All county purposes, \$ 5,448 37

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 17.—CHATHAM COUNTY.

G. J. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 3,283.53 ; Town Lots, 115.78,	\$	3,399	31
Horses, 330.38 ; Mules, 238.52 ;		568	90
Jacks, 1.75 ; Jennetts, 76 ; Goats, 33,		2	78
Cattle, 211.83 ; Hogs, 108.19,		210	02
Sheep,		32	51
Farming Utensils, &c.,		100	34
Money on hand or on deposit,		89	20
Solvent Credits,		179	61
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		18	24
Other personal property,		124	48
Net Income and Profits,		22	50
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		1,773	78
Railroad Franchise,		16	05
Merchants and other Dealers,		30	
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		6	
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, Bridges, &c.,		15	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		125	
Insurance Companies, &c.,			12
Marriage Licenses,		60	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		10	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		6	25
Subjects unlisted,		37	33

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,660	68
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	2,217	33

Gross amount,	\$	11,815	89
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	17,089	75
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 18.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

A. S. HILL, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	778	51
Town Lots,		46	51
Horses,		83	18
Mules,		20	29
Jacks,		72	
Jennetts,		28	
Goats,		04	
Cattle,		113	31
Hogs,		20	57
Sheep,		20	57
Farming Utensils, &c.,		37	
Money on hand or on deposit,		4	47
Solvent Credits,		19	37
Other Personal Property,		3	51
For Insane Asylum and In. D., D. & B.,		467	84
Dealers in Spirituous liquors,		3	57
Merchants and other dealers,		18	25
Licensed retailers of spir'ous liqu'rs &c.,		70	83
Pedlars,		6	40
Marriage license,		26	12
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		26	55

Special Taxes:

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	701	77
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	584	87

Gross amount,	\$	3,014	84
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County Taxes:

All county purposes,	\$	6,163	77
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 19.—CHOWAN COUNTY.

M. C. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	745	44
Town Lots,		250	41
Horses,		55	23
Mules,		30	27
Jacks,			33
Cattle,		25	17
Hogs,		30	15
Sheep,			93
Farming Utensils, &c.,		35	52
Money on hand or on deposit,		23	27
Solvent Credits,		35	91
Other Personal Property,		99	81
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		433	04
Concerts, Musical Ent'rt'nm't for profit,		5	
Circus or Menageries,		40	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		712	65
Merchants and other Dealers,		144	54
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		20	85
Auctioneers,		16	19
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		6	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		208	32
Pedlars,		5	
Marriage Licenses,		39	90
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		31	59
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		14	25
Delinquents for 1870,		109	56

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		649	36
To meet deficiency in Treas., (\$541.30,)		541	30

Gross Amount,	\$	4,310	09
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	2,700	88
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 20.—CLAY COUNTY.

J. P. CHERRY, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	190	66
Town Lots,		5	35
Horses,		46	21
Mules,		21	43
Jacks,			42
Hogs,		10	51
Sheep,		3	99
Farming Utensils, &c.,		4	58
Money on hand or on deposit,		2	09
Solvent Credits,		18	78
Other Personal Property,			64
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		129	46
Merchants and other Dealers,		7	61
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,			45
Marriage Licenses,		11	87
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		12	38
Delinquents for 1871,		12	15

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	194	19
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	161	83

Gross Amount, \$ 874 37

County Taxes:

All County Purposes, \$ 2,302 78

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 21.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

B. F. LOGAN, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,590	28
Town Lots,		161	08
Horses,		175	23
Mules,		151	20
Jacks,		3	05
Jennetts,			69
Goats,			21
Cattle,		119	38
Hogs,		50	03
Sheep,		19	63
Farming Utensils, &c.,		51	32
Money on hand or on Deposit,		41	02
Solvent Credits,		152	40
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			87
Other Personal Property,		162	16
Net Income and Profits,		3	
For Insane Asylm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		993	41
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		75	
Pedlars,		20	
Marriage Licenses,		37	05
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1	90
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		10	69

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		1,490	12
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		1,241	76

Gross amount,	\$	6,551	48
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	11,401	42
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 22.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

V. V. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.
State Texas:

Land,	\$	1,039	15
Town Lots,		49	35
Horses,		65	27
Mules,		42	69
Jacks,			22
Jennetts,			16
Goats,		1	60
Cattle,		120	09
Hogs,		49	56
Sheep,		15	46
Farming Utensils, &c.,		45	
Money on hand or on Deposit,		67	68
Solvent Credits,		68	82
Other Personal Property,		283	91
Net Income and Profits,		10	
For Insane Asy'um & Inst. D. D. & B.,		603	77
Railroad Franchise,		114	01
Concerts, &c., for Profit,		5	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		325	11
Merchants and other dealers,		115	93
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		2	84
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		237	52
Pedlars,		30	21
Marriage Licenses,		38	95
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		28	70
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		8	64
Arrears for Insolvents,		2	20
<i>Special Taxes:</i>			
For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		904	66
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		754	72
Gross amount.	\$	5,032	72
Less Insolvents for 1870,		165	99
	\$	4,866	73
<i>County Taxes:</i>			
All County Purposes,	\$	6,241	07

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 23.—CRAVEN COUNTY.

ORLANDO HUBBS, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 1,411.47; Town Lots, 605 19;	\$	2,016	66
Horses, 125.48; Mules, 71.34; Jacks. 03,		196	85
Jennetts .19; Goats .35; Cattle, 113.15,		113	69
Hogs, 58.11; Sheep, 9.14;		67	25
Farming Utensils, &c.,		69	36
Money on hand or on deposit,		51	37
Solvent Credits,		146	15
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		13	75
Other personal property,		567	28
Net Incomes and Profits,		61	52
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		1,555	29
Railroad Franchise,		171	88
Travelling Theatrical Companies,		5	
Concerts and musical entertainment,		30	
Circus or Menageries,		45	
Gift Enterprises, &c.,		3	68
Agency of banks, &c.,		50	
Billiard Saloons,		44	16
Ten Pin Alley, Bowling Saloon, &c.,		15	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		98	05
Merchants and other dealers,		1,069	54
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		20	44
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, &c.,		2	26
Auctioneers,		20	50
Commission Merchants,		47	97
Licensed retailers of liquors, &c.,		755	39
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,		10	
Pedlars,		7	50
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		18	29
Marriage Licenses, &c.,		127	03
Deeds in Trnst, Real Estate, &c.,		149	86
<i>Special Taxes :</i>			
For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		2,332	93
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		1,944	11

Gross amount,

\$ 11,827 76

County Taxes :

All county purposes,

\$ 16,790 46

Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 24.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT W. HARDIE, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land, 1, 854.58; Town Lots, 997.40,	\$	2,851	98
Horses, 139.74; Mules, 116.89,		256	63
Jacks, 33 cts.; Jennetts, 9 cts.,			42
Goats, 1.12; Cattle, 112.38,		113	50
Hogs, 51.87; Sheep, 12.52,		64	39
Farming Utensils, &c.		52	45
Money on hand or on deposit,		109	02
Solvent Credits,		467	32
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		20	40
Other Personal Property,		527	31
Net Income and Profits,		187	18
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		1,553	24
Rail Road Franchise,		35	20
Concerts, &c., for profit,		5	
Circens or Menageries,		40	
Billiard Saloons,		20	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		360	56
Merchants and other Dealers,		451	02
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		33	98
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, &c.,		38	29
Money, Exchange, &c.,		100	
Auctioneers,		9	05
Commission Merchants,		14	12
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		12	
Licensed Retailers, &c.,		340	11
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,		10	
Banks and Private Bankers,		509	49
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		7	84
Marriage Licenses,		91	68
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		32	30
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		40	14

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		2,329	86
To meet deficiency in Treasury,		1,941	55

Gross Amount,

\$ 12,626 03

County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	38,557	06
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 25.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.

THOS. F. BAXTER, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	664	29
Horses,		96	98
Mules,		20	44
Jacks,		42	
Jennetts,		04	
Cattle,		54	36
Hogs,		39	
Sheep,		7	27
Farming utensils, &c.,		7	44
Money on hand or on deposit,		23	52
Solvent credits,		52	94
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		1	15
Other personal property,		30	65
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind;		378	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		135	
Merchants and other dealers,		400	20
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		2	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		200	
Marriage licenses,		20	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		10	
Deeds of real estate, &c.,		22	

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	567	
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	472	50

Gross amount,	\$	3,205	70
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	7,858	29
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 26.—DARE COUNTY.

WM. T. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	150 02
Horses,		29 51
Mules,		1 34
Cattle,		22 90
Hogs,		9 23
Sheep,		3 96
Farming Utensils, &c.,		5 06
Money on hand or on deposit,		11 26
Solvent Credits,		12 90
Other Personal Property,		77 88
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		117 84
Merchants and other Dealers,		26 21
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		18 75
Marriage Licenses,		9
Subjects Unlisted,		7 66

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		176 76
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		147 30

Gross Amount,	\$	827 58
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County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	2,073 85
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 27.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

J. A. SOWERS, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 2,884.61 ; Town Lots, 218.07, \$	3,102 68
Horses, 280.76 ; Mules, 95.26,	376 02
Jacks, 1.56 ; Jennetts .40 ; Goats .23,	2 19
Cattle, 132.00 ; Hogs. 58.66,	190 66
Sheep,	26 85
Farming Utensils, &c.,	41 78
Money on hand or on deposit,	148 17
Solvent Credits,	297 21
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	11
Other personal property,	67 69
Net Income and Profits,	7
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. & Blind,	1,582 98
Railroad Franchise,	85 80
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	51
Commission Merchants,	230 53
Spirituous. Vinous or Malt Liquors, &c.	13
Licensed Retailers of Liquors, &c.	57 90
Pedlars,	21 93
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,	2 08
Marriage Licenses,	97 38
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	13 30
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	27 55
Arrears for insolvents,	5 50

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,374 47
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	1,978 73

Gross amount,	\$	10,802 51
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County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	9,293 67
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.	No. 28.—DAVIE COUNTY.	
	J. M. JOHNSON, Tax Collector.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land, 1,441.87 ; Town Lots, 114.36.	\$ 1,556 17
	Horses, 182.85 ; Mules, 85.35,	268 20
	Jacks .66 ; Jennetts .06, Goats .15,	87
	Cattle, 65.16 ; Hogs, 49.15 ; Sheep, 9.17,	123 48
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	144 35
	Money on hand or on deposit,	39 08
	Solvent Credits,	134 69
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,	1 54
	Other personal property,	111 25
	Net Income and Profits,	10
	Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,	850 37
	Merchants and other dealers,	97 41
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	56 17
	Public Ferries, Toll Gates, Bridges, &c.,	64
	Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors,	8 84
	Licensed Retailers of Liquors, &c.,	125
	Marriage Licenses, &c.,	33 25
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	14 25
	Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	28 35
	Subjects unlisted,	19 42
	Delinquents for 1870,	6 60
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$ 1,275 54
	To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	1,062 95
	Gross amount,	\$ 5,968 62
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes,	\$ 5,200

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 29.—DUPLIN COUNTY.

BLAND WALLACE, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land, 1,223.69 ; Town Lots, 146.63,	\$	1,370	32
Horses, 182.04 ; Mules 70.93,		252	97
Jacks .43 ; Jennets .32,			75
Goats,			54
Cattle,		150	20
Hogs,		89	04
Sheep,		13	14
Farming Utensils, &c.,		75	84
Money on hand or on deposit,		43	32
Solvent Credits,		126	70
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			16
Other personal property,		161	14
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		882	26
Circus or Menageries,		80	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		198	01
Merchants and other Dealers,		198	80
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		21	50
Auctioneers,		3	75
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		4	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		239	60
Pedlars,		5	
Marriage Licenses,		84	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		40	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		29	25
Delinquents,		103	83
Arrears for Insolvents,		9	20

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		1,323	39
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		1,102	83

Gross Amount,

\$ 6,609 56

County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	7,271	38
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 30.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

BATTLE BRYANT, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land, 3,912.87 ; Town Lots, 231.19,	\$	4,144	06
Horses, 273.84; Mules, 416.52, Jacks .87		69	23
Jennetts .29 ; Goats .32 ; Cattle, 136.84,		137	45
Hogs, 110.65 ; Sheep, 452,		562	65
Farming Utensils, &c.,		462	12
Money on hand or on deposit,		214	06
Solvent Credits,		1,430	16
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		21	14
Other personal property,		616	41
Net Income and Profits,		73	80
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		3,270	95
Billiard Saloons,		20	
Ten Pin Alley, Bowling Saloons, &c.,		15	
Dealers in Spirituous, Liquors, &c.,		429	55
Merchants and other dealers,		407	74
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		10	75
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		748	41
Pedlars,		4	
Marriage Licenses,		100	70
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		131	10
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		86	21
Subjects unlisted,			82

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$	4,906	44
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		4,088	74

Gross amount,	\$	22,126	05
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County Taxes:

All county purposes,	\$	27,797	83
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 31.—FORSYTHE COUNTY.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	2,036	67
Town Lots,		521	91
Horses,		200	88
Mules,		67	26
Jacks,			72
Jennetts,			18
Goats,			06
Cattle,		108	34
Hogs,		60	10
Sheep,		15	11
Farming Utensils, &c.,		67	52
Money on hand or on deposit,		223	41
Solvent Credits,		561	87
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		242	64
Other personal property,		935	75
Net Income and Profits,		25	65
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		1,641	85
Circus or Menageries,		40	
Merchants and other Dealers,		115	45
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		9	25
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		25	
Marriage Licenses,		73	87
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		22	85
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		29	93

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		2,462	77
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		2,052	32

Gross Amount,	\$	11,541	32
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County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	9,998	47
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 32.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

E. A. GUPTON, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	2,180	95
Town Lots,		437	49
Horses,		192	29
Mules,		82	80
Jacks,			41
Jennetts,			04
Goats,			38
Cattle,		168	81
Hogs,		78	28
Sheep,		10	96
Farming Utensils, &c.,		76	83
Money on hand or on deposit,		65	02
Solvent Credits,		212	40
Other personal property,		34	27
Net Income and Profits,		23	28
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		1,581	94
Merchants and other dealers,		540	11
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		191	89
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,			5
Marriage Licenses,		38	95
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		102	60
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		28	50

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$	2,372	92
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		1,977	43
Gross amount,	\$	10,403	55

County Taxes :

All county purposes,	\$	8,936	67
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 33.—GASTON COUNTY.

G. W. McKEE, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,840	79
Town Lots,		44	77
Horses,		161	11
Mules,		163	92
Jacks,		2	27
Jennetts,		1	04
Goats,			07
Cattle,		87	65
Hogs,		47	74
Sheep,		12	41
Farming Utensils, &c.,		55	51
Money on hand or on deposit,		126	84
Solvent Credits,		218	69
Other personal property,		156	69
Net Income and Profits,		15	
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		1,113	86
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		7	50
Merchants and other Dealers,		4	94
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		52	33
Marriage Licenses,		37	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		12	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		27	68

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		1,670	86
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,		1,392	38

Gross Amount,

\$ 7,254 05

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	5,090	65
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Year ending September 30th, 1872.

1871.

No. 34.—GATES COUNTY.

B. F. WILLEY, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	844	15
Town Lots,		24	14
Horses,		97	29
Mules,		24	32
Goats,			19
Cattle,		63	29
Hogs,		56	76
Sheep,		4	59
Farming Utensils, &c.,		15	37
Money on hand or on Deposit,		81	44
Solvent Credits,		256	55
Other Personal Property,		14	50
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		539	10
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		16	
Merchants and other Dealers,		30	
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, &c.		1	80
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		20	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		6	65
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		15	68

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	808	66
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	673	88

Gross Amount,	\$	3,644	32
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	2,997	36
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 35.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.

J. I. MOORE, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 4,153.96 ; Town Lots, 534.73,	\$	4,688	69
Horses, 403.47 ; Mules, 138,		541	47
Jacks, 1.05 ; Jennetts, .23,		1	28
Goats .22 ; Cattle, 202.90,		203	12
Hogs, 110.76 ; Sheep, 23.73,		134	49
Farming Utensils, &c.,		132	93
Money on hand or on Deposit,		108	40
Solvent Credits,		402	18
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		21	56
Other Personal Property,		582	84
Net Income and Profits,		15	
For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,		2,395	84
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		205	51
Merchants and other Dealers,		87	33
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		24	50
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liqu'rs,		3	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		1	25
Marriage Licenses,		122	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		20	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		47	25

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		3,593	75
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		2,994	80

Gross Amount,	\$	16,624	69
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	14,055	40
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 36.—GREENE COUNTY.

THOS. MOORE, Tax Collector.

State Taxes :

Land,	1,864	11
Town Lots,	81	79
Horses,	113	65
Mules,	105	83
Jacks,		06
Jennetts,		05
Goats,		27
Cattle,	67	15
Hogs,	48	33
Sheep,	2	85
Farming Utensils, &c.,	65	80
Money on hand or on deposit,	41	13
Solvent Credits,	163	28
Other Personal Property,	111	58
For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind.	969	41
Billiard Saloons,	20	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,	112	44
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	5	
Commission Merchants,	89	19
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liq'rs,	173	
Marriage Licenses,	40	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	56	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	54	20

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,454	12
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,211	76

Gross Amount,	\$	6,831	50
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	5,704	40
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

No. 37.—GUILFORD COUNTY.

R. M. STAFFORD, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 4,249.90 ; Town Lots, 823.01,	5,072 91
Horses, 344.12 ; Mules, 135.31,	479 43
Jacks, 2.29 ; Jennetts, .69,	2 98
Goats, .12 ; Cattle, 187.05,	187 17
Hogs, 84.77 ; Sheep, 25.81,	110 58
Farming Utensils, &c.,	83 53
Money on hand or on Deposit,	496 65
Solvent Credits,	562 52
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	4 40
Other Personal Property,	488 47
Net Income and Profits,	94 13
Collateral Descents, Devises & Bequests	76 57
For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,	2,774 09
Railroad Franchises,	269 14
Museums, Wax-works or Curiosities,	5
Curcus or Menageries,	40
Billiard Saloons,	10
Ten Pin Alley, Bowling Saloons, &c.,	40
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,	150 48
Merchants and other Dealers,	248 49
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	8 67
Auctioneers,	3 80
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,	6
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liq'rs,	175
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,	5
Marriage Licenses,	83 12
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	78 85
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	101 65

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	4,161 14
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	3,467 61

Gross Amount,

\$ 19,287 38

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$ 19,746 14
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 38.—HALIFAX COUNTY.

JOHN A. REID, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	3,475	29
Town Lots,	389	94
Horses,	226	03
Mules,	246	96
Jacks,	1	60
Goats,		66
Cattle,	190	40
Hogs,	91	90
Sheep,	5	56
Farming Utensils, &c.,	118	02
Money on hand or on Deposit,	108	32
Solvent Credits,	434	67
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	9	93
Other Personal Property,	448	72
Net Income and Profits,	149	80
For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,	1,961	79
Concerts, Musical Entertainments, &c.,	20	
Circus or Menageries,	40	
Billiard Saloons,	20	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,	457	70
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	58	54
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liq'rs,	543	
Pedlars,	10	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,	1	25
Marriage Licenses,	72	20
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	160	07
Delinquents for 1870,	122	96

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,942	68
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	2,452	23

Gross Amount,	\$	14,732	22
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	14,170	16
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 39.—HARNETT COUNTY.

J. M. HODGES, Tax Collector.

State Taxes :

Land,	975	37
Town Lots,	16	46
Horses,	97	91
Mules,	74	13
Jacks,		58
Jennetts,		22
Goats,		48
Cattle,	94	81
Hogs,	36	90
Sheep,	9	45
Farming Utensils, &c.,	27	47
Money on hand or on Deposit,	23	45
Solvent Credits,	158	98
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		22
Other Personal Property,	35	20
Net Income and Profits,	10	
For Ins: Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,	567	82
Railroad Franchise,	19	97
Concerts, Musical Entertainments, &c.,	10	
Side Shows,	10	
Merchants and other Dealers,	10	85
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liq'rs,	56	25
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,	5	
Marriage Licenses,	37	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	5	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	7	

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	851	26
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	709	38

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,852 16

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$ 9,010 56
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 40.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.		
	A. J. MURRAY, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	910	37
	Town Lots,	17	29
	Horses,	126	14
	Mules,	35	87
	Jacks,	1	12
	Jennetts,		62
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	110	77
	Hogs,	34	96
	Sheep,	16	46
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	34	43
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	18	46
	Solvent Credits,	79	73
	Other Personal Property,	34	10
	For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D & Blind,	517	58
	Dealers in Spirituous Liq'rs,		96
	Merchants and other Dealers,	50	77
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	2	83
	Pedlars,	30	
	Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5
	Marriage Licenses,	38	
	Deeds of Real Estate,	12	25
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	776	37
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	646	98
	Gross Amount,	\$ 3,501	07
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All County Purposes,	4,980	31

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 41.—HENDERSON COUNTY.

T. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,477	86
Town Lots,		110	24
Horses,		99	27
Mules,		41	57
Jacks,		1	13
Jennetts,			79
Goats,			02
Cattle,		136	69
Hogs,		42	56
Sheep,		15	29
Farming Utensils, &c.,		33	04
Money on hand or on Deposit,		38	65
Solvent Credits,		53	17
Other Personal Property,		70	03
For Ins. Asyl'm and In. D. D. and B.,		734	74
Commission Merchants,		99	84
Licensed Retailers of Spirituous Liq'rs,		95	84
Marriage Licenses,		34	20
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,			1 90
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,			7

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,104	55
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	920	46

Gross amount,	\$	5,118	84
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	4,270	58
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 42.—HERTFORD COUNTY.

ISAAC PIPKIN, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	1,086	46
Town Lots,		185	74
Horses,		133	53
Mules,		57	90
Jacks,			46
Jennetts,			54
Goats,			03
Cattle,		67	19
Hogs,		44	73
Sheep,		4	56
Farming Utensils, &c.,		72	82
Money on hand or on deposit,		97	87
Solvent Credits,		200	18
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		11	
Other Personal Property,		103	82
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		751	55
Concerts, Musical Ent'rt'm't for profit,		5	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		134	19
Merchants and other Dealers,		284	57
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		17	
Commission Merchants,		1	12
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		2	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		150	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		2	50
Marriage Licenses,		48	46
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		17	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		22	
Subjects unlisted,		8	
Arrears for Insolvents 1870,		6	25
<i>Special Taxes:</i>			
For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		1,127	33
To meet deficiency in Treas., (\$541.30,)		939	44

Gross Amount,

\$ 5,583 23

County Taxes:

All County Purposes,

\$ 5,663 89

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 43.—HYDE COUNTY.

HENRY S. GIBBS, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	738	46
Town Lots,		15	75
Horses,		84	47
Mules,		20	80
Jacks,			17
Cattle,		53	32
Hogs,		29	08
Sheep,		2	13
Farming Utensils, &c.,		28	66
Money on hand or on Deposit,		73	18
Solvent Credits,		67	79
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			33
Other Personal Property,		95	75
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		457	82
Merchants and other Dealers,		32	60
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		103	83
Marriage Licenses,		31	35
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		12	35
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		33	97

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		646	19
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		538	49

Gross amount,	\$	3,066	49
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	3,041	88
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 44.—IREDELL COUNTY.

W. F. WASSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	2,651	22
Town Lots,		275	39
Horses, \$290.43 ; Mules, \$179.68,		470	11
Jacks, \$1.77 ; Jennetts, 17 cents,		1	95
Goats, 23 cents ; Cattle, \$137.03,		137	26
Hogs,		74	96
Sheep,		21	68
Farming Utensils, &c.,		63	86
Money on hand or on Deposit,		99	14
Solvent Credits,		354	24
Other Personal Property,		176	45
Net Income and Profits,		20	
For Insane Asylum and In. D., D. & B.,		1,610	36
Railroad Franchise,		108	04
Concerts, &c.,		5	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		18	
Merchants and other Dealers,		127	32
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		14	
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		16	
Licensed retailers of spir'ous liqu'rs &c.,		25	
Pedlars,		10	
Banks and Private Bankers,		54	
Marriage Licenses,		71	25
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		28	50
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		30	40

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,415	54
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	2,012	96

Gross amount,	\$	10,892	63
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	13,713	63
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 45.—JACKSON COUNTY.

H. HARRISON, Tax Collector.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	352	69
Town Lots,		20	53
Horses,		67	69
Mules,		11	03
Jacks,			68
Jennetts,			26
Goats,			01
Cattle,		72	30
Hogs,		33	68
Sheep,		8	64
Farming Utensils, &c.,		5	26
Money on hand or on Deposit,		24	95
Other Personal Property,		7	61
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		366	27
Merchants and other Dealers,		2	25
Marriage Licenses,		15	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		4	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		7	50

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	549	41
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	457	84

Gross Amount,	\$	2,002	72
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	12,254	45
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 46.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.

R. D. PERRY, Tax Collector.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	2,481	22
Town Lots,		141	94
Horses,		182	70
Mules,		116	18
Jacks,		1	76
Jennetts,			80
Goats,		2	49
Cattle,		222	45
Hogs,		72	78
Sheep,		15	78
Farming Utensils, &c.,		64	30
Money on hand or on Deposit,		75	25
Solvent Credits,		239	12
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		10	85
Other Personal Property,		198	91
Net Income and Profits,		4	
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		1,391	46
Merchants and other Dealers,		63	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		363	48
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,			42
Pedlars,		8	24
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		2	50
Marriage Licenses,		155	79
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		32	78
Penalties,		12	60

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$	2,087	20
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		1,739	33

Gross amount,	\$	9,687	33
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	4,936	52
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 47.—JONES COUNTY.

JOHN S. ANDREWS, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	879	14
Town Lots,		33	11
Horses,		61	93
Mules,		46	62
Jacks,			02
Jennetts,			05
Goats,			11
Cattle,		64	22
Hogs,		27	93
Sheep,		7	23
Farming Utensils, &c.,		16	81
Money on hand or on Deposit,		13	
Solvent Credits,		11	20
Other Personal Property,			39
For Insane Asy'um & Inst. D. D. & B.,		518	44
Museums, Wax Works, or Curiosities,		5	
Circus or Menageries,		40	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		42	39
Merchants and other Dealers,		19	58
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		2	25
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		154	78
Pedlars,		7	50
Marriage Licenses,		29	45
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		17	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		19	24

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		777	67
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		648	05

Gross amount,

\$ 3,443 11

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,

\$ 7,399 32

Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 48.—LENOIR COUNTY.

W. W. N. HUNTER, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,730	51
Town Lots,		262	09
Horses, \$144.83 ; Mules, 133.76,		278	59
Jacks,			33
Jennetts,			13
Goats,			56
Cattle, 9±.78 ; Hogs, 6±.06,		158	84
Sheep,		4	91
Farming Utensils, &c.,		55	75
Money on hand or on Deposit,		46	81
Solvent Credits,		254	88
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			02
Other Personal Property,		205	22
Net Income and Profits,		50	10
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. & Blind,		1,073	04
Railroad Franchise,		61	87
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		360	44
Merchants and other Dealers,		251	32
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		14	60
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, &c.,			86
Auctioneers,		2	39
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		19	
Licensed Retailers of Liquors, &c.		385	92
Pedlars,		10	
Marriage Licenses,		49	40
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		135	

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,643	30
To meet deficiency in the Treasury,	1,369	42

Gross amount,
County Taxes :

	\$	8,425	30
All County Purposes,	\$	16,711	34

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 49.—LINCOLN COUNTY.

J. H. KING, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	1,503	48
Town Lots,		225	66
Horses,		123	70
Mules,		97	69
Jacks,		1	03
Jennetts,			35
Goats,			08
Cattle,		66	57
Hogs,		27	
Sheep,		9	33
Farming Utensils, &c.,		44	40
Money on hand or on Deposit,		123	65
Solvent Credits,		194	49
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		28	75
Other Personal Property,		17	44
Net Income and Profits,		11	45
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		979	98
Distillers of Spirituous Liquors,		101	30
Commission Merchants,		58	08
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		100	
Pedlars,		20	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5	
Itinerant Sellers of Spirituous Liq'rs,		25	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		37	
Arrears for Insolvents,		14	19

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,469	97
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,224	97

Gross Amount,

\$ 6,610 56

County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	6,464	54
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 50.—MACON COUNTY.

JAMES CHANSLOR, Tax Collector.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	690	24
Town Lots,		43	32
Horses,		144	85
Mules,		52	07
Jacks,		2	66
Jennetts,			65
Goats,			03
Cattle,		104	19
Hogs,		33	57
Sheep,		17	33
Farming Utensils, &c.,		28	38
Money on hand or on Deposit,		21	24
Solvent Credits,		72	59
Other Personal Property,		31	41
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		455	41
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		15	32
Merchants and other Dealers,		26	73
Licensed Retailers of Spirituous Liq'rs,		35	41
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		1	25
Marriage Licenses,		33	25
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		4	95
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		12	

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		683	11
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		569	26

Gross Amount,	\$	3,079	22
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County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	3,942	74
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 51.—MADISON COUNTY.

A. G. TWEED, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land,	\$	628
Town Lots,		15
Horses,		81 98
Mules,		31 31
Cattle,		93 92
Hogs,		28 81
Sheep,		17 78
Money on hand or on Deposit,		12 14
Solvent Credits,		10 44
Other Personal Property,		3 21
Net Income and Profits,		28
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		339 72
Merchants and other Dealers,		34 31
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		6 25
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,		10
Pedlars,		10
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		1 25
Marriage Licenses,		75
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		26 25

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	509 58
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	424 65

	\$	2,387 60
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Less Polls for 1870,		31 80
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Gross Amount,	\$	2,355 80
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County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	5,080 99
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 52.—MARTIN COUNTY.

R. B. SALSURY, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,804	94
Town Lots,		283	39
Horses,		146	27
Mules,		108	19
Jacks,			61
Jennetts,			18
Goats,			03
Cattle,		66	25
Hogs,		44	18
Sheep,		4	28
Farming Utensils, &c.,		21	08
Money on hand or on Deposit,		13	08
Solvent Credits,		122	
Other Personal Property,		121	64
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		988	52
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		851	52
Merchants and other Dealers,		296	13
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		3	90
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		455	30
Marriage Licenses,		40	

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,482	78
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,235	65

	\$	8,089	92
Less Insolvents for 1870,		105	60

Gross amount,	\$	7,984	32
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	5,691	98
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 53.—McDOWELL COUNTY.

JOSEPH G. NEAL, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land, 1,061.95 ; Town Lots, 52.16,	\$	1,114	11
Horses, 64.13 ; Mules 57.52,		121	65
Jacks .93 ; Jennets .68,		1	61
Goats,			01
Cattle,		59	30
Hogs,		26	39
Sheep,		8	22
Farming Utensils, &c.,		9	21
Money on hand or on Deposit,		7	85
Solvent Credits,		25	35
Other Personal Property,		28	74
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		491	55
Railroad Franchise,		30	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		10	
Merchants and other Dealers,		3	35
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		11	90
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		35	50
Pedlars,		5	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5	
Marriage Licenses,		24	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		4	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		5	

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	753	67
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	628	05

Gross Amount,	\$	3,409	46
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County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	10,221	57
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 54.—MECKLENBURG CO'TY.

R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 3,262.42 ; Town Lots, 2,034.19,	\$	5,296	61
Horses, 289.98 ; Mules, 285.60,		575	58
Jacks, 1.10 ; Jennetts, .50 ; Goats .81,		2	41
Cattle, 183.54 ; Hogs, 90.28,		273	82
Sheep,		10	25
Farming Utensils, &c.,		241	78
Money on hand or on Deposit,		281	99
Solvent Credits,		961	36
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		36	95
Other Personal Property,		1,220	69
Net Incomes and Profits,		345	80
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		3,223	64
Railroad Franchise,		358	58
Concerts and Musical Entertainments,		25	
Circus or Menageries,		160	
Side Shows,		20	
Billiard Saloons,		140	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		258	86
Merchants and other Dealers,		1,416	91
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		124	
Money, Exchange, &c.,		100	
Auctioneers,		21	45
Commission Merchants,		5	50
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		66	
Licensed Retailers of Liquors, &c.,		596	15
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5	
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		58	
Marriage Licenses, &c.,		148	68
Deeds in Trnst and Mortgage Deeds,		115	90
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		125	20
Delinquents for 1870,		429	12

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	4,835	46
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	4,029	55

Gross amount,

\$ 25,510 24

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	49,687	96
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 55.—MITCHELL COUNTY.

C. C. McKINNEY, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	432 99
Town Lots,		5 73
Horses,		64 95
Mules,		7 98
Jacks,		44
Jennetts,		33
Goats,		02
Cattle,		58 32
Hogs,		9 90
Sheep,		13 04
Money on hand or on Deposit,		4
Solvent Credits,		2 49
Other Personal Property,		46
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		236 33
Merchants and other Dealers,		16 30
Marriage Licenses,		20 50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$	339 50
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		282 92

Gross amount,	\$	1,497 20
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	4,743 24
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 56.—MONTGOMERY CO'TY.

P. C. RILEY, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 954.62 ; Town Lots, 13.84,	\$	968	46
Horses, 119.44 ; Mules, 42.99,		162	43
Jacks, .35 ; Jennetts .05, Goats .62,			42
Cattle, 80.15; Hogs, 26.66; Sheep, 14.90		121	71
Farming Utensils, &c.,		8	27
Money on hand or on Deposit,		68	86
Solvent Credits,		60	65
Other Personal Property,		34	68
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		513	18
Spirituons, Vinous or Malt Liquors,		17	55
Merchants and other Dealers,		20	50
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		4	
Licensed Retailers of Liquors, &c.,		83	34
Marriage Licenses,		40	85
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1	90
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		7	08
Subjects unlisted,		6	

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$	769	78
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		641	48

Gross amount,	\$	3,531	14
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	3,283	78.
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 57.—MOORE COUNTY.

JOHN M. MONGER, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,310	81
Town Lots,		28	21
Horses,		159	43
Mules,		78	06
Jacks,			62
Jennetts,			39
Goats,			12
Cattle,		124	13
Hogs,		40	78
Sheep,		18	62
Farming Utensils, &c.		13	32
Money on hand or on Deposit,		36	85
Solvent Credits,		93	50
Other Personal Property,		33	93
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		706	80
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		41	98
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		18	49
Licensed Retailers, &c.,		137	50
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,		2	50
Pedlars,		5	88
Marriage Licenses,		28	50
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		10	
Delinquents for 1870,		17	67
Arrears for Insolvents,		14	38

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,060	20
To meet Deficiency in Treasury,	883	50

Gross Amount,	\$	4,866	17
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	8,958	58
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 58.—NASH COUNTY.	
	GEORGE N. LEWIS, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,923 08
	Town Lots,	76 60
	Horses,	153 98
	Mules,	94 45
	Jennetts,	02
	Goats,	55
	Cattle,	149 80
	Hogs,	73 32
	Sheep,	7 90
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	78 48
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	88 17
	Solvent Credits,	252 34
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,	1 53
	Other Personal Property,	181
	Net Income and Profits,	23
	Insane Asylum, Inst. D., D. and Blind.	1,132 12
	Circus or Menageries,	40
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,	427 21
	Merchants and other Dealers,	151 64
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,	3 25
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	312 30
	Pedlars,	11 50
	Marriage Licenses,	65
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds, }	123 50
	Deeds of Real Estate, &c., }	
	Arrears for Insolvents,	14
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,698
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,415 16
	Gross Amount,	\$ 8,497 09
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All County Purposes	\$ 9,189 11

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.	No. 59.—NEW HANOVER CO.		
	J. W. SCHENCK, JR., Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, \$1,926.40 ; Town Lots, 6,833.28,	\$	8,759 68
	Horses, 167.06 ; Mules, 78.66,		245 72
	Jacks, 33 cents ; Jennetts, 25 cents,		58
	Goats, 39 cents ; Cattle, 135.15,		135 54
	Hogs, 72.22 ; Sheep, 9.70,		81 92
	Farming Utensils, &c.,		299 28
	Money on hand or on Deposit,		225 82
	Solvent Credits,		534 74
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,		422 49
	Other Personal Property,		1,083 92
	Net Income and Profits,		755 33
	Ins. Asylum and Inst. D. D. and R.,		4,661 36
	Railroad Franchise,		293 38
	Circus or Menageries,		130
	Billiard Saloons,		20
	Ten Pin Alley, Bowling Saloon, &c.,		40
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		1,542 04
	Merchants and other Dealers,		3,715 07
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		182 33
	Money, Exchange, Broker, &c.,		100
	Auctioneers,		61 72
	Commission Merchants,		2,651 33
	Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		61 25
	Keepers of Horses, Vehicles, &c.,		26
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		2,151 62
	Pedlars,		35 83
	Banks and Private Bankers,		600
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		17 92
	Marriage Licenses		114 67
	Penalties,		157 50
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		6,992 05
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		5,826 21
	Gross amount,	\$	37,398 88
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	53,774 65

Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 60.—NORTHAMPTON CO'TY.		
	H. T. GRANT, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, 2,882.35 ; Town Lots, 62.37,	\$	2,944 72
	Horses, 278.88 ; Mules, 190.82,		469 70
	Jacks,		1 37
	Jennetts,		02
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,		129 11
	Hogs,		100 60
	Sheep,		7 03
	Farming Utensils, &c.,		175 73
	Money on hand or on Deposit,		142 78
	Solvent Credits,		283 47
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,		6 82
	Other Personal Property,		215 22
	Net Income and Profits,		64 50
	Insane Asylum, Inst. D., D. & Blind,		1,813 45
	Railroad Franchise,		258 50
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments,		5
	Circus or Menageries,		30
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		38 62
	Distillers of Spirituous Liquors,		227 06
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		135 84
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		181 25
	Pedlars,		10
	Marriage Licenses,		37 53
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds, }		71 25
	Deeds of Real Estate, &c , }		
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		2,720 18
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		2,266 81
		\$	12,336 58
	Less Poll Tax for 1870,		277 20
	Gross Amount,	\$	12,059 38
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	10,756 28

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 61.—ORANGE COUNTY.

THOMAS H. HUGHES, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land, 2,662; Town Lots, 439.53,	\$	3,101	53
Horses, 271.23; Mules, 122.91,		394	14
Jacks,		1	53
Jennetts,			33
Goats,			27
Cattle,		149	43
Hogs,		80	74
Sheep,		22	40
Farming Utensils, &c.,		76	82
Money on hand or on Deposit,		121	48
Solvent Credits,		347	45
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			06
Other Personal Property,		254	63
Net Income and Profits,		38	70
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		1,625	48
Concerts, &c., for profit,		10	
Circus or Menageries,		80	
Merchants and other Dealers,		260	
Commission Merchants,		50	
Spirituons Liquors, &c.,		50	
Retailers of Spirituons Liquors, &c.,		225	
Pedlars,		2	50
Insurance Companies,		7	
Marriage Licenses,		68	88
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		18	05
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		14	97

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,438	22
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	2,031	85

Gross Amount,

\$ 11,471 69

County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	15,271	23
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 62.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY.	
	JOHN L. WOOD, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,151 35
	Town Lots,	442 31
	Horses,	115 01
	Mules,	56 33
	Jacks,	38
	Goats,	02
	Cattle,	59 72
	Hogs,	30 83
	Sheep,	2 39
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	56 18
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	31 50
	Solvent Credits,	162 81
	Other Personal Property,	197 96
	Net Income and Profits,	35 27
	For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,	902 47
	Concerts, Musical Entertainments, &c.,	5
	Circus or Menageries,	40
	Side Shows,	10
	Ten Pin Alley, Bowling Saloon, &c.,	20
	Merchants and other Dealers,	230 13
	Auctioneers,	2 50
	Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,	11
	Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liquors,	288 86
	Itinerant Dentists, &c.,	10
	Pedlars,	2 50
	Marriage Licenses,	44 18
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	19 95
	Deeds of Real Estate, registered,	19 45
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,312 79
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,093 99
	Gross Amount,	\$ 6,354 88
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 14,081 26

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.	No. 63.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.			
	H. WHITE, Sheriff.			
	<i>State Taxes :</i>			
	Land,	1,418	12	
	Town Lots,	129	08	
	Horses,	110	40	
	Mules,	57	77	
	Cattle,	55	63	
	Hogs,	37	33	
	Sheep,	2	60	
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	64	59	
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	22	84	
	Solvent Credits,	102	22	
	Other Personal Property,	79	60	
	Net Income and Profits,	5		
	For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,	760	07	
	Concerts, Musical Entertainments, &c.,	10		
	Circus and Menageries,	40		
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,	266	50	
	Merchants and other Dealers,	186	51	
	Auctioneers,		59	
	Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liq'rs,	37	50	
	Marriage Licenses,	25	18	
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	29	45	
	Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	27	55	
	Delinquents for 1870,	48	23	
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>			
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,140	11	
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	950	09	
	Gross Amount,	\$	5,606	96
	<i>County Taxes :</i>			
	All County Purposes,	\$	4,577	07

Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 64.—PERSON COUNTY.

JOHN L. HARRIS, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,698	07
Town Lots,		49	44
Horses,		182	20
Mules,		64	46
Jacks,			48
Jennetts,			47
Goats,			11
Cattle,		95	46
Hogs,		43	81
Sheep,		13	90
Farming Utensils, &c.,		43	05
Money on hand or on Deposit,		65	36
Solvent Credits,		118	23
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		30	20
Other Personal Property,		22	67
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		979	86
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		50	75
Merchants and other Dealers,		108	80
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		2	50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		112	50
Pedlars,		5	
Marriage Licenses,		54	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		7	70
Tobacco Warehouse,		35	

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$	1,469	79
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		1,224	82

Gross amount,	\$	6,478	63
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	5,864	67
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.	No. 65.—PITT COUNTY.	
	J. F. HELLEN, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 2,546 61
	Town Lots,	117 10
	Horses,	246 69
	Mules,	161 95
	Jennetts,	11
	Goats,	70
	Cattle,	132 47
	Hogs,	102 88
	Sheep,	6 53
	Farming Utensils, &c.	87 93
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	88 53
	Solvent Credits,	236 56
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,	14 74
	Other Personal Property,	171 87
	Net Income and Profits,	35 15
	For Ins. Asyl'm and In. D. D. and B.,	1,421 64
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,	760 95
	Merchants and other Dealers,	256 83
	Licensed Retailers of Spirituous Liq'rs,	355
	Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,	1 25
	Marriage Licenses,	101
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	106 50
	Fines,	13
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,132 46
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,777 05
	Gross amount,	\$ 10,875 50
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 8,906 45

Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 66.—POLK COUNTY.

N. B HAMPTON, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	609	40
Town Lots,		17	54
Horses,		44	85
Mules,		51	70
Jacks,			68
Jennetts,			40
Goats,			11
Cattle,		49	63
Hogs,		16	12
Sheep,		4	59
Farming Utensils, &c.,		18	81
Money on hand or on Deposit,		4	44
Solvent Credits,		16	88
Other Personal Property,		2	68
For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,		319	70
Merchants and other Dealers,		25	45
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		6	25
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liquors,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		8	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		2	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		18	50
Subjects unlisted,		5	

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	479	70
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	399	63

Gross Amount,	\$	2,151	91
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	2,740	45
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 67.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

R. F. TROGDEN, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 3,105.74; Town Lots, 102.71,	\$	3,208	45
Horses, 336.05; Mules, 107.84,		443	89
Jacks, .82; Jennetts, .37,		1	19
Goats .12; Cattle, 173.79,		173	91
Hogs, 65.10; Sheep, 33.06,		98	16
Farming Utensils, &c.,		41	18
Money on hand or on Deposit,		136	64
Solvent Credits,		222	21
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		7	81
Other Personal Property,		71	19
Net Income and Profits,		5	
For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,		1,576	47
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		6	82
Merchants and other Dealers,		70	32
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liqu'rs,		81	24
Pedlars,		10	
Marriage Licenses,		71	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds, }		47	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c., }			
Distress,		7	50
Delinquents for 1870,		90	17
Arrears for Insolvents, 1870,		94	05

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,364	70
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,970	58

Gross Amount,	\$	10,799	47
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	9,433	31
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 68.—RICHMOND COUNTY.

Returns of STEPHEN F. COOPER, Sheriff,
and R. S. LEDBETTER, former Tax
Collector.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,963	03
Town Lots,		98	96
Horses, \$133.30 ; Mules, 135.33,		268	63
Jacks,			14
Jennetts,			11
Goats,			13
Cattle, 96.46 ; Hogs, 58.17,		154	63
Sheep,		5	39
Farming Utensils, &c.,		53	92
Money on hand or on Deposit,		96	21
Solvent Credits,		139	80
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		2	20
Other Personal Property,		197	16
Net Income and Profits,		24	
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. & Blind,		973	52
Merchants and other Dealers,		386	51
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		23	16
Commission Merchants,		194	10
Licensed Retailers of Liquors, &c.		279	17
Pedlars,		30	
Insurance Companies,		11	13
Marriage Licenses,		28	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		103	

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,460	28
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,216	90

Gross amount,	\$	7,710	58
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	24,107	30
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 69.—ROBESON COUNTY.

R. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	2,017	50
Town Lots,		66	27
Horses,		210	78
Mules,		165	88
Jacks,			16
Jennetts,			05
Goats,			66
Cattle,		174	68
Hogs,		83	42
Sheep,		20	36
Farming Utensils, &c.,		65	73
Money on hand or on Deposit,		59	99
Solvent Credits,		93	69
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		9	99
Other Personal Property,		179	74
For Insane Asylum and In. D., D. & B.,		1,145	02
Concerts, &c.,		5	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		85	26
Merchants and other Dealers,		90	70
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liqu'rs,		331	25
Pedlars,		17	50
Marriage Licenses,		65	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		11	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		2	

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,717	53
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,431	27

Gross amount,	\$	8,050	84
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	17,618	57
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 70.—ROCKINGHAM CO'TY.

JOHN S. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	3,230	49
Town Lots,		121	60
Horses,		185	25
Mules,		140	17
Jacks,			75
Jennetts,			22
Goats,			04
Cattle,		140	49
Hogs,		72	11
Sheep,		11	94
Farming Utensils, &c.,		49	60
Money on hand or on Deposit,		130	13
Solvent Credits,		326	65
Other Personal Property,		338	14
For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D & Blind,		1,781	20
Railroad Franchise,		215	21
Side Shows,		20	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,	}	419	36
Distillers of Spirituous Liquors,			
Merchants and other Dealers,			
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,			
Public Ferries, &c.,		6	87
Auctioneers,			73
Licensed Retailers Spirituous Liq'rs,		316	57
Marriage Licenses,		46	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		120	
Arrears for Insolvents 1870,		129	35

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,671	79
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury.	2,226	50

Gross Amount,

\$ 12,701 26

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	14,916	76.
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 71.—ROWAN COUNTY.

W. A. WALTON, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land, 2,928.46 ; Town Lots, 822.87,	\$	3,151	33
Horses, 294.43 ; Mules, 126.73,		421	16
Jacks, 1.09 ; Jennetts, .35,		1	44
Goats, .12 ; Cattle, 117.05,		117	17
Hogs, 59.48 ; Sheep, 13.61,		73	99
Farming Utensils, &c.,		69	27
Money on hand or on Deposit,		157	85
Solvent Credits,		544	08
Other Personal Property,		81	87
Net Income and Profits,		112	40
For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,		1,922	02
Railroad Franchises,		94	05
Museums, Wax-works or Curiosities,		5	
Billiard Saloons,		20	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		203	50
Merchants and other Dealers,		403	22
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		45	
Public Ferries, Toll Gates, &c.,		3	50
Sellers of Riding Vehicles,		10	
Commission Merchants.		19	28
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		10	
Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liq'rs,		200	
Pedlars.		10	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5	
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		2	50
Marriage Licenses,		69	83
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		19	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		45	60

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	2,883	03
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	2,402	52

Gross Amount,

\$ 13,712 70

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	6,859	52
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 72.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

MARTIN WALKER, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$ 1,509	54
Town Lots,	120	95
Horses,	147	38
Mules,	129	01
Jacks,	1	98
Jennetts,		82
Goats,		24
Cattle,	113	75
Hogs,	52	88
Sheep,	15	45
Farming Utensils, &c.,	31	36
Money on hand or on Deposit,	49	33
Solvent Credits,	108	51
Stock in Incorporated Companies,	86	50
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,	909	03
Merchants and other Dealers,	55	80
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	162	50
Pedlars,	15	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,	5	
Marriage Licenses,	30	40
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	14	25
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	17	06

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,363	54
To meet Deficiency in Treasury,	1,136	29

Gross Amount,	\$ 6,076	57
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$ 11,277	01
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 73.—SAMPSON COUNTY.

J. H. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

45	003	Land,	\$	1,110	53
88	741	Town Lots,		90	69
10	021	Horses,		208	66
88	1	Mules,		96	58
88		Jacks,		33	
42		Jennetts,		60	
57	811	Goats,		156	
88	23	Cattle,		151	75
54	51	Hogs,		71	78
88	18	Sheep,		11	84
88	04	Farming Utensils, &c.,		72	79
12	801	Money on hand or on Deposit,		36	87
03	02	Solvent Credits,		91	16
03	000	Other Personal Property,		83	31
08	55	Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		913	38
03	102	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		79	73
51		Merchants and other Dealers,		51	65
5		Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		48	95
04	08	Marriage Licenses,		55	58
22	41	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		22	
00	71	Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		34	25

Special Taxes:

42	388	For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		1,370	05
02	381	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		1,141	71
72	070	Gross amount,	\$	5,745	15

County Taxes:

10	772	All County Purposes,	\$	6,365	45
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 74.—STANLEY COUNTY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	923	78
Town Lots,		24	86
Horses,		158	33
Mules,		60	36
Jacks,			98
Jennetts,			29
Cattle,		78	45
Hogs,		36	42
Sheep,		14	86
Farming Utensils, &c.,		16	13
Money on hand or on Deposit,		36	87
Solvent Credits,		55	47
Other Personal Property,		26	57
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		518	60
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		28	12
Merchants and other Dealers,		31	70
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		31	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		10	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		3	25
Arrears for Insolvents		11	60

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	777	90
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	648	24
Gross Amount,	\$	3,543 78

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	5,187 63
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 75.—STOKES COUNTY.

W. H. GENTRY, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,411	74
Town Lots,		43	48
Horses,		127	21
Mules,		102	77
Jacks,		1	15
Jennetts,			30
Goats,			05
Cattle,		99	66
Hogs,		43	25
Sheep,		15	80
Farming Utensils, &c.,		33	83
Money on hand or on Deposit,		57	47
Solvent Credits,		104	48
Other Personal Property,		92	68
Net Income and Profits,		8	
For Insane Asylum & Inst. D. D. & B.,		772	18
Merchants and other Dealers,		12	16
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		149	75
Pedlars,		10	
Marriage Licenses,		55	50
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		5	
Arrears for Insolvents,		3	30

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,158	27
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	965	22

Gross amount,

\$ 5,274 25

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	9,542	88
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 76.—SURRY COUNTY.	
	WILLIAM HAYMORE, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,788 58
	Town Lots,	101 16
	Horses,	153 24
	Mules,	80 04
	Jacks,	87
	Jennetts,	80
	Goats,	01
	Cattle,	125 13
	Hogs,	38 71
	Sheep,	17 70
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	36 93
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	109 01
	Solvent Credits,	260 75
	Other Personal Property,	60 87
	For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,	994 20
	Itinerant Companies, &c.,	10
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	5 62
	Merchants and other Dealers,	97 31
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	69 76
	Marriage Licenses,	64
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,490 98
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,242 48
	Gross Amount,	\$ 6,743 10
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 5,775 50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 77.—SWAIN COUNTY.

E. EVERETT, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	314 04
Horses,		28 36
Mules,		5 83
Jacks,		33
Jennetts,		35
Cattle,		39 80
Hogs,		8 66
Sheep,		2 65
Farming Utensils, &c.,		316
Money on hand or on Deposit,		1 41
Solvent Credits,		10 27
Other Personal Property,		31
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		152 54
Marriage Licenses,		4 50
Deeds of Real Estate,		2

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$	228 82
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		190 68

Gross amount,	\$	993 71
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	2,283 76
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 78.—TRANSYLVANIA CO'TY	
	J. H. LANNING, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes:</i>	
	Land,	\$ 484 91
	Town Lots,	14 73
	Horses,	49 30
	Mules,	22 98
	Jacks,	33
	Jennetts,	24
	Goats,	03
	Cattle,	57 98
	Hogs,	13 62
	Sheep,	8 56
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	10 54
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	4 91
	Solvent Credits,	15 07
	Other Personal Property,	4 45
	Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,	251 96
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,	5
	Merchants and other Dealers,	20 33
	Commission Merchants,	3 75
	Licensed Retailers of Spirituous Liq'rs,	25
	Retailers of Malt Liquors only,	45
	Pedlars,	5
	Marriage Licenses,	20 90
	Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,	4 80
	Subjects unlisted,	30
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>	
	For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	377 94
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	314 95
	Gross Amount,	\$ 1,678 42
	<i>County Taxes:</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 1,969 18

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 79.—TYRRELL COUNTY.

JOHN B. COMBS, Tax Collector.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	476	78
Town Lots,		19	68
Horses,		61	11
Mules,		34	49
Jacks,			30
Jennetts,			18
Cattle,		41	35
Hogs,		27	32
Sheep,		2	58
Farming Utensils, &c.,		11	60
Money on hand or on Deposit,		19	84
Solvent Credits,		31	92
Other Personal Property,		55	
For Ins. Asyl'm and In. D. D. and B.,		284	46
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		234	43
Merchants and other Dealers,		60	55
Insurance Co.'s incorporated by State,			32
Marriage Licenses,		20	
Deeds of Real Estate registered,		29	93

Special Taxes :

For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		426	69
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		355	58
Gross amount,	\$	2,194	11

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	1,947	78
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 80.—UNION COUNTY.

J. J. HASTY, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,724	34
Town Lots,		115	61
Horses,		217	21
Mules,		165	
Jacks,		2	88
Jennetts,			18
Goats,			65
Cattle,		177	60
Hogs,		54	58
Sheep,		25	81
Farming Utensils, &c.,		52	27
Money on hand or on Deposit,		139	12
Solvent Credits,		184	76
Other Personal Property,		193	74
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		1,163	05
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		112	18
Merchants and other Dealers,		2	
Marriage Licenses,		62	
Deeds of Real Estate,		7	35
Delinquents for 1868, 1869 and 1870,		71	88

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	1,744	59
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	1,453	82

Gross amount,	\$	7,670	62
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	11,449	03
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.	No. 81.—WAKE COUNTY. T. F. LEE, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land, 4,805.74 ; Town Lots, 3,030 47,	\$	7,836 21
	Horses, 404.42 ; Mules, 321.06,		725 48
	Jacks, 1.10 ; Jennetts, .48 ; Goats 2.21,		3 79
	Cattle, 331.80 ; Hogs, 143.11,		474 91
	Sheep, 36.30 ; Farming Utensils, 301.14,		337 44
	Money on hand or on Deposit,		401 67
	Solvent Credits,		1,512 83
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,		36 75
	Other Personal Property,		814 93
	Net Incomes and Profits,		540 18
	Collateral Descents, &c.,		907
	Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind.		4,637 18
	Railroad Franchise,		471 42
	Traveling Theatrical Companies,		45
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments,		50
	Circus or Menageries,		53 33
	Side Shows 20 ; Billiard Saloons, 70,		90
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		1,908 31
	Merchants and other Dealers,		1,675 49
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		18
	Auction'rs, 53.50 ; Com. Merch'ts, 24.46,		77 96
	Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		23 66
	Pedlars, 13.18 ; Distress, 100.,		113 18
	Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5
	Itinerant Sellers of Spirituous Liquors,		6 25
	Marriage Licenses,		180
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		41
	Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		51
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>		
	For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		6,813 37
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		5,652 04
		\$	35,504 36
	Less amount appealed from decision of County Commissioners,		1,598 80
	Gross amount,	\$	33,905 56
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	26,564 04

Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 82.—WARREN COUNTY.		
	N. R. JONES, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes:</i>		
	Land, 2,447.85 ; Town Lots, 262.65,	\$	2,710 50
	Horses, 209.10 ; Mules 85,		294 10
	Jacks .6 ; Jennetts .6,		12
	Goats,		59
	Cattle,		163 32
	Hogs,		101
	Sheep,		7 51
	Farming Utensils, &c.,		230 94
	Money on hand or on Deposit,		124 18
	Solvent Credits,		339 45
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,		11 40
	Other Personal Property,		406 20
	Net Income and Profits,		114
	For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		1,717 41
	Railroad Franchise,		544 33
	Billiard Saloons,		20
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		527
	Merchants and other Dealers,		298 81
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		135 09
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		50
	Marriage Licenses,		27 39
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		18
	Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		32 25
	Arrears for Insolvents,		4 40
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>		
	For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		2,576 15
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		2,146 80
		\$	12,545 44
	Less Railroad Franchise, \$1,286.60; less		
	Poll Tax for 1870, \$456.50,		1,743 10
		\$	10,802 34
	Gross Amount,		
	<i>County Taxes:</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	10,420 99

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 83.—WASHINGTON CO'TY.

J. M. BATEMAN, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	578	18
Town Lots,		155	07
Horses,		83	21
Mules,		38	02
Jacks,			03
Jennetts,			35
Goats,			01
Cattle,		42	43
Hogs,		25	76
Sheep,		3	21
Farming Utensils, &c.		33	96
Money on hand or on Deposit,		42	56
Solvent Credits,		80	62
Other Personal Property,		123	45
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		481	10
Gift Enterprises, &c.,			60
Ten Pin Alley, Bowling Saloons, &c.,		20	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		360	62
Merchants and other Dealers,		156	91
Auctioneers,		2	75
Licensed Retailers Liquors, &c.,		161	92
Pedlars,		10	19
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		2	38
Marriage Licenses,		85	03
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		23	75
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		17	10
Subjects unlisted, 1870,		7	10

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	721	65
To meet Deficiency in Treasury,	601	37

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,859 37

County Taxes :

All County Purposes,

\$ 3,081 74

Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 84.—WATAUGA COUNTY.	
	JOHN HORTON, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 706 91
	Town Lots,	7 85
	Horses,	106 43
	Mules,	13 20
	Jacks,	67
	Jennetts,	19
	Cattle,	106 65
	Hogs,	14 53
	Sheep,	22 24
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	6 46
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	8 94
	Solvent Credits,	40 56
	Other Personal Property,	12 44
	Collateral Descents, Devises, &c.,	1 50
	For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,	377 89
	Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liquors,	15
	Marriage Licenses,	20
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,	1
	Deeds of Real Estate registered,	5 50
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	45
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	566 83
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	472 36
	Gross Amount,	\$ 2,507 15
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 2,437 51

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 85.—WAYNE COUNTY.

J. C. RHODES, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land, 2,907.52; Town Lots, 668.96,	\$	3,576	48
Horses, 231.03; Mules, 155.02,		386	05
Jacks, .77; Jennetts, .17,			94
Goats, 2.42; Cattle, 150.87,		152	29
Hogs, 85.77; Sheep, 9.74,		95	51
Farming Utensils, &c.,		132	38
Money on hand or on Deposit,		78	27
Solvent Credits,		355	57
Stock in Incorporated Companies,			09
Other Personal Property,		645	31
Net Income and Profits,		10	
Collateral Descents, &c.,		10	
For Insane Asyl'm & Inst. D. D. & B.,		2,125	91
Circus or Menageries,		80	
Side Shows,		20	
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		559	23
Merchants and other Dealers,		447	84
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		46	73
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		4	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		414	83
Pedlars,		8	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,			42
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		5	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds, }		292	
Deeds of Real Estate, &c., }			
Distress,		7	50
Arrears for Insolvents,		40	69

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	3,024	69
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	2,520	58

Gross Amount,

\$ 15,141 31

County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	12,451	30
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.

No. 86.—WILKES COUNTY.

J. T. FERGUSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes :

Land,	\$	1,531	78
Town Lots,		39	76
Horses,		154	86
Mules,		56	64
Jacks,		2	01
Jennetts,		1	
Goats,			08
Cattle,		160	73
Hogs,		47	63
Sheep,		21	48
Farming Utensils, &c.,		15	47
Money on hand or on Deposit,		55	09
Solvent Credits,		122	07
Other Personal Property,		16	84
Insane Asylum, Inst. D. D. and Blind,		810	83
Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,		2	25
Merchants and other Dealers,		6	85
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		75	50
Itinerant Dentists, &c.,		10	
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5	
Insurance Companies,		1	33
Marriage Licenses,		52	25
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		5	70
Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		18	53
Delinquents for 1870,		19	48

Special Taxes :

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	\$	1,216	25
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		1,013	54

Gross amount,	\$	5,462	95
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County Taxes :

All County Purposes,	\$	6,046	26
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.

No. 87.—WILSON COUNTY.

B. F. BRIGGS, Sheriff.

State Taxes:

Land, 2,026.73 ; Town Lots, 363.18,	\$	2,389	91
Horses, 153.43 ; Mules, 124.75,		278	18
Jacks, .25 ; Jennetts, .5 ; Goats, .65,			95
Cattle, 95.82 ; Hogs, 57.56,		153	38
Sheep,		5	48
Farming Utensils, &c.,		115	13
Money on hand or on Deposit,		87	32
Solvent Credits,		479	80
Stock in Incorporated Companies,		2	30
Other Personal Property,		302	89
Net Income and Profits,		42	48
Insane Asylum, In. D., D. and Blind,		1,392	18
Concerts, &c., for profit,		15	
Circus or Menageries,		40	
Billiard Saloons,		10	
Ten Pin Alley, Bowling Saloon, &c.,		10	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		105	35
Merchants and other Dealers,		283	
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		21	35
Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,		6	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.,		393	60
Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,		5	
Marriage Licenses,		50	
Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		86	50
Deeds of Real Estate registered,		32	75

Special Taxes:

For the erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		2,088	27
To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		1,740	22

Gross Amount,	\$	10,137	04
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County Taxes:

All County Purposes,	\$	10,028	74
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Year ending September 30, 1872.

1871.	No. 88.—YADKIN COUNTY.		
	ISAAC LONG, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes :</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,348 19
	Town Lots,		37 96
	Horses,		162 21
	Mules,		77 35
	Jacks,		99
	Jennetts,		66
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,		83 40
	Hogs,		38 11
	Sheep,		12 80
	Farming Utensils, &c.,		13 83
	Money on hand or on Deposit,		34 14
	Solvent Credits,		48 98
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,		11
	Other Personal Property,		61 58
	Insane Asylum, Inst. D., D. and Blind.		700 42
	Merchants and other Dealers,		7 88
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.,		4
	Marriage Licenses,		55
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		10
	Deeds of Real Estate, &c.,		3 75
	<i>Special Taxes:</i>		
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,		1,050 63
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		875 52
	Gross Amount,	\$	4,627 60
	<i>County Taxes :</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	7,033 57

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1871.	No. 89.—YANCEY COUNTY.	
	W. E. PIERCEY, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 408 12
	Town Lots,	13 38
	Horses,	78 10
	Mules,	23 03
	Jacks,	67
	Jennetts,	12
	Cattle,	85 67
	Hogs,	15 28
	Sheep,	13 34
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	79
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	12 92
	Solvent Credits,	22 21
	Other Personal Property,	64
	For Ins. Asyl'm & In. D., D. & Blind,	259 75
	Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,	6 25
	Merchants and other Dealers,	19 19
	Licensed Retailers of Spir'ous Liq'rs,	50
	Pedlars,	10
	Marriage Licenses,	44 25
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>	
	For erection of Penitentiary, &c.,	389 63
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,	324 69
	Gross Amount,	\$ 1,778 03
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 4,183 95

Year ending September 30, 1872.

STATEMENT H,

SHOWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF STATE TAXES DERIVED
FROM THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS
TAKEN FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE, FOR THE YEAR 1871.

1871.	<i>State Taxes :</i>	
	Land,	\$ 145,419 16
	Town Lots,	26,659 40
	Horses,	14,176 04
	Mules,	8,240 58
	Jacks,	84 60
	Jennetts,	28 62
	Goats,	26 41
	Cattle,	9,819 70
	Hogs,	4,567 58
	Sheep,	1,591 25
	Farming Utensils, &c.,	5,361 51
	Money on hand or on Deposit,	6,865 96
	Solvent Credits,	17,987 75
	Stock in Incorporated Companies,	1,142 17
	Other Personal Property,	14,897 70
	Net Income and Profits,	2,793 03
	Collateral Descents, Devises and Be- quests,	1,000 97
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	97,607 34
	Railroad Franchise,	3,535 51
	Traveling Theatrical Companies,	50
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments for Profit,	225
	Museums, Wax Works or Curiosities,	15
	Circus or Menageries,	1,138 01
	Side Shows,	100
	Itinerant Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT II.—(CONTINUED.)

1871.		\$	
	Gift Enterprises, &c.,	4	28
	Agency of Banks Incorporated out of the State,	50	
	Billiard Saloons,	434	16
	Ten Pin Alleys, Bowling Saloons, Bagatelles, &c.,	100	
	Dealers in Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors, selling in less quantities than one quarter,	13,820	49
	Distillers of Spirituous Liquors from Grain, Potatoes, Molasses and Sugar Cane,	330	36
	Merchants and other Dealers,	17,923	79
	Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, and Eating Houses,	1,077	88
	Public Ferries, Toll Gates, Toll Bridges and Gates Across Highways,	89	47
	Money, Exchange, &c., Broker, Pri- vate Banker, or Agent of a Foreign Broker or Banker Agency,	350	
	Sellers of Riding Vehicles,	10	
	Auctioneers,	207	62
	Commission Merchants,	3,451	96
	Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors,	183	09
	Keepers of Horses or Vehicles for hire,	236	91
	Licensed Retailers of Spirituous Li- quors, Wines or Cordials,	15,979	09
	Retailers of Malt Liquors only,	45	
	Itinerant Dentists, Medical Practition- ers, Portrait or Miniature Painters, Deguerrean Artists,	78	64
	Pedlars,	444	48
	Itinerant Lightning Rod Men,	99	63
	Itinerant Sellers of Spirituous Liquors,	31	25
	Gipsies and Fortune Tellers,	50	
	Banks and Private Bankers,	1,163	49

Year ending September 30, 1872.

STATEMENT H.—(CONTINUED.)

1871.	Insurance Companies, Incorporated by the State,	\$	19	90
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		112	43
	Marriage Licenses,		2,429	26
	Deeds in Trust and Mortgage Deeds,		1,954	59
	Deeds of Real Estate, and others admitted to Registration,		2,097	79
	Distress,		107	50
	Subjects unlisted,		266	46
	Delinquents for ———,		1,084	75
	Arrears for Insolvents,		426	11
	Penalties,		254	10
	<i>Special Taxes :</i>			
	For the erection of Penitentiary and the support of Convicts,	\$	146,530	71
	To meet Deficiency in the Treasury,		121,240	92
	Gross amount,	\$	696,044	40
	Less amount in Litigation, &c.,		4,028	39
	Balance,	\$	692,016	01

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT I,

Showing the number of acres of land, valuation of land, and the aggregate valuation of real estate in every County in the State, from which returns were received prior to September 30, 1871.

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN PROPERTY.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Alamance,	230,245	\$ 1,015,896	\$ 44,630	\$ 1,060,526
Alexander,	153,630	404,765	11,675	416,440
Alleghany,	124,703	271,030	2,062	273,092
Anson,	306,945	656,266	61,755	718,021
Ashe,	283,125	487,784	20,230	508,014
Beaufort,	400,430	736,596	188,512	925,108
Bertie,	341,786	961,782	66,575	1,028,357
Bladen,	495,693	726,822	23,707	750,529
Brunswick,	430,404	522,192	79,400	601,592
Buncombe,	344,570	1,083,379	200,105	1,283,484
Burke,	212,121	548,609	80,725	629,334
Cabarrus,	215,506	1,224,905	123,377	1,348,282
Caldwell,	214,160	619,920	30,215	650,135
Camden,	105,445	254,168	6,695	260,863
Carteret,	152,710	247,934	134,320	382,254
Caswell,	257,367	820,322	62,965	883,287
Catawba,	246,879	989,024	49,447	1,038,471
Chatham,	479,460	1,598,052	52,628	1,650,680
Cherokee,	403,071	454,272	21,141	475,413
Chowan,	92,994	302,223	112,595	414,818
Clay,	77,727	89,916	2,435	92,351
Cleveland,	307,712	735,556	73,220	808,776
Columbus,	434,685	413,782	22,660	436,442
Craven,	447,818	620,929	731,207	1,352,136
Cumberland,	459,724	796,224	453,365	1,249,589
Currituck,	119,281	320,606		320,606

Year ending September 30, 1872.

STATEMENT I.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN PROPERTY.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Davidson,	357,149	\$ 1,314,869	\$ 99,124	\$ 1,413,993
Davie,	166,087	645,435	51,886	697,321
Dare,	39,524	68,191		68,191
Duplin,	452,644	618,227	66,648	684,875
Edgecombe,	511,887	2,200,851	241,452	2,442,303
Forsythe,	204,396	918,588	239,886	1,158,474
Franklin,	283,827	1,170,362	198,858	1,369,220
Gaston,	614,482	861,046	20,350	881,396
Gates,	182,006	383,704	10,975	394,679
Granville,	415,861	1,848,428	243,060	2,091,488
Greene,	153,309	847,324	37,178	884,502
Guilford,	402,561	1,912,619	368,953	2,281,572
Halifax,	409,548	1,507,193	172,880	1,680,073
Harnett,	329,956	437,491	7,445	444,936
Haywood,	428,800	413,805	7,860	421,665
Henderson,	183,892	661,275	50,110	711,385
Hertford,	187,394	493,845	84,429	578,274
Hyde,	119,422	322,880	7,162	330,042
Iredell,	360,326	1,203,845	125,180	1,329,025
Jackson,	266,239	266,985		266,985
Johnston,	448,148	1,127,827	64,517	1,192,344
Jones,	203,150	519,587	15,050	534,637
Lenoir,	232,261	775,580	119,070	894,659
Lincoln,	160,373	728,856	102,576	831,432
Macon,	314,845	314,235	19,690	333,925
Madison,	202,004	291,045	6,135	297,180
Martin,	255,841	820,431	122,481	942,912
McDowell,	206,997	472,200	18,836	491,036
Mecklenburg,	307,344	1,453,546	883,541	2,337,087
Mitchell,	135,951	206,723	2,603	209,326
Montgomery,	287,071	430,183	6,292	436,475
Moore,	477,257	600,329	12,825	613,154
Nash,	321,721	874,741	34,887	909,628
New Hanover,		963,300	3,211,299	4,174,599
Northampton,	322,847	1,424,664	28,350	1,453,014
Onslow,	274,122	482,840	20,480	503,320

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT I—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN PROPERTY.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Orange,	360,592	\$ 1,194,938	\$ 193,582	\$ 1,388,520
Pasquotank,	92,995	568,816	201,050	769,866
Perquimans,	133,525	645,965	58,675	704,640
Person,	229,476	760,514	22,475	782,989
Pitt,	358,424	1,156,194	53,230	1,209,424
Polk,	69,989	296,206	7,975	304,181
Randolph,	552,841	1,385,324	46,684	1,432,008
Richmond,	443,517	799,303	44,984	844,287
Robeson,	566,269	917,049	30,126	947,175
Rockingham,	328,257	1,461,168	54,760	1,515,928
Rowan,	317,123	1,322,449	374,035	1,696,484
Rutherford,	296,029	760,546	54,296	814,842
Sampson,	490,954	726,789	41,226	768,015
Stanley,	233,368	418,372	11,300	429,672
Stokes,	255,806	638,650	16,666	655,316
Surry,	285,349	800,017	45,985	846,002
Swain,	292,099	143,852		143,852
Transylvania,	147,366	221,780	6,695	228,475
Tyrrell,	105,614	227,138	8,944	236,082
Union,	354,466	816,235		816,235
Wake,	541,098	2,206,656	1,391,126	3,597,782
Warren,	304,502	1,089,415	119,388	1,208,803
Washington,	163,411	313,910	70,515	384,425
Watauga,	197,523	320,400	3,570	323,970
Wayne,	291,606	1,338,559	304,889	1,643,448
Wilkes,	391,008	693,932	18,075	712,007
Wilson,	204,101	916,244	155,810	1,072,054
Yadkin,	210,224	612,817	17,258	630,075
Yancey,	168,209	203,695	6,084	209,779
	25,943.184	\$69,442,946	\$12,717,117	\$82,160,063

Year ending September 30, 1872.

STATEMENT J.

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNETTS, GOATS, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP, AS TAKEN FROM RETURNS ON FILE IN THIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF HORSES.	VALUE OF HORSES.	NO. OF MULES.	VALUE OF MULES.	NO. OF JACKS.	VALUE OF JACKS.	NO. OF JENNETTS.	VALUE OF JENNETTS.	NO. OF GOATS.	VALUE OF GOATS.	NO. OF CATTLE.	VALUE OF CATTLE.	NO. OF HOGS.	VALUE OF HOGS.	NO. OF SHEEP.	VALUE OF SHEEP.
Alamance,	2,048	102,345	472	29,317	5	235	5	115	13	51	6,089	43,250	16,373	23,322	6,399	6,136
Alexander,	899	48,961	540	32,336	25	1,152	21	438	14	14	4,621	30,156	8,977	10,024	5,681	5,681
Alleghany,	995	43,258	131	4,106	8	555	4	92	14	133	4,755	35,195	6,428	6,138	8,205	7,288
Anson,	1,022	64,993	928	65,428	48	3,995	3	100	126	133	7,841	61,242	13,549	21,269	3,975	3,988
Ashe,	2,201	81,621	217	7,788	13	699	19	95	20	20	10,045	77,104	12,750	14,175	14,691	12,287
Beaufort,	872	58,910	399	33,441	2	55	3	35	6	8	10,711	52,532	20,384	27,083	4,824	4,823
Bertie,	1,282	101,033	813	69,204	35	670	3	70	10	12	7,888	54,279	29,329	45,338	4,179	4,327
Bladen,	572	45,840	412	40,315	1	40	4	145	336	628	10,585	70,375	24,991	32,633	5,586	6,854
Brunswick,	311	25,067	147	12,915	29	1,098	29	629	87	668	9,985	78,306	18,193	26,169	4,272	6,153
Buncombe,	3,257	117,567	937	59,336	28	1,505	14	230	16	16	12,529	102,103	16,801	25,132	15,631	15,626
Burke,	854	37,574	664	32,946	17	505	8	190	16	16	5,455	30,995	13,299	13,299	5,479	5,283
Cabarrus,	2,064	110,720	1,122	71,722	9	870	8	230	84	64	6,903	45,234	15,983	30,912	4,719	8,122
Caldwell,	903	49,884	509	32,739	10	590	8	725	1	1	5,614	38,711	10,701	13,640	6,583	6,112
Canden,	779	33,692	234	12,929	3	120	2	725	1	1	3,085	16,349	9,874	13,452	1,212	1,215
Carteret,	839	22,393	79	4,185	1	30	6	105	15	11	4,546	20,385	6,991	6,685	1,667	1,485
Caswell,	1,670	96,346	842	51,558	2	40	6	105	45	25	5,708	41,318	14,143	31,214	3,457	3,738
Catawba,	1,681	95,914	965	61,335	23	1,510	13	340	119	120	7,298	43,899	13,460	19,274	9,563	9,226
Chatham,	2,599	150,173	1,470	108,419	16	795	12	345	152	149	13,174	96,288	25,241	49,181	14,779	14,779
Cherokee,	993	37,801	190	9,224	11	320	12	127	18	18	6,846	51,507	10,556	9,349	9,350	9,350
Chowan,	529	25,195	282	13,755	1	150	1	127	18	18	2,275	11,440	8,411	13,659	452	424
Clay,	532	21,007	257	3,742	5	195	16	310	13	6	2,767	18,104	4,499	23,740	3,670	1,815
Cleveland,	1,411	73,649	1,174	68,731	21	1,385	16	310	98	96	7,454	54,263	12,685	29,740	9,021	8,914
Columbus,	428	29,670	243	19,405	1	190	1	75	791	726	8,985	51,536	23,639	22,529	7,047	7,029
Craven,	897	57,036	409	32,425	1	15	3	85	143	158	8,472	51,432	18,383	26,415	4,064	4,153

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT J.—(CONTINUED.)

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNETTS, GOATS, CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP, AS TAKEN FROM RETURNS ON FILE IN THIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF HORSES.	VALUE OF HORSES.	NO. OF MULES.	VALUE OF MULES.	NO. OF JACKS.	VALUE OF JACKS.	NO. OF JACKS.	VALUE OF JACKS.	NO. OF JENNETTS.	VALUE OF JENNETTS.	NO. OF JENNETTS.	VALUE OF JENNETTS.	NO. OF GOATS.	VALUE OF GOATS.	NO. OF GOATS.	VALUE OF GOATS.	NO. OF CATTLE.	VALUE OF CATTLE.	NO. OF HOGS.	VALUE OF HOGS.	NO. OF SHEEP.	VALUE OF SHEEP.
Cumberland,	969	62,958	667	\$ 53,132	4	\$ 150	2	\$ 150	2	\$ 40	371	\$ 569	9,000	\$ 50,516	19,960	\$ 23,423	5,808	\$ 5,690			5,808	\$ 5,690
Currituck,	907	44,082	145	9,291	2	190	1	190	1	20	108	103	4,852	24,710	14,040	17,726	3,307	3,307			3,307	3,307
Davidson,	3,135	127,617	925	43,300	16	707	11	707	11	180	108	103	10,105	60,003	22,214	26,664	13,045	12,204			13,045	12,204
Davie,	1,434	83,153	548	38,797	6	300	1	300	1	25	68	68	4,364	23,019	10,538	22,342	4,170	4,167			4,170	4,167
Duplin,	1,335	82,747	471	32,240	7	195	6	195	6	145	296	244	11,877	68,272	29,917	40,471	6,479	5,973			6,479	5,973
Dare,	328	13,413	9	611									2,210	10,411	2,458	4,194	1,800	1,800			1,800	1,800
Edgecombe,	1,593	124,472	2,219	189,343	7	386	5	386	5	130	162	147	6,498	62,199	24,629	50,296	1,957	2,053			1,957	2,053
Forsythe,	1,791	91,309	516	30,573	6	330	5	330	5	85	41	30	6,066	49,244	14,281	27,325	7,021	6,870			7,021	6,870
Franklin,	1,527	87,404	582	36,635	6	185	2	185	2	18	207	172	8,078	76,734	19,277	35,581	4,599	4,983			4,599	4,983
Gaston,	1,176	73,234	991	74,507	17	1,031	20	1,031	20	472	41	34	5,676	39,899	12,550	21,701	5,499	5,639			5,499	5,639
Gates,	845	44,222	199	11,052	10	475	5	475	5	105	95	87	5,339	28,768	15,430	25,803	1,826	2,087			1,826	2,087
Greenville,	2,783	183,395	858	62,727	1	30	1	30	1	25	131	99	11,791	92,229	26,764	50,343	8,226	10,786			8,226	10,786
Greene,	816	51,659	641	48,105	10	475	5	475	5	105	131	125	3,618	30,524	12,370	21,972	1,477	1,278			1,477	1,278
Guilford,	3,140	156,417	1,062	61,506	20	725	24	725	24	313	70	54	13,841	86,521	25,263	38,530	13,404	11,732			13,404	11,732
Hallfax,	1,584	102,740	1,422	112,255	6	602	6	602	6	100	320	302	9,316	80,519	20,733	41,772	2,151	2,525			2,151	2,525
Harnett,	735	44,480	451	33,635	6	261	6	261	6	100	281	210	6,980	43,079	15,158	16,769	4,414	4,275			4,414	4,275
Haywood,	1,426	57,334	364	16,305	12	510	14	510	14	280	7	5	6,839	50,349	15,899	16,769	11,713	7,480			11,713	7,480
Henderson,	910	44,337	353	18,325	17	414	19	414	19	355	12	7	6,573	60,583	10,077	18,884	6,873	6,813			6,873	6,813
Hertford,	960	60,692	350	26,320	2	210	10	210	10	215	17	16	4,586	30,540	13,217	20,331	2,166	2,074			2,166	2,074
Hyde,	710	38,397	129	9,460	2	80	80	80	80	1	1	1	4,881	24,240	9,584	13,215	1,675	968			1,675	968
Iredell,	2,510	132,016	1,248	81,674	7	775	4	775	4	80	142	108	5,530	62,287	22,391	34,077	10,405	9,858			10,405	9,858
Jackson,	917	30,770	149	5,013	8	310	8	310	8	120	7	7	5,224	32,866	9,871	10,765	6,512	6,927			6,512	6,927
Johnson,	1,478	83,044	780	52,810	20	800	15	800	15	365	1,178	1,131	12,228	101,112	28,464	33,082	7,375	7,174			7,375	7,174
Jones,	475	28,150	342	21,192	1	10	1	10	1	21	51	51	4,300	28,192	9,940	12,694	2,221	3,285			2,221	3,285

Year ending September 30, 1872.

Lenoir,	885	65,830	736	60,800	2	150	2	60	487	254	5,400	43,083	14,014	20,119	2,210	2,233
Lincoln,	1,083	56,224	762	44,400	9	467	6	160	53	38	4,963	30,250	9,649	12,275	4,867	4,233
Macon,	1,217	65,840	760	23,667	20	1,210	2	295	22	14	6,412	47,300	11,032	15,258	7,877	7,877
Madison,	920	38,405	333	14,280	3	275	2	80	22	16	5,945	42,422	11,859	12,989	8,153	8,040
Martin,	765	66,488	537	49,178	3	275	2	80	22	16	4,330	40,411	13,103	20,082	1,946	1,946
McBowel,	721	20,152	513	26,148	20	425	18	312	9	7	4,836	26,966	8,622	11,908	8,873	3,738
Meek'nburg	2,387	128,924	2,010	126,750	20	800	13	230	383	370	8,579	82,380	19,444	40,514	5,213	4,643
Mitchell,	733	20,523	71	3,625	6	200	5	150	5	5	4,373	26,509	5,279	4,502	6,027	5,926
Montgomery	1,056	54,289	319	19,510	4	160	1	25	22	12	5,718	36,433	10,539	12,119	6,907	6,772
Moore,	1,458	70,191	612	35,981	9	280	6	175	59	52	9,235	18,425	18,372	18,590	9,298	8,461
Nash,	1,173	69,992	604	41,931	1	150	1	115	974	252	7,143	68,089	10,221	33,325	3,592	3,592
New Hano'er	1,967	75,935	441	83,755	1	150	3	115	131	175	10,142	61,433	21,278	32,829	4,111	4,408
Northamp'n,	1,763	129,762	1,036	86,738	7	620	7	10	8	8	8,058	58,686	23,758	45,725	3,196	3,196
Onslow,	609	37,925	354	25,619	3	185	1	5	12	15	8,785	18,317	27,235	3,109	4,330	4,330
Orange,	2,346	121,632	822	54,681	12	583	10	154	122	121	10,316	67,647	27,722	36,701	9,911	10,150
Pasquotank,	997	52,281	376	25,649	3	175	5		5	8	8,970	27,148	10,974	14,014	987	1,048
Perquimans,	950	50,180	383	26,257	3	220	10	212	56	51	4,236	25,286	12,784	16,966	1,161	1,182
Pitt,	1,471	81,372	500	20,108	8	220	10	212	56	51	6,128	42,320	14,350	19,542	6,263	6,263
Polk,	1,818	112,133	1,062	73,615	5	310	3	183	40	50	9,615	22,505	24,131	46,767	2,915	2,970
Randolph,	377	20,390	245	23,500	2	310	7	183	40	50	2,798	6,046	5,674	7,331	2,193	2,000
Richmond,	1,883	152,752	787	49,020	10	375	5	170	39	53	12,845	78,996	29,099	29,391	16,434	15,028
Robeson,	928	60,501	833	61,517	2	65	2	50	60	60	7,248	48,848	13,316	26,444	2,449	2,449
Rockingham	1,360	95,813	1,073	75,700	1	75	1	25	309	309	12,441	73,401	32,770	37,920	9,247	9,255
Rowan,	1,326	84,265	897	63,713	8	345	6	99	2	2	7,274	63,800	13,627	32,771	5,204	5,428
Rutherford,	2,478	133,885	950	57,607	10	495	11	160	61	55	10,443	53,906	15,485	27,039	5,479	6,187
Sampson,	1,320	68,991	1,000	58,941	18	900	16	370	129	110	6,713	61,745	21,637	27,503	7,023	7,023
Stanley,	1,435	94,576	627	43,904	3	150	11	275	1,153	712	11,821	68,979	82,251	82,630	8,172	5,885
Stokes,	1,485	71,968	445	27,440	6	445	5	135	2		6,020	35,656	14,282	16,557	6,752	6,752
Surry,	1,081	56,431	658	44,849	12	525	7	135	2	24	5,663	45,262	11,115	19,001	5,879	7,181
Swain,	1,376	69,635	460	36,384	13	385	14	365	8	5	6,513	56,877	12,682	17,397	7,944	8,048
Transylvania	393	12,895	68	2,651	7	150	9	163	3		2,512	18,995	3,985	3,937	2,365	1,898
Tyrell,	551	22,409	218	10,449	8	150	7	110	22	16	3,504	26,354	6,014	6,193	4,982	3,894
Union,	362	27,775	175	15,675	2	135	4	81			3,194	18,797	7,046	12,419	1,657	1,172
Wake,	1,550	98,734	1,012	75,000	21	1,308	5	82	363	295	10,909	80,725	20,219	21,809	11,733	11,733
Warren,	2,446	183,830	1,739	145,138	7	500	9	221	649	1,065	14,822	150,822	35,961	65,053	8,819	16,593
Washington,	1,404	35,045	578	38,367	1	25	4	25	267	287	8,732	74,237	19,481	45,909	3,392	3,403
Watauga,	564	37,823	229	17,850	1	12	9	158	3	3	3,759	19,289	8,513	11,711	1,554	1,460
Wayne,	987	48,377	115	6,000	8	304	6	88			6,384	48,575	7,310	6,905	10,559	10,109
Wilkes,	1,454	105,117	941	70,464	12	350	3	75	1,123	1,102	7,973	68,577	19,683	38,987	4,293	4,293
Wilton,	1,781	70,393	550	25,748	24	915	29	455	46	35	11,777	73,062	21,984	21,652	11,452	9,765
Yadkin,	1,055	69,740	697	56,704	7	414	1	25	289	296	4,887	43,553	16,960	20,166	2,491	2,491
Yancey,	1,409	73,733	601	35,162	4	450	12	275	55	43	5,630	37,913	13,278	17,422	6,829	5,820
	812	35,501	286	10,469	9	307	3	55			5,455	38,945	6,665	6,948	7,519	6,066
	115997	\$6,505,456	56,033	\$ 3,698,277	791	\$39,030	650	\$13,229	12,896	\$12,651	655,570	\$ 4,534,953	1,433,527	\$ 2,142,640	335,100	\$521,449

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT K,

Showing the value of Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchise in every County in the State as per returns to this Office to September 30, 1871.

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS.	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN IN- CORPORATED COMPANIES.	OTHER PER- SONAL PROP- ERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Alamance,	\$ 13,999	\$ 50,610	\$ 143,612	\$	\$ 77,324	\$ 25,472	\$ 311,017
Alexander,	4,818	12,896	26,202	190	13,532		57,638
Alleghany,	250	5,167	30,567		4,413		40,397
Anson,	22,911	44,372	78,216		121,242		266,741
Ashe,	379	19,471	32,855		3,924		56,609
Beaufort,	29,052	26,142	42,834	20	166,904		264,952
Bertie,	46,584	31,533	128,929		64,514		271,560
Bladen,	13,654	19,159	41,045	65,541	16,363		155,762
Brunswick,	21,009	17,953	52,093	2,880	10,809	46,316	151,060
Buncombe,	45,037	31,463	66,099	1,600	46,327		190,526
Burke,	2,635	11,630	26,508	2,660	8,721	19,749	71,903
Cabarrus,	37,342	98,654	279,475	825	79,269	27,047	522,612
Caldwell,	14,909	11,731	57,601	165	4,616		89,022
Camden,	3,313	1,925	38,368		3,887		47,493
Carteret,	2,230	4,107	8,288		25,446	27,448	67,519
Caswell,	24,000	81,608	101,733		73,753	30,780	311,874

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT K.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS.	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN IN- CORPORATED COMPANIES.	OTHER PER- SONAL PROP- ERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Hyde,	\$ 13,030	\$ 33,262	\$ 30,817	\$ 150	\$ 43,526	\$	\$ 120,785
Iredell,	29,030	45,065	161,022		78,341	49,112	362,570
Jackson,	2,320	2,344	11,349		3,461		19,474
Johnston,	29,226	34,204	108,692	4,931	90,417		267,470
Jones,	7,641	5,912	5,092		179		18,824
Lenoir,	25,341	21,279	116,878	7	90,794	28,125	282,424
Lincoln,	50,183	56,204	88,404	13,072	67,619		275,484
Macon,	12,901	9,653	32,996		17,810		73,360
Madison,		5,245	4,092		2,800		12,137
Martin,	9,580	5,940	55,453		55,289		126,262
McDowell,	4,187	3,567	11,523		15,654	13,636	48,567
Mecklenburg,	109,986	128,180	441,618	16,795	524,451	162,995	1,383,975
Mitchell,		1,822	1,130		210		3,162
Montgomery,	3,762	31,300	27,572		15,762		78,396
Moore,	6,051	16,750	42,498		15,424		80,723
Nash,	35,671	40,076	114,699	240	92,395		283,084
New Hanover	136,036	102,645	243,064	192,037	492,689	133,353	1,300,026
Northampton	79,878	69,901	128,847	3,100	97,827		379,553
Onslow,	10,185	12,860	20,455		34,346		77,846
Orange,	34,237	55,216	165,689	25	115,604		370,771

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT K.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS.	MONEY ON HAND OR ON DEPOSIT.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN IN- CORPORATED COMPANIES.	OTHER PER- SONAL PROP- ERTY.	RAILROAD FRANCHISE.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Yadkin,	\$ 6,290	\$ 15,521	\$ 22,266	\$ 30	\$ 30,607		\$ 74,734
Yancey,	360	5,877	10,096		292		16,625
	\$ 2,497,175	\$ 3,184,613	\$ 8,406,220	\$ 506,906	\$ 6,807,331	\$ 2,467,635	\$23,879,880

Year ending September 30, 1872.

STATEMENT L.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE AND COLORED POLLS IN THE
SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE AS PER RETURNS TO THIS
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1871.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Alamance,	1,023	369
Alexander,	566	76
Alleghany,	406	33
Anson,	773	585
Ashe,	1,034	62
Beaufort,	1,256	549
Bertie,	853	816
Bladen,	934	747
Brunswick,	611	444
Buncombe,	1,555	154
Burke,	727	199
Cabarrus,	1,032	497
Caldwell,	727	102
Camden,	502	224
Carteret,	739	188
Caswell,	828	688
Catawba,	1,047	172
Chatham,	1,616	640
Cherokee,	825	24
Chowan,	425	226
Clay,	314	14
Cleveland,	1,058	163
Columbus,	850	364
Craven,	1,143	739
Cumberland,	1,080	684
Currituck,	642	245
Davidson,	1,676	302

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT L.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Davie,	835	359
Dare,	358	33
Duplin,	1,093	708
Edgecombe,	1,033	1,829
Forsythe,	1,250	237
Franklin,	882	943
Gaston,	775	225
Gates,	619	268
Granville,	1,280	1,128
Greene,	555	576
Guilford,	1,927	532
Halifax,	972	1,731
Harnett,	744	352
Haywood,	817	29
Henderson,	739	82
Hertford,	595	540
Hyde,	664	287
Iredell,	1,416	419
Jackson,	590	32
Johnston,	1,235	630
Jones,	406	342
Lenoir,	716	454
Lincoln,	682	175
Macon,	686	48
Madison,	964	40
Martin,	712	393
McDowell,	641	114
Mecklenburg,	1,505	1,019
Mitchell,	424	30
Montgomery,	627	220
Moore,	1,072	249
Nash,	947	696
New Hanover,	1,269	1,023
Northampton,	948	1,234

Year ending September 30, 1872.

STATEMENT L.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORÉD POLLS.
Onslow,	730	292
Orange,	1,326	575
Pasquotank,	685	475
Perquimans,	564	430
Person,	822	528
Pitt,	1,216	1,033
Polk,	312	70
Randolph,	1,888	234
Richmond,	793	765
Robeson,	1,205	931
Rockingham,	884	543
Rowan,	1,423	420
Ruthertord,	983	224
Sampson,	1,275	702
Stanley,	514	36
Stokes,	1,044	279
Surry,	1,190	168
Swain,	239	36
Transylvania,	461	50
Tyrrell,	437	170
Union,	1,145	274
Wake,	2,132	1,379
Warren,	705	1,559
Washington,	558	239
Watauga,	641	28
Wayne,	1,173	796
Wilkes,	1,260	121
Wilson,	895	722
Yadkin,	1,029	112
Yancey,	620	20
Total Number,	82,364	39,494

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1872.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the total value of the real and personal property in the State, including horses, mules, jacks, jennetts, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep. Also farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, stock in incorporated companies, other personal property, and Railroad franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Value of Land,	\$ 69,442,946
Value of Town Property,	12,717,117
Value of Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c.,	17,467,685
Value of Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.,	23,879,880
	<hr/>
	\$ 123,507,628

Doc. No. 5.]

[Sess. 1872-'73.

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, *November 1st, 1872.*

To His Excellency TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report, as required by law, of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The occasion is proper to refer to the valuable assistance of your Excellency and the Attorney General in settling questions relating to the legal construction of the school law, and to the co-operation of the entire Board of Education in all matters calculated to promote and advance the cause of education in North Carolina.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. McIVER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

REPORT.

The Constitution of the State requires "the General Assembly to provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and that each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year; and if the county commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements, they shall be liable to indictment."

The first General Assembly which met under the present Constitution did provide for a general and uniform system of public schools in chapter 184 of the laws 1868-'69.

The manner in which schools were to be maintained four months in every year was definitely marked out and prescribed. If they could not be maintained in this manner, they could not be maintained at all; because, by the Constitution, "every right must be exercised in pursuance of law."

An examination of the plan, by which schools were to be maintained under the act of 1868-'69, will exhibit the cause of its failure. The 29th section provides: That each school committee of every county in the State shall annually make an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be expended in their jurisdiction for purchasing school-house sites, for erecting, renting, repairing and furnishing school houses, for wages of teachers, for fuel, and other necessary expenses for the support of public schools for a period of not less than four months in each year, and report said estimate to the trustees of the township and to the county commissioners ten days before the time for holding the annual or township meeting in each year."

By section 25, "In case any township, at an annual meeting, shall fail to provide for schools to be taught four months for that year, the school committee shall immediately forward to

the county commissioners an estimate of the necessary expenses, and a tax equal to the amount of such estimate shall be levied on the townships by the county commissioners at the same time that the county taxes are levied."

The language of this section implies that authority was given to the township trustees to provide by taxation for schools, for at least four months every year; but no such authority was given unless by implication of the foregoing section, and by section 5, article 7 of the Constitution, as follows: "The township trustees shall, under the supervision of the county commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances of the township, as may be prescribed by law."

No authority was given the county commissioners to levy taxes to pay the wages of teachers except what was given in section 25 aforesaid. Sec. 10 required them to order a tax for the purchase of sites for school houses, and for building or renting houses; but they were nowhere authorized to levy a *county tax* to pay the wages of teachers.

The State school fund consists of seventy-five per cent. of the State and county capitation taxes, the income from taxes on auctioneers, and on licenses to retail spirituous liquors and the income from the invested school funds. The whole amount which could be realized from these sources may be set down at fifty cents a year for each child in the State. It is true that the General Assembly of 1868-'69 appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the support of public schools, to be paid out of the State treasury; but this amount was not paid, except by the tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. which was levied the following year.

It is obvious that it would have required a very considerable tax on each township to build, repair and furnish a sufficient number of school houses, and to pay the wages of a sufficient number of teachers four months every year. The people, in their straitened condition, were unwilling to be taxed heavily for anything.

The consequence was, that the school committees, as a general rule, made no estimate or report of the amount necessary to maintain schools. The county commissioners, generally, did not order a tax for building, repairing and furnishing school houses. The old school houses were allowed to go to decay. Very few new ones were built.

In the few instances in which the school committees did make the estimate and report to the township trustees, and the question of levying the tax for school purposes was submitted to a vote of the township, the people, without regard to party, voted against the tax almost unanimously.

It became a question whether the county commissioners should levy the tax upon a township after the people had voted against it. By section 7, art. 7, of the Constitution: "No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same, except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein." If the support of public schools were part of "the necessary expenses" of the county or townships within the meaning of the Constitution, the tax should have been levied without, or even against the vote of the people; otherwise it should have been levied only by a vote of the qualified voters. The question was brought before the Supreme Court at January term, 1871, in the case of James S. Lane and others v. E. R. Stanly and others.

"The complaint in the case alleged that the school committee of township No. 3, in Craven county, made an estimate of the expense necessary to provide for schools to be taught during the year 1870, which estimate was reported to the board of trustees of the township, and was thereupon submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the township, a majority of whom voted against it; that after the election the estimate was forwarded by the trustees of the township to the county commissioners, who proceeded to levy a tax for the expenses of a school in the township upon the property therein, and

placed the tax lists in the hands of the tax collector, who is one of the defendants, and that he was proceeding to collect it; that in levying the said tax, the commissioners, who are also defendants, violated the State Constitution in art. 7, sec. 7, because, first, the levy had not received the vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the township; and secondly, in laying it, the equation of taxation was disregarded.

Upon the filing of the complaint verified by affidavit, an order of the Judge was made requiring the defendants to appear at a certain time and place to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain the collection of the said taxes, and in the mean time a temporary injunction was granted.

"The defendants answered the complaint and averred, that in levying and collecting the tax mentioned in the complaint, they had acted in pursuance of the State Constitution, and the act of 1868-'69, chap. 184, which was enacted to carry out its provisions; and that the tax in question did not require the vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the township, nor the equation of taxation, *because it was a necessary expense*.

"The counsel for the defendants, upon the filing of their answer, moved his Honor, Judge Clarke, at Chambers, on the 12th day of November, 1870, for a dissolution of the temporary injunction, which was granted; his Honor being of the opinion, that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief which they sought, and thereupon the plaintiffs appealed."

The case was argued in the Supreme Court by Battle & Sons, and Manly & Haughton for the plaintiffs, and Lehman & Seymour and Green for the defendants. The court reversed the ruling of the Judge below, Justice Reade delivering the opinion of the court, and decided in favor of the plaintiffs, because: first, the local school tax was not a necessary expense within the meaning of the Constitution; and, second, because the equation of taxation on polls and property ought to have been observed. It may be said of this decision that it conforms the public school theory of our State Constitution to the

public school systems of a majority of the States of the Union. As a general rule, public free schools are supported in part by a State school fund, and in part by a local tax. The question of levying the local tax is usually submitted to a vote of the people. In a government like ours, which "originates from the people, and is founded upon their will only," it would be contrary to reason to levy any tax against the will of the people, except for necessary expenses. It was argued in the case referred to, that education is necessary to good government, and therefore the maintenance of it is a necessary expense. While the permanent will of the people, as expressed in the Constitution, is in favor of public education, it does not necessarily follow that any system of public schools may be forced upon a locality, whether the people like it or not. The theory of public education is right. The permanent will of the people is committed to it. The philosophy of the decision of our Supreme Court is, that the system which the Legislature adopts, must also receive the endorsement of the people.

But however conformable to law and reason, and to the practice in other States, this decision may be, the effect of it was, *to annul the school system of 1868-'69*. The fact was brought out, that although there was a clause in the Constitution requiring the county commissioners, under a penalty, to maintain public schools four months every year, there was another clause which made it impossible for them to do so in pursuance of law.

This was the condition of the public school system when the General Assembly met in November, 1871. It was optional with that body, either to levy a tax upon the property of the State to support and carry on that system as it was, or to modify it and make it conform to the wishes and will of the people. In the early part of the session an amendment was offered to the revenue bill, proposing to levy a tax upon the property of the State to support the school system as it then was. This was voted down by a very large majority. It then became evident, that unless the system was changed

nothing would be done to provide means for carrying on the schools.

At the suggestion of the chairman of the Senate committee on education, I prepared a bill to revise the school law and provide for a system of public instruction. When it was prepared it was submitted to the Senate and House committees on education jointly. They considered it carefully several days in succession, and after making a few alterations and additions, reported it jointly to the Senate. That body made a few changes in the bill reported, and then passed it by a very large majority. On the 7th day of February, the House of Representatives passed it on its third and last reading by a unanimous vote. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House signed it on the 12th day of February. By one of its provisions, the schools might continue under the former law thirty days after the ratification of the bill.

The present school law has, therefore, been on trial only since March 14th, 1872. It was framed upon the idea that education is not a charity for the poor, but a debt which the State owes to the young; that all the children of the State have an equal right to the privilege of education, and that it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right. It was intended to combine public assistance with private enterprise; to secure the co-operation of that class of the people who are willing and able to do something for the education of their own children. Instead of having two systems of schools, the one private and supported entirely by subscription, and the other public, supported entirely by taxation, it was intended to unite the two systems to the advantage of both parties. It was intended that the public schools should take the place of private schools; that all the primary and grammar schools in the State should become public schools.

The idea that free schools are intended only for the poor, is a misconception of the design of public education. The poor should unquestionably be admitted to the public schools free

of charge, but the system should embrace all upon equal terms. The children of the State should be in the public schools, not as paupers, or partakers of a charity, but of right, as children in their father's house. A system of public instruction is not a charity, but a great co-operative scheme, in which all the people of the State are interested, and to the support of which all contribute. The education of children has been ascertained to be of so much importance, to exert such controlling influence upon the welfare of States and communities, that no State can afford to leave it to parents to educate their own children or not, according to their option and ability. The permanent will of the people of North Carolina is, that the General Assembly shall establish a system of education whereby the whole people shall contribute to the education of all children, in a manner acceptable to the people. To make a system of education acceptable, it must be efficient; it must answer the purpose for which it was intended.

The public school houses should be the best school houses in the State. They should be the ornament and point of attraction of every school district in the State. The public school teachers should be the best teachers in the State. A teacher's certificate should be made to indicate with certainty: 1st, that the holder is of good moral character; 2nd, that he is familiar with all branches required to be taught in the public schools; 3rd, that he has been trained to teach and is in all respects fitted for his profession. The system itself should be thorough, practical, and adapted to the wants of the State. Instruction should be given in agriculture, in mechanic arts, and in all industrial pursuits. Children should be taught to make an honest living.

The present school law is not and was not intended to be a complete system. It is but the germ of a system to be developed by future legislation. A system of public instruction, which is to permeate all classes and conditions of society, which is to influence the manners, the habits, the thoughts and opinions of the young, the middle aged and the old, which is

to reach every man, woman and child in the State, cannot be made in a day. It is a thing of growth. It must grow up in the sympathies and support of the people. Its victories are not won in an hour; they are the slowly developed laws, which are but the rescripts of enlightened public opinion.

The extent to which the present beginning of a school system shall be made to meet the wants of the people, will depend upon the action of the General Assembly. The influence which law exerts upon the prosperity of communities is strikingly exhibited by the systems of public education which nearly all civilized States and nations have adopted, or are preparing to adopt. If I were asked how I could make provision to pay the public State debt; I would unhesitatingly answer, educate the people and they will pay it. If I were asked how I could convert our worn out lands into fertile fields, I would answer: educate the people, and they will do it. If I were asked how immigration could be secured, and emigration lessened, I would say, provide a good system of public schools. Public education is the present pressing want of North Carolina.

The tables at the end of this report give the results of the present school law from March 14th, 1872, to October the 1st. It will be remembered that the six and a half months within these dates include the seasons of making and gathering crops, when the great majority of the people could not spare their children from work. The mode of starting and supporting schools was new to the people, and was not readily understood. Many preferred the former law, because it promised more money while it continued. Others supposed that the present law was unfavorable to the poor, because it was calculated to aid only those who could aid themselves. So that the present exhibit cannot be regarded as a fair test of the merits of the system.

For the purpose of making the law known to the people, I prepared instructions which I had published with the law and

distributed them throughout the State. I sent a copy to every school officer in the State, and to others who requested information concerning the public schools. These instructions, so far as they were explanatory, received the approval of the Attorney General. So far as they were supplementary of the law, they received the sanction of the Board of Education.

The following are the instructions which were published :

“ When the salary of the teacher of a free public school is to be paid partly by subscription, and partly from the public school fund, the contract should be signed, first by the patrons of the school, and then by the school committee.

“ When the salary of the teacher is to be paid altogether out of the public school fund, the contract with the teacher should be signed by the school committee alone.

“ The contract with the teacher should in all cases be approved by the school committee before the school begins. If this should be neglected, however, the committee may still give the order on the county treasurer for the payment of the sum due by law from the public school funds, unless there are sufficient reasons to the contrary.

“ At the middle and end of every term, the teacher will sign the certificate of Form B, and present his teacher's certificate and school register to the school committee. They will thereupon give the order on the county treasurer at the rate of fifty cents a month for each pupil, counting the average attendance, whether the school is taught in a free public school house or elsewhere. The committee, however, must be satisfied that the number of pupils and average attendance have been truly reported, and that the law in other respects has been complied with. Otherwise they will not give the order, but refer the matter to the county board of education.

To the County Board of Education :

“ I respectfully call your attention to section 2, chapter 5, of the State Constitution, which provides that ‘ the proceeds

of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purpose of education and the support of the poor.'

"By comparing this with section 5, chapter 237, of the laws of 1870-'71, and sections 31 and 36 of the school law, it will be evident that seventy-five per cent of the *entire* State and county poll taxes must be applied to educational purposes.

"It is also clear, that the public school money shall be used for 'the support of public schools in the counties respectively, and shall not be used for any other purpose.' The law is specific. 'It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of each county to apply the school funds which may come into his possession under the provisions of this act, in payment of orders for school money.' The law declares in what cases these orders shall be given, to-wit:

1. To teachers of free schools.
2. For purchasing sites for school houses.
3. For half the cost of building and furnishing or repairing school houses.

4. To Teachers' Associations.

5. To County Examiners.

6. The county treasurers are allowed to retain such commissions on the school funds as the county commissioners may allow, not exceeding two and a half per cent. on the amount which *passes through* their hands. Commissions cannot be allowed on what is received and also on what is paid out, but on what passes through the treasurer's hands.

"Orders for school money are not allowed in any other cases, or for any other purposes. They can be paid only when authorized by law. As it is the duty of the county treasurer to apply the school money in payment of school orders, it is clear that it cannot be used for any other purpose.

"It follows, therefore, that the expenses for blank books and stationery of the county board of education, and the compensation of the secretary, and the fees of township trustees for taking the census of children, are to be paid out of the general county fund, and not out of the school funds.

“It is made the duty of the county commissioners to ‘see that the school law is enforced.’

“All school funds in the possession of county treasurers, or due them prior to the ratification of the present school law, should be apportioned to the several townships according to the number of children. The apportionment to each township should be applied in payment of teachers wages for schools taught prior to March 14th, 1872. The apportionment to one township should not be applied to pay for schools taught in a different township prior to that date. If, however, the apportionment, or any part of it, of any township should not be used in payment of teachers wages for schools taught in that township prior to 14th of March, 1872, it must be added to the general county school funds for the support of schools taught after the ratification and according to provisions of the present school law.

“The school funds for the year 1872 are :

1. All balances of apportionment heretofore made and not applied in payment of teachers wages for schools taught prior to March 14th, 1872. The aggregate amount of these balances which has been paid by the State Treasurer to the several county treasurers since the ratification of the present school law, is about one hundred thousand dollars.

2. Seventy-five per cent. of the entire State and county poll taxes for the year 1871, or so much thereof as shall remain after paying for the schools taught prior to March 14th, 1872, according to the former law.

3. Seventy-five per cent. of the entire State and county poll taxes for the year 1872.

4. Six and two-third cents on the one hundred dollars worth of all the property and credits in the State, and twenty cents on the poll.

“The sum of the foregoing items constitutes the school fund of the present year. It may all be used in support of schools taught during the present year. The schools may be taught before the taxes of the present year are collected. They should

begin in July or August, so that the money collected for school purposes should be paid immediately on school orders.

“The school fund is not to be apportioned among the several townships as heretofore, but paid to teachers of free schools without regard to locality in the order in which they may be presented.

“The board of education have adopted the rule that two terms of a public school may be taught in the same place in one year if the school funds will justify it; that is, if the school funds in any county are more than sufficient to pay for all schools of one term which shall be taught in the county at any time during the year, the surplus of the school fund, after paying for schools of one term which shall be taught during the year, shall be applied in payment of the schools which may be taught the second term.

“I think the funds will be sufficient, on the present plan, to support schools four months, in nearly all the counties in the State; in many of the counties the funds will be sufficient to support two terms of four months each, in as many districts in the county as will make up free schools on the plan proposed.

“If the people of any neighborhood desire to avail themselves of the public school money, they must make up, by subscription, an additional sum sufficient to satisfy the teacher and then employ the teacher. The school must then be free to all pupils subject only to the restriction of section twenty of the school law. The teacher will be required by the school committee to have an assistant when the number of pupils is greater than he can teach and govern well.

“If any neighborhood refuses to make up a school in this way, it can have no claim whatever to any part of the public school funds. The law intends to aid those who aid themselves. These constructions of the school law have received the approval of the Attorney General; and their correctness has never been questioned.

DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT LAW.

It is made my duty to report such improvements in the law as may occur in its practical workings. It may be said that the central idea of the present law, that of combining public aid with individual enterprise, has been almost universally approved. The law, however, is defective in many respects. I shall, with the concurrence of the committees on education, present a bill to the General Assembly at an early day in the session, to remedy its defects and perfect the system. I shall mention here a few of the defects which have been made prominent.

Although it is made the duty of the school committees to lay off the townships into school districts, consulting, as far as practical, the convenience of the parties interested, the time at which this should be done is not specified, and the mode of consulting the convenience of parties not given. The time and manner of laying off the districts should be fixed by law.

When the districts are fixed by laying them off, the people of each district should have the right, and it should be their duty to elect three persons residents of the district to represent the people in employing teachers, visiting schools and determining the time when the school shall begin and close, providing fuel, &c. ; the white people of a district selecting district trustees for the school for white children, and the colored people selecting district trustees for the school for colored children. There should then be only one school for each race in each district.

Neat, comfortable school houses are essential to good schools. Provision should be made for building and furnishing them, even if schools should be delayed one year in consequence of the expenditure. It should be submitted to a vote of the townships, whether or not a tax should be levied to defray half the expense of building and furnishing neat, substantial comfortable school houses, the other half being paid out of the general school fund.

The greatest defect in the practical operation of the law is, that incompetent teachers are allowed to get teachers' certificates. The county examiners yield to the idea that certificates must be given to a sufficient number of teachers to take charge of the public schools, and thus the school money is wasted. Tests should be applied which shall make it impossible for any one to get a teacher's certificate who is not in every respect qualified to teach and govern a school.

The present school law authorizes and encourages the organization of Teachers' Associations and Teachers' Institutes. The general agent of the Peabody Education Fund, Rev. Dr. Sears, promised fifty dollars to each teacher's institute which should be held in the State during the present year under the provisions of the school law. This is the same as the amount given from the State school fund. This liberal and generous offer of Dr. Sears was advertised throughout the State early in the year, and only six teachers' institutes have been held in the State under the provisions of the law. These are :

The Cape Fear Teachers' Institute, held in Wilmington, from May 15th to June 9th. A. R. Black, Esq., President, and Rev. H. B. Blake, Superintendent.

The Cherokee Teachers' Institute, held at Murphy, from June 3d to 28th. L. E. Mauney, President, and E. B. Olmsted, Superintendent.

Graham County Teachers' Institute, held at Fort Montgomery, from July 1st to 26th. P. J. Aiken, President, and E. B. Olmstead, Superintendent.

Lowell Normal Institute, held at Newbern from July 1st to July 26th. C. A. Nelson, county examiner, president and superintendent.

Friends' Institute, at Springfield, from July 1st to 25th. Allen Jay, president and superintendent.

Ellendale Teachers' Institute, in Alexander county, from July 29th to August 23d. J. R. Bell president, and W. E. White superintendent.

Orders have been issued to each treasurer of these institutes

for fifty dollars of the school fund, and fifty dollars have been paid to each one from the Peabody Educational Fund.

The number of teachers who attended each varied from 37 to 50.

This mode of training teachers is well adapted to supply a present want. If an educated and well qualified instructor could be selected in each judicial district in the State, whose duty it should be to hold these institutes in every county in his district, and grant certificates only to those who might be found well qualified to teach and govern a school, and if no certificates could be obtained except from him, the difficulty of incompetent teachers would be removed. In this way a demand for well qualified teachers would be created. The effect of this demand would be to give employment to educated and trained teachers, and teaching would be elevated into a profession. It would be better to do without schools for a time, than to waste money upon incompetent teachers.

Another defect in the present law, is the want of school books. However competent a teacher may be, if, when he goes into a school of 40 or 50 pupils, or a less number, he finds his pupils supplied with different kinds of school books, as is now the case, he will be unable to class them as he might otherwise do, and it will be impossible for him to instruct them to advantage. The text books to be used in the public schools should be selected with great care. But when the selection is made, the books selected should be exclusively used in all the public schools. Merchants would not then be deterred from purchasing school books for the convenience of schools. Provision should be made to furnish books at a very small profit or at cost. Books for indigent children should be supplied free of charge.

The department of education should have an organ to communicate with all school officers and teachers in the State upon all matters relating to schools, modes of teaching, &c. This has heretofore been done by means of circulars and letters at very considerable expense to the State.

If the General Assembly should appropriate a small sum annually to assist in defraying the expenses of publishing a State Journal of Education, to be distributed among school officers, it would perhaps be the most economical mode which could be adopted to communicate information relating to public schools. Such a journal would be not only an organ of communication for the benefit of school officers and teachers, but it would become a depository of the history and progress of education in the State.

An objection has been made to the present law which should be noticed here. It is said that the tendency of the law is to aid only those who will aid themselves, and that it thus operates against the poor. This objection overlooks the fact, that when a public school is established, it is free to all children in the district. Of course those who are able to contribute to the support of the public school must do so, or a public school can not be had. It is much easier for those who are able to pay for the education of their children to supplement the aid which the State can give, and have a public school, than to employ a teacher and have a private school. In this manner a public school may be established in every school district in the State, wherein *tuition* or *instruction* shall be free of charge to all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years. A public school, however, cannot be maintained free of charge to such parents and guardians as may be able to pay. They must necessarily pay a tax to support the school; and if the law should compel every person, who sends one or more children to a public school, to pay fixed school rates to the teacher, except such persons as the district trustees and school committees might exempt on account of their inability to pay, it would, as I think, be no violation of the letter or spirit of the Constitution.

As to the objection that sparsely settled neighborhoods cannot have schools under the present law, it may be said that the law could not be framed so as to compensate the social disadvantages incident to sparse population without injustice to the

public. If, however, the system of education is allowed to take root and grow where it can grow, it will very soon become vigorous and spread until it finds its way into every neighborhood in the State.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Admitting that it is the duty of the State to educate its children, and that the General Assembly will adopt energetic measures for this purpose, the question arises: How can the system be made effective; how can results be reached which shall be commensurate with the cost? Will the system protect society against ignorance and crime? Will it diminish the cost of courts, penitentiaries and poor houses? When the State expends its wealth for schools, shall parents and others be allowed to interfere with the public policy by withholding their children from school? This question is of no less importance than the question of education itself.

Dr. Gottschick, of Berlin, says: "By compulsory education we commonly understand legal provisions that all children shall be compelled to go to school and receive instruction. This differs from compulsory attendance, which means that parents are obliged to send their children to a certain school, a custom which prevailed many years ago in some villages of Prussia. Compulsory education involves both the duty imposed upon parents by law to see that their children receive instruction, and the prerogative of every child to be educated, so that the State, in compelling parents to have their children educated, only acts as the protector and guardian of the most sacred inborn rights of children. It is thus not only the *duty* of the government to care for the education of children, but a *right*. Government must protect the well being of society which is endangered by ignorance and vice. As the government makes laws for the prevention of crime, it is both its duty and right to educate the future members of the social community that they may advance its well being, not destroy

it. When obstinate and avaricious parents refuse to educate their children, government must step in and take their place, and see that the duty is discharged."

"The rich landed proprietors of Mecklenburg, from selfish motives, withheld all means of education from their tenants. Here was a proper occasion for the government to intervene for its own protection, and to discharge its duty to children who are wards of the government. In this the whole community is interested. No rights are infringed; no privilege is withheld; there is no usurpation of parental authority."

"Compulsory education," says Dr. Palmer, "is a public benefit—a protection of children against the ignorance and selfishness of parents; all arguments against it are based on abstract ideas and impracticable theories."

The French Minister of Public Instruction, 1867, says: "The state of primary instruction demands serious remedy. One particular remedy, which many persons demand, and which many countries practice, and which it is necessary to examine, consists in imposing upon primary instruction an obligatory character, not only as to admission to school but as to duration of attendance."

He gives the results of a compulsory system by Baden, which in 1833 was one of the least improved portions of Germany. In 1864 it was there reported of education: "We have reached a point at which nothing more can be done." In 1854 there were 1426 prisoners; in 1871 only 691. Marriages augmented, illegitimate birth diminished. Thefts decreased from 1,009 to 460. The number of indigents declined one-fourth." "The principal element of the transformation," says Dr. Dietz, "has certainly been the compulsory education of the popular classes."

Similar results of compulsory education in Switzerland are referred to in an article in the *North American Review*, January, 1867. The writer says: "The system of compulsory education protects the rights of the child. It enforces the duties of the father; and to enforce duties is not an invasion of

rights." Compulsory education breaks a way for children, whose training is obstructed, and settles them fast in the direction of light and truth."

Dr. Ryerson, the superintendent of education for Ontario, Canada, while he acknowledges the general excellence of American systems, says: "While the State provides an education for every child, it has not provided that every child shall qualify himself by such education for citizenship. The right of the parent or guardian to perpetuate ignorance is placed above the right of the child to be educated." "Compulsory education," he says, 1, "protects the nineteen out of twenty who are educating their children against the one, who, cruelly towards his children and injuriously towards the community, is counteracting what the other nineteen are doing. 2. It involves the protection of innocence against wrong, for starving the mind is worse than inflicting injury upon the body. 3. If it is right to tax the property of all for the education of all, it is equally right to see that all are educated. 4. If it is the right of every child to receive food for the body, he has a higher right to nourishment to mature his higher powers of manhood."

Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Board of Education of Connecticut, spent the latter six months of the year 1871 in Europe, which gave him the opportunity to examine the educational systems of the leading European nations. "In the capitals and larger cities of Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium and England, he acquainted himself with the principles and details of the educational systems of those countries."

In his report as secretary for 1872, he says: "My former objections to obligatory attendance were fully removed by observations recently made in Europe. Mingling much with plain people in Germany and other countries where attendance at school is compulsory, I sought in every way to learn their sentiments on this question. After the fullest inquiry in

Prussia, especially among laborers of all sorts, I nowhere heard a lip of objection to this law. The masses everywhere favor it. They say education is a necessity for all. They realize that the school is their privilege. They prize it and are proud of it. Attendance is voluntary in part. Nobody seems to think of coercion. The law is operative, but it executes itself because it is right and beneficent, and commands universal approval. It is only the legal expression of the public will.

“Universal education, more than anything else, has fraternized the great German nation. It has improved her social life, ennobled her homes, promoted private virtue, comfort and thrift, and secured general prosperity in peace. It has given her unequalled prestige and power in war. “Whatever you would have appear in a nation’s life, that you must teach in schools,” was long since a Prussian motto. The school has there been the prime agent of loyalty. Love of country is the germ it long ago planted in the heart of every child. The fruit now matured gladdens and enriches the whole land. Wherever that lesson is heeded, it will enrich the world. Devotion to fatherland is a sentiment of the German people. Shall such a people, with such a history, complain of compulsory attendance? The law itself has been a teacher of the nation. It has everywhere proclaimed the necessity and dignity of the public school. Kings and nobles and ministers of state have combined to confirm and diffuse this sentiment, till now it pervades and assimilates all classes.

“The absence of complaint about coercive attendance is not due, as some have supposed, to an enforced reticence or restraint. Proofs of the utmost freedom of speech abound. The Prussian military system is a grievous burden to the people. They dread it and bitterly denounce it. The law which takes every young man from his friends, his business and his home, for three weary years of military service, is hard, and is freely condemned. Many young families have left their fatherland for America, and thousands more are now planning to emigrate in order to escape this arbitrary conscription. But

even the father who is most aggrieved by the army draft, lauds the school draft.

"In various parts of Prussia and Saxony, I inquired of school directors, parents and others: "Do you have any difficulty in executing the coercive law?" The answers were all substantially the same. "Many years ago," replied one, "there was some opposition. But the results of the law have commended it to all, and they obey it without complaint, and almost without exception." The present generation of parents having themselves experienced its advantages, are its advocates. Said a resident of Dresden, "a healthy child of school age can hardly be found in this city who has not attended school. Were the question of compulsory attendance to be decided tomorrow, in Saxony, by a plebiscite, it would be sustained by an almost unanimous verdict. Public opinion is now stronger even than the law. The people would sooner increase than relax its rigor. I nowhere learned of any recent cases of punishment for infractions of it. In many places I was assured that the penalty is practically unknown.

"The germ of this system in Prussia is found in a decree of Frederick II. in 1763, "We will that all our subjects, parents, guardians and masters send to school those children for whom they are responsible, boys and girls, from their fifth year to the age of fourteen." This Royal order was revived in 1794, and in the code of 1819 made more stringent, with severe penalties, first warnings, then small fines, doubling the fines for repeated offenses, and finally imprisonment of parents, guardians and masters."

"The penalties now are:

1. Admonition in the form of a note of warning from the President of the local school commission.

2. Summons to appear before the school commission with a reprimand from the presiding officer.

3. Complaint to the magistrate by the commission who usually exacts a fine of twenty cents, and for a second offence forty cents, for a third eighty cents, doubling the last fine for each repetition of the offence,"

In answer to the objection that a compulsory school law is un-American, and unadapted to our free institutions, he says: "To put the question in its most offensive form, it may be asked: "Would you have policemen drag your children to school?" I answer, "Yes, if it will prevent his dragging them to jail a few years hence." But this law in our land would invoke no "dragging;" no police espionage or inquisitorial searches. With the annual enumeration and the school registers in hand, and the aid of the teachers and others most conversant with each district, school officers could easily learn who are the absentees.

"There is no country of the world more jealous of liberty and more averse to any form of usurpation than our sister republic of Switzerland. It rejoices in being the land of freedom. It glories in free schools, free speech, free press, free trade, free roads, free bridges; for its roads, though the best in Europe, are without tolls, and even the most costly suspension bridges are free. It has freedom in religion, freedom in traveling, no passports being required and no examination of luggage. No standing army and no gendarmes brandishing the threatening hand of power as everywhere else in Europe, and yet this free people, in all their twenty-two cantons, except four of the smallest, choose for themselves the system of compulsory attendance.

"Compulsory education is ancient and of noble origin." It dates from the time of Solon, and is incorporated in the legislation of the most enlightened nations of Europe. By the laws of Solon, "Every man should have his son instructed in music and gymnastics." By the laws of Lycurgus, in Sparta, the State took the education of children from their seventh year entirely into its own hands. Chalemagne founded primary schools, and compelled the children of his courtiers to attend them. In 1554, Martin Luther said: "If a State in time of war can compel its citizens to take up the sword, has it not still more the power, and is it not its duty to compel them to instruct their children, since we are all engaged in a

most serious warfare, waged with the spirit of evil which rages in our midst, seeking to depopulate the State of its virtuous men?" The reformers considered the school as an instrument in the service of God. The Synod of Wirtemberg made attendance at school compulsory. In the early colonial history of this continent a remarkable instance is found. The colony of Connecticut made provision for education from its settlement. The Code of 1650, the first enacted by the colony, contained rigid provisions for compulsory education. These provisions remained in force a hundred and fifty years. They were omitted in the Connecticut school law of 1801, but were restored in 1872. The question which now everywhere engages the public mind is, not whether the government shall encourage and support education, but whether it shall compel it.

"It has been said that the school system has taken so deep a root in the sympathies and social habits of the German people, that attendance would be just as large without the law as it is now. It may be so. But so far from being an objection, this fact is strong proof of the efficiency of that law which has itself helped create so healthful a public sentiment. Were the law to be abrogated to-morrow, the individual and general interest in public education would remain.

"It has been said that in some countries, without any coercive law, the attendance is as good as in Prussia or Saxony with such a law. This is simply a mistake. Holland has been cited as an illustration of this statement. But while the Dutch show commendable zeal for public schools, the attendance is not relatively as large as in Prussia, and illiteracy is by no means so rare as in Germany. But Holland *has*, indirectly, a compulsory attendance. It denies certain immunities and privileges and honors to the uneducated. The parents of children who are not instructed up to the required standard cannot receive relief from certain charitable institutions. The ban of legal condemnation falls upon them as truly, though not as affectively, as in Prussia.

"In Rotterdam, Hague, Amsterdam, and elsewhere in Holland, I was assured that the working classes regard the school law as practically compulsory. No one is permitted to teach even a private school who has not been duly 'examined and approved,' and the public supervision includes private as well as public schools.

"The tendency throughout all Europe is more than ever toward the recognition of the right and duty of the State to educate its entire population. Public sentiment, educated by recent events, now connects ignorance with crime and poverty, with individual and national weakness as cause and effect. Sadowa taught Austria, and indeed all Europe, a salutary lesson: 'Defeated in war, let it be our policy to excel in the arts of peace,' became the national idea under the inspiration of Count Beust. There was no wasting of zeal and strength in the mad cry of revenge, as now in prostrate France. Austria was not unwilling to learn from an enemy, and adopted the educational system of her conqueror. Her school system was reorganized and vitalized, and the principle of compulsory attendance made prominent. Education is obligatory in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and also in Switzerland, except in the four small cantons of Geneva, Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden. The new school law of Italy provides for both free schools and obligatory attendance, and includes the following important 'civil service reform,' to wit: 'No one can be appointed to any State, provincial or communal office whatever, who cannot read and write.'

"More than thirty years ago, Guizot, in his educational report to the French government, ably opposed obligatory education; but the recent experience of France has changed his views, and now he is its earnest advocate. That one of his advanced age, long among the foremost men in France, both as a scholar and statesman, cautious yet positive in his convictions—a historian in his tastes and studies, and therefore a conservative—should now stoutly advocate the compulsory system which he so successfully opposed when himself the

minister of public instruction in 1833, is significant. The logic of events during the last forty years proves that the very system which he largely originated is unsuited to the wants of the nation and the age.

"The new school laws of England *permits* all local boards to enforce attendance. Public sentiment throughout England is now changing rapidly in favor of making compulsory attendance national and universal, instead of permissive. As one of many illustrations of this change, Rev. Canon Kingsley, formerly favoring non-compulsion, now advocates the compulsory principle. He says: "Let the public keep in mind this broad, ugly, dangerous, disgraceful fact: there are now one million three hundred and eighty thousand children in this kingdom who ought to be attending school, but who are not; 1,380,000 children, growing up in ignorance, in a country which calls herself civilized, but which will be called by a very different epithet some two hundred years hence, unless she mends her ways right speedily."

"The motto of the National Educational League is: "Education must be *universal, unsectarian, compulsory.*" At the late general conference of Non-Comformists, held in Manchester, January, 1872, and attended by 1,885 delegates, there seemed to be great unanimity in favor of enforced attendance. This assembly was as remarkable in its character as its numbers. The argument of Mr. Jacob Bright, on this subject, was received with great applause. He said that the best part of the education act, that which was worth all the rest put together, is the permission to compel attendance. He illustrated its effects by quoting from the report of the Stockport school board, where the whole attendance had increased thirty-six per cent., and the average twenty-six per cent. To give his own words: "The improvement in Stockport and elsewhere under this system, proves that compulsory attendance should be the absolute law throughout the entire kingdom." The laboring classes are not opposed to such a law. They would welcome it. In England the working classes are asking for a national compulsory system of education."

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND—ITS HISTORY AND CAUSE.

The pauperism of England grew out of the emancipation of its Feudal slaves. The ratio of paupers to population in England has fluctuated at times, but within limits which have remained almost constant from the breaking up of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII. to the present time.

It has been shown by a French work of great merit, which has recently been translated into English, that pauperism is the usual result of sudden emancipation. This is confirmed by facts transpiring in our midst at the present time. If asked to predict the consequences of suddenly turning loose upon society one-third or more of the entire population, who had known nothing but obedience to the will of another, who had been fed, clothed and provided for by the care and foresight of another, we would at once say, improvidence, vagabondism, pauperism and crime. These follow everywhere as the first fruits of sudden emancipation. We may venture to say, however, that it will be recorded by the future historian to the credit of the black man, that having emancipation suddenly thrust upon him—being suddenly deprived of the forethought of another which had been his guide, and without warning or preparation thrown upon his own resources, he has made so little progress in that downward road, which men of other times and other races have trodden before him. But however small the progress has been, it is nevertheless perceptible. It has begun, and unless something is interposed to stop it, it will go on and on until it acquires a momentum which may sweep away the dearest interests of society.

The experience of the English government, through several centuries of an unmanageable pauperism, should teach us a lesson. "The few in England who had planned to govern the many were disappointed to find themselves compelled to feel them also. The support of pauperism outran the efforts for education. The extension of the ballot, and the advancing conflicts of labor and capital also admonished the good sense of

statesmen to act before it would be too late. Endowments had failed to make uniformly good schools. The church had failed to provide sufficient education.

“First came the endowment act and still later the educational act. No American educator can fail to observe with profound interest the progress of organization under this act. Many of the ablest scholars of the realm have been elected to the boards of education.

The Hon. George F. Hoar, who spent a considerable portion of the summer of 1871 in England, and who studied particularly the various phases of education, briefly sums up the results thus far noted, as follows :

1st. Henceforward there will be a good education provided at the public cost for every child in England, whose parent or guardian desires he should have one.

2d. The law will “make it extremely awkward” for those parents or guardians who do not so desire.

3d. The popular vote in the various localities determines whether this education shall be wholly non-sectarian, or under denominational direction. So far the result is in favor of non-sectarian education.

4th. University education, much more liberal than formerly, both by the abolition of religious tests and immense enlargement of the curriculum.

5th. Art education already admirably organized and making great progress. The means, appliances and capacity of instruction at South Kensington are unsurpassed in the world, and a great work is also done in the provinces. Some 350,000 persons now under instruction in art in England. This is already telling with visible effect on the industries of England which require taste in design, such as wall papers, carpets, furniture, &c.

6th. Technical education, in other respects not so far advanced as we should expect from the efforts made in the last few years, but public meetings are being held, and earnest efforts now making, which will be successful in a short time.

"The London school board, in October, adopted, among its by-laws, the following: The parent of every child of not less than five years, nor more than thirteen, is required to cause such child to attend school, unless there shall be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance." See Commissioner Eaton's Report for 1871.

The education act passed by the English Parliament in 1870, was in a measure due to the results of the Paris Exposition of 1867. At the London Worlds Fair, in 1851, the superiority of English products was manifested and conceded in all the leading departments. In 1867, superiority was adjudged to her in only ten out of nearly a hundred departments. The English jurors and exhibitors ascribed the admitted inferiority of their products to interiority in the education of their workmen. The matter was brought before parliament, and the reports and testimonies on the subject were published in six volumes, from which the following selections have been collected by the Hon. Wm. H. Ruffner, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia, and pulished in his report for 1871.

Edward Heath, of Hnddersfield, who was a juror in 1862 and 1867, and had carefully examined the exhibition of 1851, says:

"I am sorry to say that although we may still be unsurpassed in many of our productions, we no longer hold that pre-eminence which was accorded to us in the exhibitions of 1851. I fear that the enormous strides that have of late been made by our continental rivals in France, Belgium, Prussia and Austria, will render it more difficult for our woollen manufacturers, not only to hold their former prominent position, but even, in many cases, to maintain their present one. I found my previously entertained convictions entirely confirmed; that it is the want of industrial education in this country which prevents our manufactories from making that progress which other nations are making. From all I could see and learn, I found both masters and foremen of other countries much more scientifically educated than our own. This, how-

ever, is not all. The workmen of other countries have a far superior education to that of ours, many of whom have none at all. Their productions show clearly that *there is not a machine upon a machine, but that brains sit at the loom and intelligence stands at the spinning wheel.* Seeing what has been done for other countries, and being convinced that a *good general education* is the secret of their rapid strides in art and manufacture, I am glad to say that the many eminent men in different stations of life with whom I conversed in Paris on this subject, *are all* of the same opinion."

Robert Mallett, Esq., F. R. S., says:

"A university education, with a natural love for scientific investigations; the circumstances of my life, in large part engaged as the active, managing partner of large engineering works, and of late years as a civil engineer; a more than common travel and knowledge of foreign countries and their arts and educational systems, &c., have long convinced me that unless by a vast improvement *in our educational system*, general and technical, the pre-eminence of England, whose power more than that of any other empire that ever existed, is based upon her industry, must decline, and with a rapidly accelerating force in relation to the other great nations of the world."

A. J. Mundella, managing partner in a hosiery firm, employing five thousand operatives, says:

"As the result of my observation, I have for four or five years past been unceasingly alarmed for our industrial supremacy, and my experience of the Paris exhibition has only confirmed and strengthened my fears. In my own branch we still maintain the lead in a majority of articles, but the progress made by France and Germany since 1862, is truly astonishing, and it has been much greater than our own. While I believe the English workman is possessed of greater natural capacity than any of his foreign competitors, I am of opinion that he is gradually losing the race through the superior intelligence which foreign governments are carefully developing in their artizans."

Rev. J. O. Murry, reporter on cotton goods, says :

“ Few practical and reflective observers will glance as hurriedly as even we have done round the competitive displays of industrial ability in cotton manufacture, without feeling that, however long or largely England may retain the leadership, anything like our exclusive empire or undisputed sway in the cotton trade is no longer possible. The superior education of continental workmen in certain branches, or the better position of foreign merchants in regard to certain articles, reduces us to a secondary condition in some reports. If in all countries as excellent a system of public education, and as independent a spirit prevailed as in Switzerland, our position would be menaced in many more directions. *While we are hovering round the question of national education, and hesitating over the petty interests of parties in regard to it, the industrial sceptre is imperceptibly slipping away from us.*”

J. Scott Russell, Esq., says :

“ We have not failed to notice that it is precisely those nations which have been systematically giving a course of preparatory training and education to their population in their skilled trades, that have shown the most marked progress in national industry in these successive exhibitions. Prussia, Switzerland, Belgium, France and America seem to make progress in proportion to their excellence of educational training. Prussia in steel, iron, and general engineering work ; Switzerland in scientific engineering, machinery, and watch and telegraph work and in textile manufactures ; Belgium in metal working and mechanical trades ; France in metal work and in steam engines, engineering structure, naval architecture and steam navigation. All these nations seem to exhibit growing skill and progress in proportion to the excellence of the education they give to their manufacturing population.”

“ These testimonials, Mr. Ruffner says, “ instantly arrested the attention of the English public, and soon after there was held a great meeting on this subject. The proceedings of the meeting are published in the Journal of the Society of Arts.

Nearly four columns of the Journal are occupied with a list of the principal persons present, including many of the most eminent noblemen, statesmen, men of science, and manufacturers in the kingdom. The Duke of Marlborough presided. Dr. Lyon Playfair moved, and Earl Russell seconded, the following resolutions, which were adopted :

“ That to establish and maintain a system of technical education adapted to the requirements of arts, manufacturers and commerce in the united kingdom, the three following educational reforms should be effected :

1. In the universities, grammar schools and other educational institutions for the upper and middle classes, instruction in science and art should be placed on the same favorable footing as other studies.

2. Efficient means of primary and secondary education should be brought within the means of the working classes everywhere.

3. Special institutions for technical instruction, adapted to the wants of the various classes of society and to the industries of the country, should be established and maintained in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Playfair said : “ I think the production is carried on abroad in a more economical and skillful way ; otherwise competition would be impossible. Although the great improvements in iron-making have chiefly arisen in this country, we have far from exhausted the economy which science offers to the art. There is upward of seventy-five per cent. of the fuel used in making iron which is absolutely lost in England. There is a vast economy still to be arrived at. And I believe there is a cheaper production, in many cases, only from the science that is applied to it ; while there is also a diminished cost of labor, which partly arises *from the intelligence used in the application of that labor*. That is only one instance out of many instances which I could mention.”

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of Parliament :

“The industrial system of the present age is based on the substitution of mechanical for animal power. Its development is due in this country to its stores of coal and metallic ores, to our geographical position and temperate climate, and to the unrivalled energy of our population. At the same time nearly every witness speaks of the extraordinarily rapid progress of continental nations in manufactures, and attributes that rapidity not to the model workshops which are met with in some foreign countries, and are but an indifferent substitute for our own great factories, and for those which are rising up in every part of the continent; but besides other causes, to the scientific training of the proprietors and managers in France, Switzerland, Belgium and Germany, *and to the elementary instruction which is universal among the working population of Germany and Switzerland.*”

“In these extracts we have the full confession of proud but honest England, that she no longer wears the champion belt in manufacturing interests; that her defeat was owing to the better education of the people in the nations which have surpassed her. But the indomitable spirit of England had no idea of ‘accepting the situation.’ If the education of the people was the thing needed the people should be educated, so in just three years after her defeat she passed a public free school law, and gave her school committees the power of compelling attendance.”

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the law passed by the Legislature in Michigan in 1871:

SECTION 1. *The people of the State of Michigan do enact,* That every parent, guardian or other person in the State of Michigan, having control and charge of child or children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send any such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, commencing

on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord 1871, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction, that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at home, in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public schools: *Provided*, In case a public school shall not be taught for three months during the year, within two miles by the nearest travelled road, of the residence of any person within the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the director of every school district, and President of every school board within this State, to cause to be posted three notices of this law in the most public places in such district, or published in one newspaper in the township for three weeks during the month of August in each year, the expense of such publication to be paid out of the funds of said district.

SEC. 3. In case any parent, guardian, or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, said parent, guardian, or other person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars for the first offence, nor less than ten or more than twenty dollars for the second and every subsequent offence: said fine shall be collected by the director of said district, in the name of the district, in an action of debt or on the case, and when collected shall be paid to the assessor of the district in which the defendant resided when the offence was committed, and by him accounted for, the same as money raised for school purposes.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the director or president to prosecute any offence occurring under this act, and any director or president neglecting to prosecute for such fine within

ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any tax payer in said district, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the district board, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty or more than fifty dollars, which fine shall be prosecuted for and in the name of the assessor of said district, and the fine, when collected, shall be paid to the assessor, to be accounted for as in section three of this act.

This law was welcomed by the people of Michigan. The State superintendent, in a letter written May 31st, 1872, said that no law bearing upon the school interests of the State was ever received with such universal favor as this one.

By an act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, approved July 14th, 1871, it is obligatory upon all parents, guardians, and others having the custody, control or charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, within two miles of a public school, to send such child to school at least twelve weeks every year, unless excused by the proper authorities, under the same penalties as are prescribed in the Michigan act. Education was also made compulsory in the State of Texas by an act ratified April 24th, 1871.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN CONNECTICUT.

The code of 1650, comprising "a body of laws for the government of the commonwealth," contained the following provisions for compulsory education :

"For as much as the good education of children is of singular behoofe and benefit to any commonwealth, and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind :

"It is therefore ordered by this court and the authority thereof, that the selectmen of every town in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much *barbarism* in any of their families, as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, their chil-

dren and apprentices, so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue and knowledge of the capital laws, upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein.

“And farther, that all parents and masters do breed and bring up their children and apprentices in some honest lawful calling, labor or employment, either in husbandry or some other trade profitable to themselves and the commonwealth, it they will not or cannot train them up in learning to fit them for higher employments.

“And if any of the selectmen, after admonition by them given to such masters of families, shall find them still negligent of their duty in the particulars aforementioned, whereby children and servants become rude, stubborn and unruly, the said selectmen, with the help of two magistrates, shall take such children or apprentices from them, and place them with such masters (boys till they come to twenty-one, and girls to eighteen years of age complete,) which will more strictly look unto, and force them to submit unto government, according to the rules of this order, if by fair means and former instructions, they will not be drawn into it.”

These provisions remained in force one hundred and fifty years. They were omitted in the revision of 1801, but were substantially adopted in 1872 by the Connecticut Legislature, as follows :

SECTION 1. All parents and those who have the care of children, shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment, and shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. And every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least three months in each year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive ; or to be instructed at home at least three months in each year in the branches of education required to be taught in the public

schools, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the State's attorneys in their respective counties, and the grand juries in their respective towns, to inquire after and make presentment of all the offences of the preceding sections; and any person who shall violate any of said provisions, shall be punished by a fine of five dollars, payable to the treasurer of the town in which he resides, for every week (not exceeding thirteen weeks in any one year,) during which he shall fail to comply with any of said provisions."

The following letter from the secretary of the board of education of Connecticut, indicates that the law has been well received:

NEW HAVEN, November 5th, 1872.

HON. ALEX. McIVER:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 1st inst. has been received. I am glad to be able to say, that since the enactment of the "compulsory education law," in July last, no criticism of it or complaint against it has appeared in any quarter. While the measure was under consideration in the Legislature, one newspaper expressed a little doubt as to the expediency of passing such a law; but it passed by a very large majority. It received the support of men of both the great political parties, and was not treated, in any respect, as a party question.

There has not yet been time to observe very fully its practical working, as the law went into effect Sept. 1st, but *good* results alone are anticipated.

Yours, very respectfully,

B. G. NORTROP,
Sec. Board of Education.

On account of the importance of the subject, I have presented, at some length, the indications of public opinion on

“compulsory education.” I am convinced of the necessity of adopting it in North Carolina.

According to the census of 1870, there are in this State 38,647 white children and 40,955 colored children between the ages of 10 and 15 years unable to read and write; there are 31,911 white children and 44,805 colored children in the State between the ages of 15 and 21 years unable to read and write. There are in the State 191,961 whites and 205,032 colored over the age of ten years unable to read and write; adding 679 Indians who cannot read or write, we find the sum total of illiterates in the State, over the age of ten years, to be 397,690. The entire population of the State is 1,071,361. If, from this number, we deduct the whole number of children in the State under the age of ten years and divide the remainder by two, we will find that about one-half the population of the State over the age of ten years are unable to read and write. From the ranks of these illiterates, the future and present *voters* of North Carolina will come; from these ranks persons will go to the witness stand and to the jury box. The reputation, the life and property of every man and woman in the State, depend, to some extent, upon these illiterates. They vote, they testify, they give verdicts, and they hold office. From the organization and structure of our government, the welfare and happiness of each one and all depend upon the virtue and intelligence of each and all. Our motto, like that of Switzerland, should be: “one for all, all for one.” No one who reasons and reflects can claim indifference to the alarming illiteracy in the State. If it is true, as statistics abundantly prove, that pauperism and crime, everywhere keep pace with ignorance, North Carolina has a gloomy prospect in the future. Something must be done to arrest the evil. Compulsory education is the remedy.

We have had a system of public schools in the State since 1840. Prior to the war we had ample education funds; additional sums were levied by taxation; according to the reports of the Superintendent of common schools, free public schools

were kept three months every year, within convenient distance of every child eligible in the State. And yet the census of 1860 places North Carolina in the front rank of illiteracy.

Applying the true test: "By their fruits ye shall know them," we are compelled to admit, that the school system of North Carolina has been a failure. Results, adequate to the means expended, have not been attained. Money has been expended, but the children have not been educated. Although the school house was at the door of every child, it was not for the benefit of the child. If it is right to levy taxes for the support of education for all, it is right that the money raised should be applied to the purpose for which it is raised—the education of all. If no one is allowed to prevent the intent of a school law by refusing to pay his taxes, no one should be allowed to prevent its intent by withholding his child or apprentice from school. The principle of supporting education by taxation cannot be fully justified unless education is made compulsory.

The objection that such a law would interfere with the rights of parents and masters cannot be sustained. It would enter no man's house to offer violence to any relations recognized by the law; it would enforce the duties of parents, and maintain the rights of children, nothing more. Its moral effect would be its chief advantage. It would be as a school-master educating the people, rather than as a tyrant trampling down their rights. When the law of North Carolina is made to teach the people, as the law of Connecticut did two hundred and twenty-two years ago, that it is *barbarous* to bring up children without teaching them to read and write, North Carolina will not continue to occupy the unenviable position which she now holds at the very head and front of illiteracy. We have here all the elements necessary to make a great State; a fine climate, a fertile soil, great mineral resources, and a population naturally and inherently honest, brave and generous. Wise legislation is all that is wanting. The materials are all here; only the builder's hand is wanting.

The object of education in the proper sense of the term, is to bring up children in such a way that they shall become good citizens, and valuable members of the community in which they live. This object should be constantly kept in view. Children should be instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, as a means to an end. Industrial education is a part of the system which cannot be omitted. All children should be instructed in some one of the industrial pursuits in the State. They should be instructed to make an honest living. Instruction in trades and industrial pursuits, will be more valuable than instruction in books; but the latter is necessary to the former, and bears to it the relation of means to an end. Every child in the State should be instructed in some trade, profession, or pursuit. And if any parent or other person, having control of a child, neglects to do this, the law should intervene and secure the rights of the child and the safety of the State. Chancellor Kent well said: "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a lawful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance." The State which permits the parent to do this, becomes a party to the wrong and consents to its own injury.

THE ABILITY OF THE STATE TO MAINTAIN A SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

It is evident that the State must rely mainly upon taxation to provide the means for the support of public schools. The question should be fairly presented and answered: Can the State raise by taxation a sufficient sum to carry on a proper system of public schools?

The cost of education in the best public schools in the United States does not exceed thirteen dollars a year for each pupil. The cost of education in the best private schools in North Carolina is from fifty to a hundred dollars a year for each pupil. There is, then, economy in public education, and economy becomes poverty. If we put the cost of public edu-

cation at just half the cost of private education, and it is always less than half, the same money which is now expended for private schools would teach double the number of children in public schools, and teach them much better than they are taught in private schools.

The money collected for education is not taken out of the State; on the contrary, it is distributed through every neighborhood, and increases the public wealth in every school district in the State. Those who are well versed in political economy have ascertained that the average public value of every industrious common laborer is about \$800. It requires no calculation to prove that a slothful, vicious idler is worth nothing, but on the contrary, is a public burden. As the object and effect of a well conducted system of education is to make the whole community industrious, thrifty and economical, instead of being indolent, vicious, and slothful, the amount which it would add to the public wealth in the course of a generation would be very great, to say nothing of the valuable branch of industry it would create for teachers. The additions thus made would be to the capital stock of the public wealth.

The entire annual products arising from all the capital and industry in the State are expended either in enlarging the capital stock of the wealth of the State, in necessary expenses of living, or in useless expenses. We have just seen that the effect of public education would be to increase the public wealth very greatly; it is also evident that the necessary expenses of living will be had and applied either with or without a system of public education. It follows, therefore, that the support of public education must be drawn from the useless expenses of the people. Its whole effect then would be to take up a part of the useless expenses of the people every year and apply it so as to enlarge the capital stock of the public wealth.

We may take, for an example, the expense of feeding dogs. I have no means of knowing with certainty the number of dogs of all kinds in the State; but I would think two hundred thousand a reasonable estimate. Putting the average support of

a dog at five dollars a year, which is certainly a moderate estimate, we find that a million dollars is wasted every year in feeding dogs in North Carolina. If this amount could be withdrawn from the support of dogs and transferred to the support of schools in North Carolina, it would nearly double the wealth of the State in ten years, other things being properly managed.

But, besides the actual consumption of wealth by dogs, they also prevent a lucrative industry to which the State is well adapted, sheep-raising, and thus doubly impoverish the State. Suppose a tax of one dollar was levied upon every dog in the State, what would be the effect? The owners would probably kill half of them, rather than pay the tax. This would at once prevent the consumption of half a million dollars worth of provisions, for dogs, protect sheep-raising in the State, and add one hundred thousand dollars to the school fund yearly. I may have over-estimated or under-estimated the results of levying a dollar tax upon every dog in the State, the tendency, however, would be as given here.

If to the amount of wealth uselessly consumed and prevented by dogs, we add the amount consumed and destroyed by the use of ardent spirits, extravagant dressing, and so forth, we will find that the amount of wealth wasted and destroyed every year is very considerable; five millions annually would be a moderate estimate. If the State should apply one-fifth of this amount to the support of public schools, it would simply apply one-fifth of the wealth now wasted, to enlarge the permanent wealth of the State. The farmer who reserves one-fifth of the surplus produce of his farm which might be expended upon extravagance, and lays it out for the permanent improvement of his farm, will prosper; he will leave his farm in a better condition than he found it. And so with the statesman. North Carolina is amply able, and, in my opinion, willing to pay a school fund for the support of a proper system of education.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

On the relation of crime to ignorance, I quote from commissioner Eaton's report for 1871, page 32 :

"The teacher who would understand fully the benefit of an early and proper education of the young, must include in his observations the effects of its neglect. He must not only go to the workshop, the editorial room, the publishing house, and the University, but observe carefully the population gathered in reformatories and prisons. He will recall the axiom, that whatever exposes men to commit crime is a source of crime. In 1866, there were 17,000 persons reported in the prisons of the United States. Had the teacher questioned these as to the cause of their crime, a very large proportion would have pointed either to total ignorance or a neglect or perversion of education in their youth. The statistics on these subjects are very imperfectly kept. Prisons and reformatories in some parts of the country keep no record of the intelligence of the persons committed. In New England these statistics have in some cases received considerable attention. Esteeming them measurably accurate, I have secured the preparation of an article on the relations of education to crime in New England, from an able and scholarly writer and a careful observer. In presenting his views he gives, after a critical examination of the literature on the subject, the results of information obtained by personal visits and observations, and comes to the following conclusions :

1. At least 80 per cent. of the crime of New England is committed by those who have no education, or none sufficient to serve them a valuable purpose in life. In 1868, 28 per cent. of all the prisoners in the country were unable to read or write. From 3 to 7 per cent. of the population of the United States commit 30 per cent. of all our crime, and less than one-fifth of one per cent. is committed by those who are educated.

2. As in New England so throughout all the country ; from 80 to 90 per cent. have never learned any trade or mastered

any skilled labor; which leads to the conclusion that "education in labor bears the same ratio to freedom from crime as education in the schools."

3. Not far from 75 per cent. of New England crime is committed by persons of foreign extraction. Therefore 20 per cent. of the population furnishes 75 per cent. of the criminals. It is noticeable, however, that "the immigrant coming hither with education, either in schools or labor, does not partake himself to crime.

4. From 80 to 90 per cent. of our criminals connect their courses of crime with intemperance.

5. In all juvenile reformatories 95 per cent. of the offenders come from idle, ignorant, and vicious homes. Almost all children are truant from school at the time of their committal; and almost all are the children of ignorant parents. These children furnish the future inmates of our prisons; for "criminals are not made in some malign hour; they grow." In the face of these facts what can be said but this. Ignorance breeds crime; education is the remedy for the crime that imperils us."

The effect of industrial education to prevent crime is very strikingly shown by the following letter of Dr. Wines to Commissioner Eaton :

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION,

46 Bible House, New York.

MY DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I restate to you, in written form, what was stated in my conversations with you.

1. Mr. Edwin Hill, of London, a candid and careful inquirer, who holds a high position in the government, says that his investigations on the subject of criminality have satisfied him that there are born every day in Great Britain, from six to eight children, who, from the circumstances of their birth and early surroundings in life, are virtually compelled to enter upon a career of crime.

2. I have lately received from Count Sollohut, of Prussia, a letter giving the results of an experiment in prison discipline

conducted by him in Moscow. For six years—that is from its origin—he has been director of the house of correction and industry in that city. Within the period named, more than 2,000 prisoners passed through the establishment and have been discharged from its custody, only nine of whom, less than one half of one per cent., have been returned to it for criminal acts. You will be curious to know how so extraordinary a result has been accomplished. The Consul's letter explains it. Not only is every prisoner required to learn a trade, but he is permitted to choose the trade he will learn. So long as he continues an apprentice, he is allowed no share of his earnings; but as soon as he has mastered his business, a part of the income from what he produces, by no means inconsiderable, is his own, but is not given to him till the time of his liberation. Count Sollohut assures me that the intelligence and zeal of the apprentices in mastering their several trades are such that instances are not rare in which it is accomplished in two months. So potent a thing is hope and the prospect of bettering their condition even to criminals. The first general result of this system is, that fully nine-tenths of the prisoners in this jail, master a trade so completely that on their discharge, they are capable of taking the position of foreman in a shop; and the second is, that there are scarcely any relapses; but on the contrary, those who have been subjected to its discipline are, almost to a man, through the trades they have learned in prison, earning and eating honest bread.

You will agree with me, that the second of the facts related above, is as cheering and hopeful as the first is deplorable. If prison officers can accomplish such results as those recorded by Sollohut, surely society, by the use of like means, may afford a substantial remedy to the state of things alleged by Mr. Hill to exist at this moment in England.

Very truly yours,

E. C. WINES.

BENEFACTIONS TO EDUCATION.

Commissioner Eaton's report for the year 1871 contains in the appendix, table XX, Statistics of Educational Benefactions for 1870-'71, so far as obtained from published statements. These benefactions consist entirely of gifts made by individuals throughout the country. He says:

"Although the record attempted by this Bureau is doubtless far from complete, still, the results, as shown by the table in the appendix, which gives the facts in detail, are most surprising and gratifying, summing up a total of more than eight millions of dollars.

"It is believed that these unsolicited contributions by private citizens for the educational interests of the community are at the present time without a parallel in any other country in the world. Wealth thus recognizes its responsibility and indicates its wisdom; for the education of her children is at once the duty and the safety of the commonwealth."

I will be allowed to say that while "wealth thus recognizes its responsibility and indicates its wisdom," there should be a corresponding confidence and assurance that the money thus given will be honestly applied to the purpose for which it is given. The law should be so jealous upon this point that if any one has given or should give but a dollar to support the cause of education, the public faith and public honor should stand pledged that that dollar shall be applied to the purpose for which it is given. It is well known that the State University was built up and endowed in part by private donations. The buildings now deserted bear the honored names of those by whose liberality the institution was endowed. These benefactions to the University were made upon the public faith of the State, that they would be applied to the purpose for which they were made. The loss of the University, if allowed to remain as it now is, would be a public calamity. If the source of higher education in the State is allowed to dry up—if the annual crops of educated young men, the hope of the

State, are no longer to be produced in North Carolina, the influence will be felt by all classes and conditions of the people. The blessings which learning and science bring to society are not confined to any class; they find their way into the log cabins of the poor as well as into mansions of the rich. I have, however, referred to the University, under the head of benefactions for education, for the purpose of showing that unless the University property, which has been imperilled and wasted, shall be made secure and restored by the State, confidence will be lost. Persons who may hereafter be disposed to give something to the cause of education, will be slow to do so when they see and know that what has heretofore been given to the University was allowed by the State to be mismanaged and wasted.

The land scrip given by the United States to the State and transferred to the trustees of the University has fared no better than the benefactions of individuals:

The 5th section of the act, donating lands to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, shows that good faith on the part of the State was the condition of the donation.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrips hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by the legislative acts: First, If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of

land for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

The terms which are expressed in this act are implied in the acceptance of all benefactions for education. If the State should disregard this sacred obligation, it would be a serious blow to the cause of education in North Carolina.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The following account of the great donation made by George Peabody to the cause of Southern education, is taken from the Virginia School Report for 1871.

“Mr. Peabody was a Massachusetts man, who spent some thirty of the last years of his life in London, and there, by his able financiering, accumulated a vast fortune. He had a mind of singular breadth, clearness and honesty, and a heart overflowing with every generous and charitable feeling. Ere the close of his long life, he gave a large portion of his estate for charitable and educational purposes. Being an admirer of Gen. R. E. Lee, he made Washington College, as it then was, a sharer of his bounty. But the grand act of his life was the donation of more than two millions of dollars in aid of Southern education. In giving substantial expression to his sympathy with the Southern people, he could not possibly have given a wiser direction to his benefaction. He was equally happy in his plan for applying his donation, and in his selection of trustees. His first gift was a million of dollars, besides a large amount of securities not then available, but which he believed to be good. The funds were committed to trustees selected by him from various parts of the United States.

“Mr. Peabody’s letter announcing the endowment and creating the trust, bears date “Washington, February 7, 1867.” That memorable and noble letter, after referring to “the educational needs of those portions of our beloved and common country which have suffered from the destructive ravages, and not less disastrous consequences of civil war,” contained a pas-

sage which furnishes the key note to the whole design. That design was to inaugurate in the United States a gigantic movement by which the disasters of the South might be repaired from the overflowing abundance of the North. His example has been followed by several liberal gentlemen. The passage referred to is in these words:

"I feel most deeply, therefore, that it is the duty and privilege of the more favored and wealthy portions of our nation to assist those who are less fortunate; and with the wish to discharge, so far as I am able, my own responsibility in this matter, as well as to gratify my desire to aid those to whom I am bound by so many ties of attachment and regard, I give to you, gentlemen, most of whom have been my personal and especial friends, the sum of one million of dollars, to be by you and your successors held in trust, and the income thereof used and applied in your discretion for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the southern and southwestern portions of our Union; my purpose being, that the benefits intended shall be distributed among the entire population, without other distinction than their needs and the opportunities of usefulness to them."

"Mr. Peabody was present at the first two meetings of the board of trustees, and after several days of conference, their plans were settled, and embodied in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted on the 19th of March, 1867:

1. *Resolved*, That for the present, the promotion of primary, or common school education, by such means or agencies as now exist or may need to be created, be the leading object of the board in the use of the fund placed at its disposal.

2. *Resolved*, That in aid of the above general design, and as promotive of the same, the board will have in view the furtherance of Normal school education for the preparation of teachers, as well as by the endowment of scholarships in existing southern institutions as by the establishing of Normal

schools, and the aiding of such Normal schools as may be in operation in the southern and southwestern States; including such measures as may be feasible and as experience shall dictate to be expedient, for the promotion of education in the application of science to the industrial pursuits of human life.

3. *Resolved*, That a general agent of the highest qualifications be appointed by the board, to whom shall be entrusted, under an executive committee, the whole charge of carrying out the designs of Mr. Peabody in his great gift, under such resolutions and instructions as the board shall from time to time adopt.

“Under this last resolution the Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., then President of Brown University, Rhode Island, was unanimously appointed the general agent of the board, and his letter accepting the appointment bears date the 30th of the same month. With that acceptance, the practical work may be considered as having commenced.

“In July, 1869, Mr. Peabody added to his donation a second million in cash, and a large additional amount in deferred securities, such as those which had accompanied his first grant. In his letter to the trustees on this occasion, he expressed entire approval of the manner in which his first donation had been administered, and in his humility, which must have been as great as his kindness, he thus expresses his gratification at the manner in which his benefaction had been received:

“And I beg to take this opportunity of thanking, with all my heart, the people of the South themselves for the cordial spirit with which they have received the trust, and for the energetic efforts which they have made in co-operation with yourselves and Dr. Sears, for carrying out the plans which have been proposed and matured for the diffusion of the blessings of education in their respective States.”

Mr. Peabody met the Trustees at Newport, R. I., on the occasion of his second donation, and soon after came to the Virginia Springs to spend what proved to be the last summer of his life. He and General Lee met for the first time at the

White Sulphur Springs, and were instantly united in the warmest friendship. The general impression which Mr. Peabody made at the White Sulphur is thus graphically described by Dr. Sears, who was with him :

“What was observable here, and witnessed daily for six weeks, was the deep impression which he made upon all who were introduced to him, including distinguished gentlemen and ladies from every Southern State. That peculiar look of his, all radiant with goodness ; that benignant smile ; those few and well chosen words that always came from the heart, and went directly to the heart, made every sympathising visitor—and all were such—feel that more character was here revealed in a few moments than they had ever witnessed, in like circumstances, before. Many of them said to me afterwards that they prized the precious moments of those brief interviews more highly than any other of their lives. The tone of his conversation was so elevated, and yet so frank, simple and cordial, that the wondering stranger, venturing into his presence with hesitancy and often with timidity, withdrew with the warm affection of a personal friend. What attracted the attention and struck the minds of all, was the deep seated and strong love he bore to all mankind. For humanity in its sufferings he cherished in an extraordinary degree the feelings of a brother—feelings that could express themselves in nothing short of stupendous deeds of charity. This, all Southern men felt when he crossed the boundary line, now happily obliterated between the North and the South, carrying with him all the kindness and good will of which his great heart was capable, and sojourned among them as a friend ; and in all that time he never uttered a single word that a sensible man from any part of the country would regret to hear.”

“Mr. Peabody died in London on the 4th of November, and his remains, after reposing for a time in Westminster Abbey, have been entombed, agreeably to his own desire, in the cemetery of his native town in Massachusetts.

“Probably no man who had lived so private a life ever re-

ceived such funeral honors as were bestowed upon him by the governments and people of Great Britain and the United States.

Grateful as our Southern people now feel for his princely generosity to us, the whole value and bearing of the great benefaction can be fully comprehended only by the generation to come.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PEABODY DONATION.

“Providence has favored the operation of this great charity from its beginning until now. Wiser and better men could not have been chosen for its management. The plan adopted was exactly right, and it has been executed with great economy and consummate ability. Dr. Sears, the general agent, fixed his residence in Staunton, Va., and has made his influence to be felt in every part of the Southern country. How abundant and successful have been his labors can be ascertained only by a perusal of his reports, five of which have now been printed.

“As this fund will be a regular source of income, it is important that the method of its administration should be fully understood. I therefore embody herein an article prepared for the Journal of Education by Professor Harris, of Richmond College, from memoranda furnished by Dr. Sears.

“Of the fund donated by Mr. Peabody for promoting education in the Southern States, the amount now available is, in round numbers, two millions of dollars and yields an annual income of a little over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Besides this, there are Mississippi and Florida bonds amounting to about fifteen hundred thousand dollars, from which nothing is at present realized. According to the donor's directions, the principal must remain intact for thirty years; the trustees are not authorized to expend any part of it, nor yet to add to any part of the accruing interest. The manner of using the interest, as well as the final distribution of the principal, was left entirely to the discretion of a self-perpetuating body of trustees. Those first appointed had, however, the rare advant-

age of full consultation with the founder of the trust while he still lived, and these plans received his cordial and emphatic approbation. It seemed best to them to leave the question of the final disposition of the fund, whether in founding one great southern university or in aiding several collegiate institutions in each State or in establishing a number of Normal schools, to the developments of time and the wisdom of their successors. The pressing need of the present seemed to be in the department of primary education for the masses, and so they determined to make appropriations only for the assistance of public free schools. The money is not given as a charity to the poor. It would be entirely inadequate to furnish any effectual relief, if distributed equally among all those who need it, and would moreover, if thus widely dissipated, produce no permanent results. But the establishment of good public schools provides for the education of all children, whether rich or poor, and initiates a system which no State has ever abandoned after a fair trial. So it seemed to the donor, as well as to his trustees, that the greatest good of the greatest number would be more effectually and more certainly attained by this mode of distribution than by any other.

No effort is made to distribute according to population. It was Mr. Peabody's wish that those States which had suffered most from the ravages of war should be assisted first, and so appropriations have been made thus far in only twelve States, the other three, viz: Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, will of course ultimately share in the benefits. Nor is distribution made in proportion to the comparative destitution of any community; but, following the sound maxim of giving help to those, and only to those who help themselves, the trustees make donations from time to time, at their discretion, whenever and wherever there is the most reasonable prospect of doing the most good. When any State, or any city or town within its borders, is actually taking efficient measures to support a permanent system of schools, and needs help to meet the outlay necessary in the beginning, contributions are made to supplement the public school money.

“ But it is clearly impossible to give assistance to all the public schools which have been recently established in the Southern States. It was thought proper to select such as would best illustrate the system, and be, by their example, most influential in diffusing it. For this reason it is required that all schools aided shall have at least a hundred pupils, with one teacher for every fifty; shall be properly graded and shall be continued during ten months in the year, with an average attendance of not less than eight-five per cent. If smaller schools were accepted, the number would be so great that the share of each would be quite useless, and besides, they would not be likely to exhibit the best models, as they could not be well graded. The requirement of a ten months term is made, not only because schools of that duration are worth to pupils more than twice as much as those which are kept open only five months out of twelve, but because it would be disastrous if the substitution of public for private schools should result in any material shortening of the scholastic year. In this, as in all their plans, the trustees aim to guard the reputation of the system by preventing its abuse, as well as in its legitimate use, to secure the greatest amount of public good.

“ To prevent collision or disorder, and to secure unity of plan and concert of action, the trustees co-operate with the State authorities, availing themselves of the agency of each State superintendent. They have the benefit of his more minute information, special advice and detailed plans, while his purposes are furthered and his hands strengthened by their contributions.

“ The most that is given to a school of a hundred pupils is (\$300) three hundred dollars; to one of two hundred, six hundred dollars; to one of three hundred, a thousand dollars, and so in slightly increasing ratio; but this always on condition that the district shall pay twice as much, and usually much more than twice the amount given from the Peabody fund. No public pledge can be given that all schools which comply

with the conditions may claim the amounts here named, but special arrangements must be expressly made at or near the beginning of the school year, through the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

“The trustees are entirely untrammelled in their action, except as above indicated. They aim to secure the just means between concentration for strength and diffusion for relief. Unable to aid all at any one time, they desire first to cultivate the most promising fields and establish radiating centres at the most conspicuous points. When these are beyond the contingency of failure, they may turn their attentions and donations to others. Thus, while bound only by their own sense of what is just and proper, all may rest assured that they will be fairly and generously dealt with. The character of the trustees selected by Mr. Peabody, and chosen since to fill vacancies, is an abundant guarantee that their ripe wisdom will be imbued with the spirit of his philanthropy.”

ANNUAL MEETING.

The trustees of the Peabody education fund met at the Revere House, Boston, June 25th, 1872. Present: Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York; President Grant; Hon. J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina; Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Charles Macalister, Esq., of Pennsylvania; Hon. S. Watson, of Tennessee; Samuel Wetmore, Esq., of New York; George N. Eaton, Esq., of Maryland; Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; General Richard Taylor, of Louisiana; and Rev. B. Sears, D. D., of Virginia, the general agent of the board.

The following rules for the distribution of the fund were unanimously adopted:

“Donations are not made to colleges, academies, or any private sectarian, or charity school. For well regulated public

free schools, continued about ten months of the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than

100	pupils, averaging 85 per cent., we pay,	\$300.
150	“ “ “ “ “	450.
200	“ “ “ “ “	600.
250	“ “ “ “ “	800.
300	“ “ “ “ “	1,000.

In doubtful cases of attendance, the average number decides the question. The amount appropriated for larger numbers in cities cannot be fixed, but must depend on circumstances. The people are to pay for current expenses at least twice and usually three times as much as they receive from the fund, and to bear all the expense of erecting and repairing and furnishing school houses. They are to grade their schools and provide a teacher for every fifty pupils. It is recommended that applications for assistance be made through the Superintendent of each State, near the beginning of the school year. No claim for a share of the fund can be admitted when a special contract has not been previously made.

For colored schools, two-thirds of the above mentioned rates are, for reasons already given, paid at present. In all other respects the regulations are the same as for white schools. The number of pupils required, applies to each class of schools separately. This is necessary, in order that the schools may be properly graded.”

The following is taken from the report of Dr. Sears, the agent for the year 1871-'72:

Wilmington.—The free schools of this city are supported in part by funds from abroad. The number of pupils reported is 400. The request of the school board for the continuance of our contribution of \$1,000 was, by the advice of the State Superintendent, conditionally accepted.”

Newbern.—In the report of the Superintendent received February 10, 1872, it is said: “With the valuable aid your donations have rendered the trustees of the Academy in the past, we have been able to take and maintain a first class position

for our school." The amount contributed from our fund is \$1,000, the same as in former years.

Washington and Durham's Creek.—The committee who have the schools in these places in charge, report that the white school in Washington is attended by 132 pupils, and the colored school by 451, and the school at Durham's Creek by 142." "These schools," says the committee, "have been in session since October, 1869, and all your requirements can now be complied with." Agreeably to the recommendation of the State Superintendent, the sum of \$300 was pledged to the first of these schools, \$600 to the second and \$300 to the third, making \$1,200 in all.

Beaufort.—The suggestion of the Superintendent that \$450 be given to the white school and \$400 to the colored schools, "if the terms are complied with," was adopted.

Smithville.—There are here a school of nearly 170 pupils, with three teachers, and a colored school of 100 with two teachers. The former receives the sum of \$450 and the latter \$200. The mayor, in a letter dated February 22, 1872, says: "Our schools are in a most prosperous condition. The farmers from the surrounding country board their children in town that they may have the benefit of these schools. The aid you have rendered is highly appreciated. But for the schools assisted by you, many must have grown up among us in vice and ignorance. More than 100 children have been taught to read and write who, but for these schools, never would have known a letter."

Kenansville.—The appropriation of \$300 was, on the recommendation of the State Superintendent, renewed.

Grassy Creek.—The school in this place, which reports 168 pupils, is maintained in strict accordance with our rules. It receives from the Peabody fund \$300.

"The other schools in North Carolina which have been assisted from the fund are: Hillsboro', \$500; Newport, \$450; Carthage, \$300; Edneyville, \$300; Township No. 8, \$300; Mars Hill College, \$300; Mount Olivet, \$300; Westfield, \$300;

Sandy Marsh, \$300 ; Blue Ridge, \$300 ; Chocowinity, \$300 ; Kinston, colored, \$300 ; Plymouth, \$200 ; Charlotte, \$200 ; Linnville, \$300 ; Cane Creek, \$300 ; Bush Hill, \$300."

"For teacher's institutes, \$1,000 have been set apart. The State appropriates \$50 for every such institute held according to law, during a period of four weeks, and attended by twenty or more teachers. We have promised the same amount on the same conditions."

OTHER BENEFACTIONS FOR EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

About seven years ago an association of ladies in the city of Boston undertook to establish and support a school for white children in the South. Miss Bradley, a Boston lady, was delegated to select the place, and to organize and superintend the school. She selected the city of Wilmington in this State, where she established and has ever since maintained one of the very best schools in the State, supported mainly by the ladies of Boston. Many hundreds of children have been educated in this school, who, but for this noble charity, would have remained in ignorance—victims, perhaps, of vice and crime.

About two years ago a wealthy Boston lady, who had been a large contributor to support Miss Bradley's school, visited Wilmington. She was so well pleased with Miss Bradley's work, that she purchased a square in the city of Wilmington and authorized Miss Bradley to have a building for a Normal school put up at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. That building, an ornament to the city of Wilmington, is now completed ; and the Normal school is entirely free of tuition.

The American Missionary Association for the education of colored people have maintained schools for the colored people in the cities of Wilmington, Newbern, Raleigh, Beaufort, and other places since the close of the war. At one time there were seventeen teachers and sixteen hundred pupils in Wilmington. The largest number of teachers reported at any time is forty-seven.

They now have a school at Wilmington with about five hundred pupils ; one at Dudley with a hundred pupils, one at Raleigh with a hundred pupils, one at Beaufort, and one in Alamance.

The Friends' Freedmen's Association have also accomplished a good work for the State in educating the colored people. Superintendent A. H. Jones informs us that about two thousand pupils are taught in the State by thirty-four teachers, whose salaries are paid by the Association.

The Baltimore Association of Friends have also done much for education in North Carolina. The following statement of facts in relation to their efforts was furnished by Mr. Allen Jay, the Superintendent of their schools.

During the war the members of the Society of Friends in the North and South were prevented from mingling together as they had been accustomed to do.

As soon as the war was over, the Friends in the North learned that their brethren in the South were in a suffering condition. Measures were at once taken to relieve their immediate wants. As soon as this was done, the fact was ascertained that the children of the Southern Friends had been deprived of the benefits of schools during the war, and that the means to support their schools had been wasted.

In the spirit of religion and true charity, an Association was formed in Baltimore by the Friends of that city. They sent word to their brethren in the North and Northwest that they were ready to receive funds to carry on schools among their suffering Friends in the South. The money came promptly. A superintendent was employed and sent into the field of his labor in North Carolina. He employed teachers, organized schools, built school houses, furnished them with suitable seats, desks and blackboards ; supplied school books, at cost to those who could pay for them, free to those who could not ; he held educational meetings, aroused the people to the importance of educating their children ; he held teacher's institutes and instructed teachers in the best modes of teaching.

The first year twelve schools were established, in which about nine hundred pupils were instructed. The schools were continued about nine months every year. The number of schools and the number of pupils increased rapidly the first two or three years. The work has been going on now seven years. During the last four years the number of schools has been from thirty to thirty-four, and the number of pupils instructed every year was from *twenty-seven hundred to thirty-three hundred*.

These schools were at first intended for the children of Friends. Others, however, who desired to send their children were permitted to do so. If they were able to pay anything, they were expected to pay; otherwise, not. In this way all white children within reach of these schools were instructed upon equal terms.

For the purpose of instructing the teachers and securing the best modes of instruction in these schools, the superintendent collected the teachers once a year and spent from 4 to 6 weeks in training them in the best modes of teaching. Seven of these institutes have been held—one every year for the last seven years, at which from 50 to 100 teachers, or persons preparing to teach, were instructed every year. Three hundred and twenty persons have been instructed in these institutes.

This Association of Friends have also established a model farm near High Point, for the purpose of showing what can be done with worn out lands in North Carolina.

While these benefactions recognize the value of education, they also indicate the *good will* of their authors. They are but so many olive branches held out to the people to unite in building up the prosperity of a common country upon the only basis which it can be done, the education of the people.

EDUCATION IN CONGRESS.

The following extract from an article, published in "Old and New," of May last, written by the Hon. George F. Hoar,

of Massachusetts, gives a very clear account of the two bills which have been before Congress, on the subject of education :—

“ There have been two attempts to devise a comprehensive, national remedy for the growing evil of ignorance in this country. The first was the bill introduced in the House of Representatives, on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1870, “to establish a system of national education.” The other, the bill which has passed the House at its present session, entitled “ A bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people.”

The first of these bills was not drawn or introduced to the House with any confident expectation that it would get through Congress. It was intended to accomplish two things : first, by exciting discussion in Congress, to arouse the attention of the country to the general question ; and, second, to show to those persons who were waging war on the common schools, in the South, that a measure was constitutional and practicable, which should establish schools by national authority, where the States would not, without interfering with the State that would do it for itself. If Georgia would take care of herself in this respect, so much the better. If she would not, the nation would do the work for her, and simply send her the bill.

The constitutional right to do this was claimed on the principle which every party in this country asserts when it doesn't propose to do anything about it, and which was well stated by the Democrats of Connecticut, in their convention in 1870, “ that the source of power being in the people, free schools and general education are essential to good government and the perpetuation of free institutions.” The general government has no more to do with schools in a State than it has with the administration of justice in a State ; indeed, not so much, for justice in some cases is administered in federal courts. But, on the other hand, schools are as essential to good government as courts. If a State should refuse to establish courts altogether, or open them to a portion only of its people, leaving all or part of its citizens to protect their persons and property

by such means only as individuals might command, clearly it would be the duty of the United States to interfere as charged with the duty of guaranteeing republican government in every State, because the administration of justice to all citizens under equal laws is essential to republican government. So, if a State refuses to establish schools altogether, or provides them for a portion only of its people, republican government, in the American sense of the term, being impossible without general education, it becomes the duty of the general government to interpose.

“The mechanism of the bill was quite simple. State, district and local superintendents were to be appointed for the whole country, with authority to establish and carry on schools, the expense of the system to be paid by a tax on the whole people. Any State might raise and pay over its share of the tax in its own way. But if any State should establish and maintain a common school system for itself, this was to be accepted in lieu of its share of the general tax, and no farther proceedings under this act were to be had as to such State. This system, against which no respectable constitutional objection can be urged, permits every State to establish and manage its own public schools in its own way, but permits no State not to do it.

“A pretty full debate was had upon this measure in the House, and it was extensively discussed in the newspapers. It is quite doubtful whether it would have got through the House, although it would have received the support of many of the best men on the republican side, and some democrats. But there was not time for it to pass the Senate. It was thought best after debate to let the bill disappear in the press of business toward the close of the session without bringing it to a direct vote.

“The bill which has just passed the House, ‘forever consecrates and sets apart the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people,’ as follows: one-half the receipts for land, after deducting expenditures, is to be distributed among

the States, Territories, and District of Columbia; the other half is to be invested, and create a fund whose income is in like manner to be distributed.

“The distribution for ten years is to be on the basis of illiteracy, that is, of need; afterwards according to the population between four and twenty-one. Each State will be entitled to its share of the first distribution, that, before January 1, 1873, or within two months of the first meeting of its Legislature thereafter, shall have engaged, that it will provide by law for the free education of all its children between the ages of six and sixteen, and will apply all moneys which it shall receive under this act in accordance with its conditions.

“After the first distribution, each State will receive its quota which has complied with the following conditions:

First, It shall have made the provision for the education of its children required as above.

Second, It shall have applied all moneys by it previously received under this act, in accordance therewith.

Third, It shall, through the proper officer thereof, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June last preceding such apportionment, make full report of the number of schools free to all the children thereof, the number of teachers employed, the number of school houses owned, and the number of school teachers hired; the total number of children taught during the year, the daily attendance, and the number of months of the year scholars shall have been maintained in each of the several school districts or divisions of said State, territory or district, and the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of maintaining a system of free public schools.

“These sums are to be distributed by the State among the schools districts in either of three prescribed ways, as it shall think fit, and be applied only to the payment of teachers of common schools, except that a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. the first year, and ten afterwards, may, in the discretion of the State, be applied to the payment of teachers of schools for the education of teachers.

"Few readers of this periodical need any explanation or argument to satisfy them that the object, proposed by this bill, is of vast importance. They will be more likely to doubt whether it will be effected. I think it will have very great power in the accomplishment of two most salutary results.

"First, it will put an end to all waste of the public lands. It is true, that the right of Congress to make any disposition of them in the future, that it sees fit, is expressly reserved. Congress could not be bound in this respect by any legislative enactment. But when this bill is law, every application for a land grant will be met with the objection, "You are demanding that we give you part of the school fund," and will encounter the powerful opposition of those persons in every State, who are interested in protecting that fund. Of course Congress, although it has consecrated the proceeds of these lands to the education of the people, may hereafter vary the mode or condition of its application to this object. Of course, any policy which deals with these lands as property, must give way before that which treats them as parts of territory of the nation, the future dwelling place of the citizen. No desire to apply the proceeds of the sales of land even to so sacred an object as the education of the people, should, for a moment, conflict with the interest of the settler, or that of the future State he is to create.

"Second, I think the bill will have great effect in accomplishing the other great purpose which it expressly avows, of stimulating the establishment of common schools, wherever they are needed.

"To accomplish this, it uses two instrumentalities. First, direct pecuniary aid; second, the powerful stimulant of a noble and generous emulation, excited by an authoritative report which will show the relative rank and accomplishment of the different States in respect to public education. What State, which should appear from such report to be lowest in the rank as regards the education of its children, would fail to exert itself to the extent of its power to remove the stigma?

“The sum distributed to any State, under the bill, will be small—enough only for a little seed-corn. No person need fear that a school fund will be created large enough to render the people of the States indifferent to their schools, as to things that cost them nothing. For the seven fiscal years beginning July 1, 1864, and ending June 30, 1871, the area of the public lands sold was 9,066,110 acres. Cash received therefor, \$13,238,741.04. Expenses on account of the same, including the contingent expenses of the local land offices, the salaries and commissions of registers, expenses of surveys, including salaries and expenses of the General Land Office, were \$4,616,864.76, leaving a balance of \$8,618,874.30. It is expected on what seems good authority, that the future net proceeds may hereafter amount to two millions annually. Distributing one million of dollars to the different States, *pro rata*, on the basis of illiteracy, using the number, ten years old and over, reported unable to write, as ascertained by the last census, would give the following States and Territories the sums set against their names respectively :

Delaware,	\$ 4,081.77
Maryland,	23,942.67 ✓
District of Columbia,	5,074.65
Virginia,	78,789.29 ✓
West Virginia,	14,397.28 ✓
Kentucky,	58,695.50 ✓
North Carolina,	70,271.82 ✓
Tennessee,	64,441.96 ✓
South Carolina,	51,508.97 ✓
Georgia,	82,800.38 ✓
Alabama,	67,678.22 ✓
Florida,	12,687.59 ✓
Mississippi,	55,361.88 ✓
Missouri,	39,300.02 ✓
Arkansas,	23,561.00 ✓
Louisiana,	48,797.12 ✓
Texas,	39,174.92 ✓

Illinois,	23,004.29
Idaho,	598.66
Massachusetts,	17,271.01
Maine,	3,366.49
Ohio,	30,599.49
Rhode Island,	3,873.44
New Mexico,	9,227.27

It will be observed that it will yield to Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, where the struggle for the public instruction of the colored people has been hardest, the very stimulus needed to overcome the opposition. It will be seen that about four-fifths of the money would go to the Southern States, where it is most needed.

"Some of the wisest and most cautious of the republican statesmen agree with the leading persons throughout the country who have studied most deeply the instrumentalities which stimulate activity in establishing schools, in believing that this sum, though small, will have a very great effect.

"Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, one of the most influential men in the House, said in his speech in favor of the bill, that his desire to speak came from an ambition to connect his name with so important a measure. Mr. Dawes, seldom enthusiastic, repeated the statement: "The ambition expressed by the gentleman from Ohio, in which I confess I am a sharer, the ambition to connect one's name with so beneficent a measure." Gov. Blair, of Michigan, one of the wisest and clearest heads in the House, said: "The great advantage of the measure will appear, after all, not so much in the amount of assistance rendered, for that will not be great, as in the inducement it will give for local effort. I will form the ground work of a school system where there is none, and will greatly encourage those who are struggling with weak beginnings without active sympathy in their localities.

"The experience of our northern States shows how powerful has been such a slight aid in exciting local effort; the opinion of those persons, who have devoted their lives to the

cause of education, and who have specially studied the influences which are most efficient to this end, concurs.

"Most of the superintendents of schools for the States and for the principal cities were consulted as to the details of the bill; nearly all of them think it will do the greatest good.

"Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, and the highest authority in this country on this special point, says, in a letter to the writer :

"The bill is an admirable one, and will be heartily welcomed in all the South.

"The greatest obstacle is in the inability, not merely the unwillingness, of the whole people to tax themselves heavily enough to educate the blacks. With such a bill as yours becoming a law, and with the aid of the Peabody Fund, though small, the people would have heart to take hold of the work. My knowledge on this subject is positive and definite. I have seen the leading friends of education in twelve States."

"Some persons would have preferred that the whole proceeds of the sales of land should be distributed, instead of using one-half to create a permanent fund. But the public lands will be sold and settled within a few years. It seems scarcely just that the whole of this magnificent property should be expended for the necessities of a single generation, and nothing left to show for it to the future. The idea is deeply settled in the hearts of the American people, that the public lands of the nation are their patrimony. Every laboring man looking anxiously forward to see what the future has in store for himself or his children, takes comfort from the knowledge that there is, in the North-west, with stimulant climate and fertile soil, with infinite fields of coal and iron below, and infinite cornfields above, a vast region where his children, and his children's children, may have for themselves a home and a freehold. No price should be put upon that homestead for any less sacred purpose than the education of the children. In these benefits it seems but fair that coming generations should have their part.

Such a fund, once established, will attract to itself large increase from private benefactions. The very imperfect statistics which Gen. Eaton has been able to gather on this subject, show that the gifts by private persons to education in this country during the past year amount to \$8,533,760. This includes no gifts but money, and only such large sums as are specially reported in the newspapers. The subscriptions to great charitable organizations, like the American missionary associations, collections made in churches, or by subscription papers, are not counted.

“A well administered *national* fund will attract many such gifts, and will, doubtless, receive additions of such moneys as frequently come to the treasury from special sources, which ought not to be expended for the common uses of the government. It will be a perpetual and ever-increasing fountain of knowledge, liberty and wealth.

“The bill now awaits the action of the Senate. What that action will be, and what will be the action of Congress on this subject hereafter, will, of course, depend largely on the intelligent judgment of the country. It should be borne in mind that a most careful and anxious canvass has satisfied those most deeply interested, that a measure framed on the principles above described is more likely to unite a majority of both houses of Congress in its favor than any other they can devise. This alone should commend it strongly to the favorable judgment and support of all friends of the great cause of education.”

I may say that the National Educational Association which held its twelfth annual meeting in the city of Boston, beginning on the sixth day of August last, composed of eminent educators from all parts of the Union, fully endorsed the education bill now pending in the United States Senate, and unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Senate to pass the bill.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

The following account of technical education in Europe is taken from the New York Evening Post :

"Perhaps we cannot better convey an idea of what is meant by technical education, than by exhibiting in outline the system as it is now in operation in Europe, and particularly as it has been organized for some years in the small State of Wurtemberg, in Germany, with a population of 1,778,000. We derive our facts from the volume by Mr. Scott Russell. Mr. Russell gathered his facts while personally examining the workings of the system. The Wurtemberg system embraces many admirable features.

"A polytechnic university is situated at Stuttgart, intended for the highest classes of professional men, civil engineers, mechanical engineers, architects, &c. There is a course for mercantile and commercial classes, and one for chemistry and its application to chemical arts and manufactures, &c. There are fifty-one professors and teachers, a chemical and physical laboratory, minearlogical museums, modeling rooms, mechanical workshops, rooms for drawing, a botanical garden, and an astronomical observatory.

"[A second and even more remarkable educational institution is the school for the building trades. This school is intended for building-crafts and tradesmen, and is now one of the most remarkable and popular schools on the continent. Here lower class builders are trained for masters, contractors of public works, &c. Plasterers, tilers, engravers, smiths, gardeners, &c., are educated for foremen and masters. The school is crowded by those for whom it was intended, and the graduates are eagerly sought for everywhere on the continent for the superior excellence of their services.

"A third class of institutions are wisely situated, not in the metropolis, but in the country, and they are distributed through the districts. There are schools for country occupations and trades, and are called "agricultural and forestry establish-

ments." There is first a great institution at Hohenheim with twenty-one masters. It is divided into the farming school, the gardening school and special agricultural courses. It has under it three different districts, and each school has under its care 400 square miles of territory. A large brewery is attached to one of these establishments, and there are subordinate schools throughout the country. There are also winter evening schools in the villages, and the practical result is that in one year, 1868, there were 12,040 persons in 523 places enjoying thorough agricultural instruction.

"Supplemental to the agricultural education of the farmers is an institution for the study of anatomy, physiology, and the training and diseases of animals. It is the veterinary college of Stuttgart. Attached are a hospital for horses, in which last year 775 animals were treated; a cattle hospital, in which 826 animals were treated; a smithery, in which 4006 animals were shod.

"With such upper schools for technical training, there is a complete organization of upper and lower schools leading up to them; otherwise these higher schools could not be filled with fit pupils. There are, therefore, eighty-eight colleges, each having a classical and scientific division. In the classical division there were in 1868 4,565 pupils, and in the scientific 4,734. These two divisions are again sub-divided into upper and lower, called in the case of the classical division, gymnasiums and lyceums, and in the case of the scientific, *real* schools and science colleges. Below these are the elementary schools, including technical schools of the humblest kind, in which girls are taught house keeping, and boys are trained to the simplest duties of life.

"It is impossible in our limited space to give any adequate view of the details of the working of these great institutions so wisely provided for the youth of the nation, extending over all divisions of society, embracing every kind of occupation and aiding every branch of industry. The comprehensive method, the systematic development, and the admirable manner in

which its details are fitted to the special aims of practical life, are the characteristics of this system of education. The rulers of the State have deemed it one of their highest duties to organize and apply a system which shall make the most of each citizen, and fit each one for the most skillful doing of his special work in life. If a skilled workman is worth three times the value of a rude one, then Wurtemberg, by her educational system, virtually trebles her population and the value of her industries.

“This system pervades the entire national education, and knows no social rank. Provision is made by which the poor boy who is compelled to work for his living shall not be deprived of technical education. Sometimes he is taught an hour before work in the morning or after work in the evening, or other hours more convenient may be found; but he is provided for, so that, even while earning his bread, he may be learning to be a skilled workman and a good citizen.

“The whole cost of this great national blessing is about sixty-five cents per capita of the population of Wurtemberg.

“To enumerate the benefits of the system would require a volume. We can only notice a few results. The general character of the people is greatly improved, and the lower grades of society show a degree of refinement and intelligence far above the same classes in England and America. Master tradesmen and employers exhibit a fellow-feeling, growing out of the fact that they have gone through the same schools and the same training. Antagonism between workmen and employees—a threatening evil in these days—is rare in Wurtemberg. The technical schools attract numerous strangers, who often equal the native pupils in numbers, and this is no small benefit. Work of all kinds, public and private, whether in mercantile pursuits, farming, building, engineering, or in any other line, is well done, saving immense waste and loss to private and public interests. And finally, all the industrial pursuits of the nation are far in advance of those of other countries. Scot. Russell says, England will require many years of technical edu-

cation to reach the point Germany has already gained. Railways, for example, are built more cheaply and far better in Germany than in England, because the pupils of Germany's industrial and technical schools have been the builders. The eyes of the world have of late years been fixed on Prussia, on account of the wonderful success of her armies—a success due to the same cause, viz: the application of technical education. Behind every musket is an intelligent, highly trained mind.”

If Wurtemberg can maintain a system of education at 65 cents per capita, which will educate her entire population and fit them for some one of the several industrial pursuits of the country, North Carolina may afford to inaugurate the system. Such a system, if it could be made effective, would be cheap at any price. The greatest waste is that which wastes the future manhood of North Carolina. While we admire the wisdom and foresight of that policy in the old countries of Europe, which triumphed over the power of old customs and traditions, the prejudices of caste and family pride, and made education universal, we should also take lessons from their experience and profit by their example. What they have done we can do. The policy which has made Prussia the first power in Europe may make North Carolina the greatest State in this Union; the neglect of that policy and the pursuit of the opposite, which will leave the children of North Carolina to be brought up in the schools of vice and idleness, will make it the poorest.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The following statement of the American system of education was prepared at the request of the Japanese Embassy now in this country, and is to be translated for circulation in Japan. It has been endorsed by the leading educators in the United States as a clear and concise exposition of the American system of education.

I.—EDUCATION UNIVERSAL.

The American people maintain in every State a system of education which begins with the infant or primary school and goes into the grammar and high schools. These are called "public schools," and are supported chiefly by voluntary taxation, but partly by the income of funds derived from the sale of government lands, or from the gifts of individuals.

II.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.

Their estimate of the value of education is based upon an experience of nearly two and a half centuries from the earliest settlement of New England, when public schools, high schools and colleges were established in a region which was then almost a wilderness. The general principles then recognized are still approved in the older portions of the country, and are adopted in every new State and Territory which enters the Union.

III.—THE WELL KNOWN ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION.

It is universally conceded that a good system of education fosters virtue, truth, submission to authority, enterprise and thrift, and thereby promotes the national prosperity and power; on the other hand, that ignorance tends to laziness, poverty, vice, crime, riot, and consequently to national weakness.

IV.—STATE ACTION INDISPENSABLE.

Universal education cannot be secured without aid from the public authorities; or in other words, the State, for its own protection and progress, should see that public schools are established, in which at least the rudiments of an education may be acquired by every boy and girl.

V.—THE SCHOOLS ARE OPEN AND FREE TO ALL, AND GIVE MORAL, NOT SECTARIAN LESSONS.

The schools thus carried on by the public for the public, are free from charges of tuition; they are open to children from all classes of society; no attempt is authorized to teach in them the peculiar doctrines of any religious body, though the Bible is generally read in the schools, and the universal virtues, truth, obedience, industry, reverence, patriotism, and usefulness, are constantly inculcated.

VI.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS ARE ALLOWED AND PROTECTED BY LAW.

While public schools are established everywhere, the government allows the largest liberty to private schools. Individuals, societies and churches are free to open schools and receive freely any who will come to them, and in the exercise of this right they are assured of the most sacred protection of the laws.

VII.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL CASES.

Special schools for cases are often provided, particularly in the large towns. For example, evening schools for those who are at work by day; truant schools for unruly and irregular children; normal schools for training local teachers; high schools for advanced instructions; drawing schools for mechanics, and industrial schools for teaching the elements of useful traders.

VIII.—LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

In school matters, as in other public business, the responsibilities are distributed and are brought as much as possible to the people. The Federal government, being a union of many States, leaves to them the control of public instruction. The several States mark out, each for itself, the general principle

to be followed, and exercise a general supervision over the workings of the system; subordinate districts or towns determine and carry out the details of the system.

IX.—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES ESSENTIAL.

Institutions of the highest class, such as Universities, colleges, schools of science, &c., are in a few States maintained at the public expense; in most they are supported by endowments under the direction of private corporations, which are exempt from taxation. Consequently, where tuition is charged the rate is always low. They are regarded as essential to the welfare of the land, and are everywhere protected and encouraged by favorable laws and charters."

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE TREASURER'S STATEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT AND INCOME EDUCATION FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1872.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1871,			\$ 10,022	12½
Received for Entries of Vacant Lands,	\$ 7,068	17		
Received for Fines, &c.,	6,216	97		
Total receipts permanent fund,			13,285	14
Paid for United States Bonds,			\$ 23,307	26½
			16,218	75
Balance permanent fund Oct. 1st, 1872,			\$ 7,088	51

INCOME FUND.

Balance on hand Oct. 1st, 1871,			\$ 178,523	55
RECEIPTS.				
Capitation Taxes,	\$ 1,818	31		
Interests on Deposits,	400	88		
Interests on U. S. Bonds,	421	87		
Dividends Roanoke Nav. Co.,	250			
Interest on note for Swamp Lands,	1,513	50		
Retailer's Tax,	28,122	39		
Auctioneer's Tax,	188	72		
Total receipts,			32,715	67
			\$ 211,239	22

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

DISBURSEMENTS.			
Common Schools,	\$ 156,377	86	
Poll Taxes refunded,	550	31	
Expense Account,	43		
Transfer to Public Fund,	86		
Total Disbursements,			157,057 17
Balance Income Fund Oct. 1, 1872,		\$	54,182 05
Balance Permanent Fund,			7,088 51
Balance Income Fund,			54,182 05
Bal'ce (total) on hand Oct. 1, 1872,		\$	61,270 56

TABLE II.

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1872.

STATEMENT A.

Receipts and Disbursements of Educational Fund for the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1872.

		RECEIPTS:	DISBURSEMENTS.
1871.	October.	\$ 3,877 90½	\$ 10,072 06½
	November,	9,626 26	9,901 02
	December,	20,814 83¼	12,866
1872.	January,	5,263 33	13,790 71
	February,	1,375 49	10,766 98
	March,	811 16½	85,951 35
	April,	1,212 54	16,283 93
	May,	368 79½	7,645
	June,	709 29	2,748 95
	July,	823 34½	1,778 57
	August,	282 54	1,283 25
	September,	835 32	188 10
		\$ 46,000 81¼	\$ 173,275 92½

STATEMENT B.

Educational Fund Receipts, exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Educational Fund were derived.

County Capitation Tax,	\$	1,818	31
Entries of Vacant Lands,		7,068	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fines, Penalties and forfeitures,		6,216	97
Interest on deposits,		400	88
Interest on U. S. Bonds,		421	87
Roanoke Navigation Company,		250	
Swamp Lands,		1,513	50
Tax on Retailers,		28,122	39
Tax on Auctioneers,		188	72
	\$	46,000	81 $\frac{1}{4}$

STATEMENT C.—(*Disbursements.*)

*Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements
of the Education Fund were made.*

Common Schools,	\$ 156,377	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
County Capitation Tax Refunded,	152	58
Expense Account,	43	
Investment in U. S. Bonds,	16,218	75
Poll Tax Refunded,	397	73
Transfer from Educational Fund to Public Fund,	86	
	\$ 173,275	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE III.

This table shows the total sums paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurers of the several counties for the three years ending September 30th, 1870-'71 and '72. The total sum paid to all the county treasurers is \$365,134.16 for the three years. For the year ending September 30th, 1872, the total is \$155,393.96. This includes all sums ordered after September 29th, 1871. The State Treasurer may have paid, during the year, warrants given before that date.

The other columns show the amounts paid, in the several counties which have reported, for teachers' wages, for building and repairing school houses, the several sums paid to county examiners, and the amounts retained by county treasurers as commissions. Also the amounts received from poll and property taxes, donations, &c., during the year.

Reports from 76 counties show that the school fund arising from the poll taxes of 1871, in those counties for education is \$108,988.93. The poll taxes of the other counties for education will probably increase this sum to \$130,785.60. The property tax, donations, &c., (given in the column headed "property tax,") in 1871, in the seventy-six counties heard from, is \$38,200.03. If the income from the same sources will average the same in the other counties of the State, the education fund from these sources in the State is about \$45,840. The amounts ordered to be paid by the State Treasurer to the several county treasurers from September 30th, 1871, to September 30th, 1872, for school purposes, is \$155,393.96. These sums added together make \$332,019.56, as the total sum in the hands of county treasurers for the support of schools for the years 1871-'72.

To give confidence to school officers and teachers, the law authorizes the property and poll taxes of 1872 to be applied to the support of schools for the current year, if the other school funds should not be sufficient. In the column headed property tax is placed opposite Craven county \$1,268.00, and opposite

Rowan county, \$423.25. These sums were realized from the school funds in those counties before the war.

In the same column the \$403.90 opposite Davidson, the \$50.00 opposite McDowell, and the \$210.00 opposite Randolph are donations by individuals for public schools in those counties respectively.

In the same column the \$190.26 opposite Mecklenburg is interest which the county treasurer received on the deposit made by him of the school funds in his hands.

These items, added together, make \$2,524.51, which deducted from the sum of that column leaves \$35,675.52, received from taxes on property in 1871, in seventy-six counties for the support of schools. The treasurers of fifty-five counties have reported \$104,164.17 paid for wages of teachers during the year from Sept. 30th, 1871, to Sept. 30th, 1872, in those counties. If the average for the other counties is the same, the total amount paid in the State during the year is about \$171,000.

The treasurers of nine of these fifty-five counties did not report the separate sums paid for the schools of the respective races. If we deduct the amount for these nine counties, to wit: \$16,161.41 from \$88,022.76, (see Table III,) the remainder, \$71,861.35, will show the sum of the amounts paid for white children in forty-six counties: In these same forty-six counties \$27,256.19 were paid for colored children.

These numbers probably indicate about the ratio in which the school fund is applied for the two races throughout the State.

School Finances of the Several Counties.

Name of Counties.	PAID BY STATE TREASURER TO COUNTY TREASURERS.		COUNTY TREASURERS.		RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER.		DISBURSEMENTS.		COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.		Property in schools, 1871.
	Three years ending Sept. 30th, 1872.	One year ending Sept. 30th, 1872.	Received from State Treas., 1871-'72.	Received from State Treas., 1871-'72.	For white schools.	For colored schools.	School houses.	County or minor.	Commissioners retained.		
Adams,	\$ 4,302.00	\$ 1,608.00	\$ 1,603.00	\$ 1,987.75	\$ 1,515.47	\$ 642.12	\$ 140.75	\$ 19.52	\$ 10.20	\$ 2,885.73	
Adams,	2,512.25	773.00	773.00	926.51	1,331.80	302.00	6.00	6.00	164.45	83.33	
Adams,	1,725.58	550.33	550.33	344.07	1,054.93	432.04	21.00	21.00	459.66	172.50	
Adams,	4,304.50	3,064.50	3,164.50	1,665.50	1,341.00	495.75	282.70	34.16		1,051.60	
Adams,	4,199.25	1,703.00	1,703.00	2,821.00							
Adams,	4,017.00	1,486.50	399.00	2,153.53	1,095.15	1,031.72	179.50	50.00	165.78	1,470.37	
Adams,	4,904.00	2,704.40	399.00	2,153.53	2,733.20	950.00	453.58		74.00	1,450.00	
Adams,	2,600.66	105.66	195.66	1,347.45							
Adams,	4,342.00	1,654.00									
Adams,	3,809.00	235.00	4,459.50	2,858.50	2,171.92	117.75	229.06	49.39	632.68		
Adams,	3,142.75	691.15	691.15	1,034.93						2,635.96	
Adams,	1,588.91	1,310.02	1,310.02	2,071.77	1,842.64	301.50	125.20	21.00			
Adams,	4,257.58	2,172.11	2,172.11	2,971.67	982.40	602.42					
Adams,	4,534.83	3,711.80	3,711.80	1,555.01	304.75	66.00	8.00				
Adams,	7,294.50	2,603.25	2,853.95	1,074.00	2,101.00	637.32	19.45	42.72	168.19	1,029.56	
Adams,	2,143.83	1,732.33	1,732.33	901.65						2,811.77	
Adams,	2,361.33	190.83	190.83	464.55	548.45	5.75	3.75	6.00	16.21	337.04	
Adams,	4,904.91	512.67	381.90	966.00	2,343.63	392.00	170.77	115.15	65.75	1,891.78	
Adams,	3,677.91	1,602.92	1,602.92	1,102.46							
Adams,	3,206.41	491.07	491.07	1,560.00							
Adams,	2,988.47	2,108.54	700.54	560.00	2,354.36	943.82	563.43	15.00	96.54	1,268.00	
Adams,	486.50	486.50	486.50	925.50	585.25	100.00	1.40		35.60	403.00	
Adams,	6,901.50	2,694.12	2,634.42	1,552.24							
Adams,	3,653.76	1,142.16	1,142.16	1,701.45							
Adams,	4,533.76	1,176.00	1,176.00	1,543.77							
Adams,	8,331.41	6,336.41	6,436.42	4,707.00	1,132.73	2,243.61	2,232.18	66.96	130.38	5,179.02	
Adams,	4,878.25	738.75	738.75	2,283.50	3,288.48	289.15	2,097.39		185.41	3,065.67	
Adams,	3,853.41	1,946.50	752.68	2,229.75	294.91	442.47	30.00		171.07		
Adams,	3,893.59	1,946.50			903.75	260.00			27.95		
Adams,	2,741.91	331.91	331.91	1,330.50					59.65		
Adams,	2,741.91	331.91	331.91	1,330.50					59.65		
Adams,	2,418.00	1,698.00	4,818.00	1,017.50	500.00	460.00	23.70	100.13	70.23		
Adams,	4,425.41	4,577.55	4,577.55	3,290.43	3,762.67	506.00	1,707.69	82.25			
Adams,	3,350.75	951.42	820.91		1,019.50						
Adams,	2,644.13	790.98	716.60		816.70	268.00	40.00	8.00			
Adams,	1,700.50	1,370.50	1,370.50	1,026.25	1,446.00	818.27	12.74	25.00	158.39	790.25	
Adams,	3,809.25	2,343.50	2,100.25	1,464.08	1,323.50	759.50	18.52	21.00	112.08		
Adams,	1,311.50	1,164.08	1,164.08		2,245.19	271.50					
Adams,	417.08	417.08	417.08	1,948.50	1,881.37	980.00			168.76		
Adams,	1,387.20	2,065.50	1,387.20	2,965.25	2,965.25	857.00	892.64	57.50	75.18	183.71	
Adams,	1,485.58	1,485.58	1,485.58	2,015.25	1,184.60	1,487.72	130.00	14.00	33.06		
Adams,	3,599.91	578.41	769.41	1,910.50	1,180.60		18.44				
Adams,	2,729.41	769.41	1,273.66	1,677.00	3,478.12	34.86	26.00	31.00	53.67	2,504.71	
Adams,	3,175.25	322.25	322.25	1,945.96	1,945.96					1,498.44	
Adams,	2,497.87	3,691.09	3,691.09	3,575.00	*1,454.19				1,285.01		
Adams,	6,536.50	3,311.50	2,604.50	636.30	2,535.16	949.36	175.00	10.00	47.66	506.00	
Adams,	2,605.30	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,370.75	2,535.16				Increase 190.25		
Adams,	4,067.31	1,531.41	1,531.41	2,957.91	2,957.91	583.87	75.00	28.35	75.59		
Adams,	3,257.91	3,257.91	1,879.91	1,998.43	2,090.74	113.80	24.00	35.50	143.00		
Adams,	3,074.70	3,074.70	3,593.21	2,450.00	594.00	435.13	8.00	8.00	82.50	284.99	
Adams,	8,195.31	825.34	478.75	2,450.00	1,355.50	3,260.00	244.54		566.93		
Adams,	3,271.75	825.34			857.92	775.55		15.00	108.03		
Adams,	3,217.16	2,935.16	5,472.13	2,475.54							
Adams,	6,392.86	3,585.82	295.83	841.00							
Adams,	3,585.82	295.83	1,272.00	1,272.00	974.35	613.50	87.92	40.00	85.79		
Adams,	1,432.91	294.41	1,432.91	1,204.00	1,067.00	499.25	127.55	20.00	86.89		
Adams,	4,565.25	1,380.75	1,380.75	570.00	416.00	69.00				1,957.54	
Adams,	1,699.75	1,699.75	1,699.75	1,369.49	*4,066.09	461.80	113.51	116.04	116.04		
Adams,	6,721.00	1,859.49	1,859.49	1,337.33	2,305.00	43.00		121.18	121.18		
Adams,	3,585.83	1,737.33	1,737.33	3,294.00	3,305.00	835.53					
Adams,	6,039.00	5,535.25	5,535.25	2,508.41	2,094.16						
Adams,	3,139.23	1,290.41	2,670.58	1,583.50	2,094.16						
Adams,	2,773.95	2,773.95	190.00	190.00	910.35	56.00		8.00	125.00		
Adams,	3,262.42	3,262.42	3,262.42	1,371.16							
Adams,	6,585.16	3,262.42	3,262.42	1,371.16	1,761.12	276.00		50.00	76.00	500.00	
Adams,	3,620.30	3,620.30	2,892.83	2,892.83	1,372.66	146.45		110.19	110.19		
Adams,	4,073.33	2,892.83	1,340.40	1,340.40	1,372.66	120.00		15.00	13.00		
Adams,	4,295.40	1,340.40			1,867.77						
Adams,	115.16	115.16	115.16	160.95							
Adams,	1,445.16	129.66	129.66	331.89	331.89			29.55	43.64	145.11	
Adams,	1,367.16	4,729.53	4,729.53	781.55	4,088.75	102.22		20.00	112.96	821.25	
Adams,	4,729.53	1,175.83	1,175.83	Not paid	2,867.02	1,979.45					
Adams,	879.16	6,657.43	6,657.43								
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	
Adams,	6,657.43	6,657.43	6,657.43	1,110.00	1,677.45	2,060.00		10.00	380.56	227.65	

old Bond due before the war

816.70	266.00	40.00	8.00	27.27	
446.00	812.37	12.74		89.27	790.28
323.50	759.50		28.00	158.39	
245.19	271.50	18.52	21.00	112.08	
881.57	280.00			108.76	
296.25	857.00		57.50	75.18	
184.00	1,487.72	692.64	70.00		193.74
180.60	130.00	18.44	14.00	39.06	
					2,504.76
478.12	34.86	26.00	31.00	53.67	1,428.40
					1,285.01
954.19			10.00	47.66	Donation 50.00
535.16	949.26	175.00			Interest 190.26
258.58	583.87	75.00	26.35	73.59	
090.74	113.80	24.00	35.30	143.51	
594.90	425.15	84.00	8.00	82.50	288.92
533.35	3,230.03	244.54			566.97
857.32	527.50	775.85	15.00	108.03	
974.35	613.50	87.92	40.00	85.79	
067.00	499.25	127.55	20.00	86.89	
416.00	69.00				Donation 210.00
086.09		113.51			1,957.58
965.62	461.80	1,783.85	124.80	116.04	
305.00	835.35	43.00		121.18	
024.16					Old Fund 423.25
		93.00		125.00	
910.35	56.00		8.00		
		211.25	50.00	76.00	
761.12	276.00			110.19	500.00
272.66	146.45	191.48			
067.00	120.00		15.00	12.00	
331.82			22.55	43.64	145.18
088.75		102.22			821.28
867.02	1,979.45	821.28	20.00	112.96	
677.45					
935.00	668.00	2,060.00	10.00	389.56	
231.84	76.00			227.65	
431.00			40.00	24.00	
022.76	\$ 27,256.14	\$ 16,833.30	\$ 1,154.20	\$ 4,473.15	\$ 38,200.03

TABLE IV.

NO. OF POLLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES AS PER RETURNS FOR
THE YEAR 1871.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COL'D POLLS.
Alamance,	1,023	369
Alexander,	566	76
Alleghany,	406	33
Anson,	773	585
Ashe,	1,034	62
Beaufort,	1,256	549
Bertie,	853	816
Bladen,	935	747
Brunswick,	611	444
Buncombe,	1,555	154
Burke,	727	199
Cabarrus,	1,032	497
Caldwell,	727	102
Camden,	502	224
Carteret,	739	188
Caswell,	828	688
Catawba,	1,047	172
Chatham,	1,616	640
Cherokee,	825	24
Chowan,	425	226
Clay,	314	14
Cleveland,	1,058	163
Columbus,	850	364
Craven,	1,143	739
Cumberland,	1,080	684
Currituck,	642	245
Davidson,	1,676	302
Davie,	835	359
Duplin,	1,093	708
Dare,	358	33
Edgecombe,	1,033	1,829
Forsythe,	1,250	237
Franklin,	882	943
Gaston,	775	225
Gates,	619	268

TABLE VI.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COL'D POLLS.
Granville,	1,280	1,128
Greene,	555	576
Guilford,	1,927	532
Halifax,	972	1,731
Harnett,	744	352
Haywood,	817	29
Henderson,	739	82
Hertford,	595	540
Hyde,	664	287
Iredell,	1,416	419
Jackson,	590	32
Johnston,	1,235	630
Jones,	406	342
Lenoir,	716	454
Lincoln,	682	175
Macon,	686	48
Madison,	964	40
Martin,	712	393
McDowell,	641	114
Mecklenburg,	1,503	1,019
Mitchell,	424	30
Montgomery,	627	920
Moore,	1,072	249
Nash,	947	696
New Hanover,	1,269	1,023
Northampton,	948	1,234
Onslow,	730	292
Orange,	1,326	575
Pasquotank,	685	475
Perquimans,	564	430
Person,	822	528
Pitt,	1,216	1,033
Polk,	312	70
Randolph,	1,888	234
Richmond,	793	765
Robeson,	1,205	931
Rockingham,	884	543
Rôwan,	1,425	420
Rutherford,	983	224

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	CO'LD POLLS.
Sampson,	1,275	702
Stanley,	514	36
Stokes,	1,044	279
Surry,	1,190	168
Swain,	239	36
Transylvania,	461	50
Tyrrell,	437	170
Union,	1,145	274
Wake,	2,132	1,379
Warren,	705	1,559
Washington,	558	239
Watauga,	641	28
Wayne,	1,173	796
Wilkes,	1,260	121
Wilson,	895	722
Yadkin,	1,029	112
Yancey,	620	20
Total,	82,364	39,494

TABLE V.

Showing the Population of the several Counties in the State and the number of Children who attended School in 1870, according to the United States Census of 1870.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL POP. ULATION.	WHITE POP ULATION.	COL. POP. ULATION.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1870.					
				TOTAL.	WHITE.		COLORED.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Total,									
Alamance,	1,071,361	678,470	391,650	65,301	28,357	25,511	5,491	5,928	
Alexander,	11,874	8,234	3,640	531	224	237	41	29	
Alleghany,	6,868	6,034	834	1,014	537	443	22	12	
Anson,	3,691	3,401	290	319	188	109	11	11	
Ashe,	12,428	6,350	6,078	261	127	122	6	6	
Beaufort,	9,573	8,991	582	134	68	66			
Bertie,	13,011	8,379	4,632	666	199	213	120	134	
Bladen,	12,950	5,513	7,437	319	127	114	45	33	
Brunswick,	12,831	6,729	6,102	418	211	182	15	10	
Burcombe,	7,754	4,448	3,306	176	77	69	13	17	
Burke,	15,412	13,109	2,303	1,626	795	776	34	21	
Cabarrus,	9,777	7,463	2,314	593	289	262	21	21	
	11,954	8,025	3,929	1,342	579	499	127	146	

TABLE V.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	TOTAL POP- ULATION.	WHITE POP- ULATION.	COL. POP- ULATION.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1870.				
				TOTAL.	WHITE.		COLORED.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Caldwell,	8,476	7,096	1,380	589	297	282	6	4
Camden,	5,361	3,239	2,121	194	97	89	5	12
Carteret,	9,010	6,285	2,725	1,333	523	521	157	132
Caswell,	16,081	6,587	9,494	561	239	249	31	42
Catawba,	10,984	9,281	1,703	229	120	108		1
Chatham,	19,723	12,893	6,830	1,894	830	771	139	54
Cherokee,	8,080	7,296	301	708	374	320		115
Chowan,	6,450	3,081	3,369	475	135	139	86	
Clay,	2,461	2,319	142	237	135	102		
Cleaveland,	12,696	10,633	2,063	1,100	566	470	39	25
Columbus,	84,474	5,526	2,948	52	33	15	3	1
Craven,	20,516	8,400	12,116	1,223	322	259	293	249
Cumberland,	17,035	9,520	7,515	1,911	283	303	187	238
Currituck,	5,131	3,991	1,140	120	48	56	7	9
Dare,	2,778	2,401	377	41	25	16		
Davidson,	17,414	13,868	3,546	1,240	579	478	81	96

Davie,	9,620	6,527	3,093	594	261	216	59	58
Duplin,	15,542	8,776	6,776	846	385	384	28	49
Edgecombe,	22,970	7,858	15,112	705	270	267	82	86
Forsythe,	13,050	10,716	2,334	1,447	608	765	32	42
Franklin,	14,134	6,633	7,501	617	287	268	32	30
Gaston,	12,602	8,430	4,172	96	35	37	17	7
Gates,	7,724	4,517	3,207	245	112	121	7	5
Granville,	24,831	11,476	13,355	1,345	476	505	178	186
Greene,	8,689	4,166	4,521	253	109	126	9	9
Guilford,	21,736	15,656	6,080	1,684	670	707	120	187
Halifax,	20,408	6,418	13,990	866	240	225	205	196
Harnett,	8,895	5,857	3,038	660	308	338	61	53
Haywood,	7,921	7,406	515	20	10	16		
Henderson,	7,706	6,498	1,208	1,255	625	510	65	55
Hertford,	9,273	4,321	4,952	391	118	251	10	12
Hyde,	6,445	4,067	2,278	235	96	78	35	26
Iredell,	16,931	12,288	4,643	1,239	572	515	79	73
Jackson,	6,683	5,698	274	269	158	111		
Johnston,	16,897	11,703	5,194	747	262	230	127	128
Jones,	5,002	2,346	2,656	70	37	33		
Lenoir,	10,434	4,902	5,532	543	210	280	24	29
Lincoln,	9,573	6,814	2,759	1,275	603	539	57	76
Macon,	6,615	6,173	403	279	169	110		
Madison,	8,19	7,858	334	812	456	356		
Marin,	9,64	5,064	4,583	390	159	145	43	49
McDowell,	7,59	5,820	1,772	149	77	70	1	1
Mecklenburg,	24,299	13,578	10,721	2,540	898	814	432	396

TABLE V.—(Continued.)

Showing the Population of the several Counties of the State and the number of Children who attended School in 1870, according to the United States Census of 1870.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL POP- ULATION.	WHITE POP- ULATION.	COL. POP- ULATION.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1870.				
				TOTAL.	WHITE.		COLORED.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Mitchell,	4,705	4,492	213	321	164	155	2	2
Montgomery,	7,487	5,359	2,128	59	31	26		2
Moore,	12,040	9,021	3,019	410	200	167	22	21
Nash,	11,077	6,356	4,721	174	88	85	1	
New Hanover,	27,978	11,779	16,199	2,170	620	632	299	528
Northampton,	14,749	6,239	8,510	444	202	172	29	41
Onslow,	7,569	5,173	2,396	430	197	167	30	42
Orange,	17,507	11,087	6,420	783	392	290	46	55
Pasquotank,	8,131	4,180	3,951	1,088	356	312	229	191
Perquimans,	7,945	3,547	3,998	399	183	159	27	28
Person,	11,170	6,066	5,104	529	187	184	15	13
Pitt,	17,276	8,862	8,414	389	234	226	34	35
Polk,	4,319	3,341	978	2,328	189	174	13	13

Randolph,	17,751	14,945	2,606	2,328	1,243	889	109	89
Richmond,	12,882	6,284	6,598	626	301	263	30	32
Robeson,	16,262	8,892	7,370	711	327	289	47	48
Rockingham,	15,708	9,493	6,215	357	174	148	10	25
Rowan,	16,810	11,503	5,307	1,572	626	589	184	173
Rutherford,	13,121	10,479	2,642	591	304	227	23	39
Sampson,	16,436	9,953	6,483	873	461	393	12	7
Stanley,	8,315	7,026	1,289	579	340	224	1	5
Stokes,	11,208	8,600	2,608	182	95	79	2	6
Surry,	11,252	9,692	1,560	1,162	604	496	35	27
Transylvania,	3,536	3,227	309	305	156	145	3	1
Tyrrell,	4,173	2,871	1,302	306	124	122	30	24
Union,	12,217	9,523	2,694	1,300	681	543	40	36
Wake,	35,617	19,426	16,184	2,956	1,016	961	466	513
Warren,	17,768	5,276	12,492	1,360	340	339	277	404
Washington,	6,516	3,739	2,777	72	32	32	3	5
Watauga,	5,287	5,061	226	430	238	197	1	
Wayne,	18,144	10,004	8,140	1,155	553	443	78	81
Wilkes,	15,539	13,877	1,662	1,802	929	724	83	66
Wilson,	12,258	7,185	5,073	387	167	208	8	4
Yadkin,	10,697	9,253	1,444	469	255	205	4	5
Yancey,	5,909	5,601	308	180	101	79		

TABLE VI.

Showing the number of persons in the State who cannot read and write according to the United States Census of 1870.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	No. OF PERSONS IN N. C. 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO CANNOT READ AND WRITE.													
	White.							Colored.						
	10 to 15.		15 to 21		21 and over.			10 to 15.		15 to 21.		21 and over.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.
Total.	397690	20240	18407	15384	16527	33111	62728	21313	19642	21341	23464	68669	76177	
Alamance,	2729	120	107	73	78	202	436	148	159	110	134	599	503	
Alexander,	2041	146	151	134	154	245	710	41	54	49	58	128	171	
Alleghany,	1332	145	156	99	111	186	481	19	13	18	22	37	45	
Anson,	4666	163	139	112	93	159	243	378	390	382	432	1005	1170	
Ashe,	3386	456	425	265	333	462	1158	37	26	28	32	81	83	
Beaufort,	6083	383	354	305	294	705	931	275	244	340	280	991	995	
Bertie,	7057	240	201	216	200	430	763	489	471	473	554	1349	2073	
Bladen,	3330	153	109	159	200	643	674	98	88	114	109	419	564	
Brunswick,	2769	161	136	73	107	115	254	181	165	176	198	584	649	
Buncombe,	4527	396	338	307	306	619	1149	141	116	162	158	392	441	
Burke,	3919	324	290	247	260	432	948	153	136	121	179	351	478	
Cabarrus,	3303	107	112	93	91	190	478	183	141	224	229	700	755	
Caldwell,	2646	272	245	196	183	294	651	83	73	63	85	190	305	
Camden,	2597	107	101	104	89	332	478	126	98	140	117	441	463	
Carteret,	2583	75	79	101	107	287	455	96	86	104	130	492	571	

Caswell,	7407	208	153	146	137	273	486	648	596	566	570	1844	1780
Catawba,	2412	224	258	135	168	256	532	108	107	98	83	222	231
Chatham,	6546	306	255	185	208	545	947	468	393	375	413	1130	1321
Cherokee,	3008	340	345	237	264	440	966	18	17	15	28	47	66
Chowan,	2917	65	44	75	81	210	240	158	146	186	213	631	768
Clay,	780	90	85	57	85	112	262	14	13	11	9	15	26
Cleveland,	4029	337	271	274	299	485	1274	113	101	93	125	321	336
Columbus,	963	29	32	31	30	79	98	78	65	85	75	214	147
Craven,	10314	342	292	244	261	415	805	582	562	533	683	2375	3220
Cumberland,	6284	258	241	178	269	305	618	421	414	448	504	1262	1426
Currituck,	1578	78	63	65	81	200	361	60	55	60	70	215	270
Dare,	1246	106	110	82	105	194	396	22	18	21	22	67	103
Davidson,	5900	431	432	321	357	816	1636	159	142	171	184	585	656
Davie,	3741	227	229	200	165	362	735	162	148	181	190	544	598
Duplin,	6424	274	219	250	254	516	846	419	434	399	473	1095	1245
Edgecombe,	12091	260	236	228	205	513	943	738	701	1008	888	3364	3008
Forsythe,	4033	325	274	211	229	487	1103	137	124	128	141	397	477
Franklin,	6376	249	171	173	145	361	645	473	416	447	526	1310	1460
Gaston,	2690	84	71	42	48	57	173	206	183	261	259	591	715
Gates,	3170	113	101	109	119	306	414	212	198	197	228	492	681
Granville,	10878	353	242	253	223	597	924	834	750	699	883	2394	2717
Greene,	4772	219	176	166	168	404	580	273	293	304	325	876	988
Guilford,	6102	344	288	226	259	620	1152	268	272	252	309	974	1158
Halifax,	9970	136	86	82	66	254	343	732	652	720	829	3020	3050
Harnett,	3115	237	243	155	155	287	409	181	149	160	174	451	514
Haywood,	2976	465	428	261	289	423	820	32	30	31	34	86	77

Northampton,	7232	222	193	147	127	335	564	515	460	505	534	1771	1859
Ouslow,	3586	219	192	176	212	478	739	140	176	149	166	451	487
Orange,	3290	46	49	64	81	243	458	110	106	202	210	860	861
Pasquotank,	3687	164	153	94	75	244	430	219	221	189	194	773	931
Perquimans,	3648	101	99	93	97	267	402	238	2447	252	270	724	858
Person,	4901	236	221	153	127	275	560	407	336	357	346	883	1000
Pitt,	7477	210	177	265	245	578	806	435	412	460	542	1575	1742
Polk,	1724	113	116	102	128	230	427	52	62	61	65	165	203
Randolph,	3768	289	292	211	210	479	1026	102	100	98	127	374	400
Richmond,	5699	210	186	136	138	285	509	453	431	467	448	1217	1219
Robeson,	6591	284	278	166	198	422	715	425	465	478	486	1230	1344
Rockingham,	6033	317	259	220	195	410	804	390	386	358	396	1110	1182
Rowan,	4072	136	131	102	119	284	579	212	189	217	224	854	1025
Rutherford,	3882	246	245	227	257	448	956	145	132	132	197	394	503
Sampson,	7177	399	343	304	311	576	1196	492	437	429	473	1035	1182
Stanley,	3195	303	304	200	279	344	913	85	78	74	105	256	254
Stokes,	4623	405	332	256	274	619	1086	197	165	163	154	463	509
Surry,	3748	282	275	221	243	591	1154	94	95	113	87	276	317
Transylvania,	168	17	13	6	11	34	37	7	2	8	4	16	13
Tyrrell,	1648	102	83	103	87	244	349	50	52	64	75	215	223
Union,	3967	288	276	188	244	321	969	199	179	145	173	457	523
Wake,	13033	504	424	353	373	976	760	750	650	743	819	2617	3056
Warren,	8423	124	90	93	92	243	366	674	535	594	733	2391	2498
Washington,	2276	58	54	47	69	194	247	117	101	164	163	524	538
Watauga,	1949	216	246	160	193	334	636	17	12	21	17	50	47
Wayne,	8475	375	332	286	313	648	1250	500	477	475	532	1578	1703

TABLE VI—(Continued.)

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	No. OF PERSONS IN N. C. 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO CANNOT READ AND WRITE.											
	White.						Colored.					
	10 to 15.		15 to 21.		21 and over.		10 to 15.		15 to 21.		21 and over.	
Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wilkes,	6069	553	451	553	927	2016	94	92	106	110	224	323
Wilson,	5984	342	275	309	560	973	282	279	326	347	942	1024
Yadkin,	4257	361	301	346	596	1350	120	95	101	104	233	286
Yancey,	2677	362	234	294	393	855	20	23	22	35	57	56

TABLE VII.

Showing the Population and number of Illiterates in the several States according to the United States Census of 1870.

NAME OF STATES.	ORDER.	TOTAL POPULATION.	NUMBER OF ILLITERATES.		
			Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Total of States,		38,115,641	4,882,210	777,864	5,660,074
Alabama,	16	996,992	382,142	870	383,012
Arkansas,	26	484,471	133,042	297	133,339
California,	24	560,247	9,520	22,196	31,716
Connecticut,	25	537,454	5,678	23,938	29,616
Delaware,	34	125,015	20,631	2,469	23,100
Florida,	33	187,748	71,235	568	71,803
Georgia,	12	1,184,109	467,503	1,090	468,593
Illinois,	4	2,539,891	90,605	42,979	133,584
Indiana,	6	1,680,637	113,185	13,939	127,124
Iowa,	11	1,194,020	24,980	20,692	45,672
Kansas,	29	364,399	20,449	4,101	24,550
Kentucky,	8	1,321,011	324,945	7,231	332,176
Louisiana,	21	726,915	268,773	7,385	276,158
Maine,	23	626,915	7,986	11,060	19,052
Maryland,	20	780,894	126,907	8,592	135,499

TABLE VII.—(Continued.)

Showing the Population and number of Illiterates in the several States according to the United States Census of 1870.

NAME OF STATES.	ORDER.	TOTAL POPU- LATION.	NUMBER OF ILLITERATES.		
			Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Massachusetts,	7	1,457,351	7,912	89,830	97,742
Michigan,	13	1,184,059	22,547	30,580	53,127
Minnesota,	28	439,706	5,558	18,855	24,415
Mississippi,	18	827,922	312,483	827	313,310
Missouri,	5	1,721,295	206,827	15,584	222,411
Nebraska,	35	123,993	3,552	1,309	4,861
Nevada,	37	42,491	98	774	872
New Hampshire,	31	318,300	1,992	7,934	9,926
New Jersey,	17	906,096	29,726	24,961	54,687
New York,	1	4,382,759	72,583	168,569	241,552
North Carolina,	14	1,071,361	397,873	117	397,690
Ohio,	3	2,665,260	134,102	39,070	173,172
Oregon,	36	90,923	3,003	1,424	4,427
Pennsylvania,	2	3,521,951	126,803	95,553	222,356
Rhode Island,	32	217,353	4,444	17,477	21,921
South Carolina,	22	705,606	289,726	653	290,379

Tennessee,	9	1,258,520	362,955	1,742	364,697
Texas,	19	818,579	203,334	18,369	221,703
Vermont,	30	330,551	3,902	13,804	17,706
Virginia,	10	1,225,163	444,623	1,270	445,893
West Virginia,	27	442,014	78,389	3,101	81,490
Wisconsin,	15	1,054,670	14,113	41,328	55,441

TABLE VIII.

Giving the names of the County Examiners, the number of Teachers examined and approved, and the number of Colleges and Academies in the several Counties of the State, so far as reported.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY EXAMINERS.	NO. OF TEACHERS EXAMINED AND APPROVED IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.				TOTAL.	NO. OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES.	NO. OF COL'G'S AND ACADEMIES.	NO. OF TEACHER'S INSTITUTES.
		White.		Colored.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Alamance,	W. S. Long,	11	11	5	1	28	50	3	1
Alexander,	W. E. White,	26	5	1		32	55	1	
Alleghany,	W. P. Halbrook,	6	1	1		8	33		
Anson,	W. O. Bennett,	16	2	2		20			
Ashe,		5		5					
Beaufort,	Burton Stilley,	15	11	4		30	75	20	
Bertie,	David E. Tayloe,	4	2		1	15	20	2	
Bladen,				8					
Brunswick,	John N. Bennett,	8	7	2		17	26	10	
Buncombe,	Edward J. Astan,	18	12	2		32			
Burke,	Neilson Tally,	19	8	2		29			
Cabarrus,	D. R. Bruton,	6	6	6	4	22	44	3	4

Caldwell,	George H. Round,	24	9	1	34	40	4	3	1
Cumden,	T. B. Bonhall,	10	2	5	17	20	3	3	
Carteret.	E. L. Perkins,	13	7	4	24	15	11	2	
Caswell,									
Catawba,	M. E. Lawrence,	16	2	2	20			4	
Chatham,	J. W. Hatch,	20	7	6	38	34	18	1	
Cherokee,	W. H. H. Hughes,	51	9		61	50			
Chowan,	Jephtha A. Ward,	1	3	2	6				
Clay,	W. A. Curtis,	19		1	20	7	3	2	
Cleaveland,	J. N. Durham,	47	8	8	63	45	3		
Columbus,	J. W. Council,	24	5	5	34	60	13	2	
Craven,	C. A. Nelson,	4	3	6	33	20	8	1	
Cumberland,									
Currituck,	V. L. Pitts,	6	2		8	13	5	1	
Dare,									
Davidson,	E. Raper,	49	8	4	64	45	15		
Davie,	B. F. Lunn,	3	1	1	6	24	30	4	
Duplin,	Alex. Kirkland,	14	8	5	29	40	25		
Edgecombe,	W. A. Duggan,	6	3	13	4	26		4	
Forsythe,		6	2	1	1	10			
Franklin,	Robt. M. Furman,	7	2	10	15	34		1	
Gaston,	R. W. Sandifer,	22	6	2	30	50	10		
Gates,	M. L. Eure,	11	5	3	19	18	3	1	
Granville,	James B. Floyd,	5	12	10	13	40	6	6	
Greene,	John Harney,	2	1			7	8	2	
Guilford,	N. Mendenhall,	11	11	1	23				

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	COUNTY EXAMINERS.	NO. OF TEACHERS EXAMINED AND APPROVED IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.				TOTAL.	NO. OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES.	NO. OF PRIVATE SCHOOL HOUSES.	NO. OF COL'G'S AND ACADEMIES.	NO. OF TEACHERS IN-STATE.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
Transylvania,	John A. Spruill,	24	4	2		30				
Tyrrell,		4	1			5	10	5		
Union,	W. Whitaker,	19	4	2		25				
Wake,	John E. Dugger,	17	8	23	9	57				
Warren,	Lewis C. Latham,	9	5	12	4	30				
Washington,	William F. Shull,	4	2	1	3	10				
Watauga,	John Robinson,	4	1			5				
Wayne,	Thos. J. Gilreath,	3	1	7		11				
Wilkes,	E. M. Nadall,	45	7	6		58	85	2	1	
Wilson,	M. Baldwin,									
Yadkin,	David M. Ray,	42	3	7		52	45	4	1	
Yancey,		22	1	1		24	30		1	
Total,		1,261	413	317	141	2,132	1,627	97	93	8

TABLE IX.

Gives the Census of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years in the eighty Counties which have reported. It also shows the number of children in school from March 14th, 1862, to October 1st. The total number in the eighty Counties as reported is 267,938. Of this number 182,698 are white, and 85,240 colored. The report shows 50,681 in the public schools, of which number 34,294 are white, 16,387 colored, 7,055 are reported in private schools. Less than half the Counties reported the number in private schools.

TABLE IX.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 21 YEARS.										ATTENDED SCHOOL SINCE MARCH 1870.					
	White.			Colored.			No. of Ind'ns.	Total.	White.		Total.	Colored.		Total.	No. in pri'te sch'ls.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.			F.							
Alamance,	1267	1312		558	531		3668	183	188		371	52	52	104	260	
Alexander,	1010	924		113	112	2	2161	73	63		136	27	18	45		
Alleghany,	664	576		78	57		1375									
Anson,	857	847		665	590		2959	147	94		241	67	90	157		
Ashe,							3508	35	27		62					
Beaufort,	1493	1406		733	694		4326	303	64		367	76	67	143	225	
Bertie,	601	522		521	497		3190	20	10		30	211	188	399	40	
Bladen,																
Brunswick,															130	
Buncombe,	2008	2034		259	259		4560	688	605		1293	30	20	50		
Burke,	1320	1279		360	367		3326	180	136		316	61	53	114		
Cabarrus,	1332	1238		582	504		3660	145	118		263	255	299	554	467	
Caldwell,	1246	1126		228	187		2787	123	70		193				280	
Camden,	530	425		330	282	9	1576	130	119		249	80	47	127	110	
Carteret,	1097	1089		433	460		3079	511	465		976	174	216	390	150	
Caswell,	922	867		1180	1082		4051									
Catawba,	1433	1152		248	223		3456	150	125		275	35	30	65		

Chatham,	1818	1844	733	644	104	5039	240	148	388	224	236	460	460
Cherokee,	1418	1413	50	52		3037	1001	903	1904	18	25	43	65
Chowan,	353	335	139	120		947	10	11	21	78	69	147	
Clay,	434	393	22	20		869	334	283	617	21	30	51	
Cleveland,	1849	1725	288	278		4140	1507	1420	2937	200	180	380	90
Columbus,	1118	1064	560	495		3237	248	216	464	17	18	35	
Craven,	1366	1390	1764	1876		6396	213	180	393	278	323	601	475
Cumberland,													100
Currituck,													
Dare,							43	51	94	43	32	75	150
Davidson,	1126	1060	533	456		3177	525	490	1015	193	201	394	130
Davie,	1366	1183	970	888		4407	47	40	87	701	523	1224	
Duplin,	1274	1238	2183	2054		6749	57	50	107	11	28	39	
Edgecombe,	1735	1710	396	334		4175	86	70	156	452	429	881	
Forsythe,	1059	883	1192	1083		4217	168	89	257	69	50	119	63
Franklin,	1062	991	338	271		2662	26	16	42	54	50	104	380
Gaston,	786	672	460	442		2360	142	159	301	606	648	1254	225
Gates,													
Granville,													
Greene,	681	676	595	607		2559							
Guilford,	2395	2229	803	739		6166	170	200	370	9	18	27	200
Halifax,	1172	1059	1731	1620		5582							
Harnett,													
Haywood,	1274	1203	92	91		2660	723	557	1280	64	65	129	340
Henderson,	1159	1095	244	223		3721	473	451	924	16	26	42	290
Hertford,	629	641	762	685		2715	18	17	35	119	115	234	

Northampton,	854	837	976	923	3590	201	186	387	333	421	754	
Onslow,	774	713	347	331	2165							
Orange,	1586	1529	829	844	4788	26	11	37	31	30	61	
Pasquotank,	375	357	343	306	1381	243	198	441	94	101	195	100
Perquimans,	738	681	729	632	2780	125	115	240	99	121	220	
Person,	938	934	849	705	3426	99	79	178	15	35	50	
Pitt,	1474	1335	1069	1039	4917							40
Polk,	480	422	102	122	1126	442	366	808	16	8	24	
Randolph,	2457	2351	403	399	5610							
Richmond,	1105	973	959	916	3953							
Robeson,	1305	1408	1128	1019	4860							
Rockingham,	1596	1328	923	869	4686							
Rowan,	1677	1595	639	585	4496	143	131	274	18	13	31	360
Rutherford,	1653	1500	365	397	3915	839	739	1578	131	163	294	350
Sampson,						287	213	480	56	94	150	260
Stanley,	1266	1255	199	200	2920	405	500	905	90	95	185	
Pamlico,	433	369	186	134	1122	11	81	19				31
Stokes,	1234	1196	418	381	3229							
Surry,	1681	1520	236	245	3682	333	201	534	14	10	24	
Swain	465	272	14	10	920	223	170	393	49	38	89	
Transylvania,					1472	364	290	654				50
Tyrrell,	747	609	70	46	1180							
Union,	449	374	174	183	4228	504	366	870	17	19	36	
Wake,	1688	1552	526	462	7613	301	221	522	705	795	1500	
Warren,	2321	2114	1666	1512	4233	140	116	256	461	518	979	
Washington,	692	700	1429	1412	1621	55	47	102	107	136	243	
	491	508	309	313								

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF N. W. WOODFIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE WESTERN
DIVISION OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
RAILROAD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., 23d November, 1872.

To the Honorable the General Assembly :

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information and consideration, the report of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Co., together with accompanying documents. From the cursory examination I have been able to give to the report of W. W. Rollins, Esq., Treasurer to the Commission, and the report of G. M. Roberts, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, it appears to me that the finances of the Company have not been managed with a proper regard to economy, more especially in the item of attorney's fees and in the expenses of Commissioners. It may be

manifest, however, upon a careful examination into the matter, that the fees allowed were reasonable, and the expenses not greater than was necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

TOD. R. CALDWELL,

Governor.

REPORT.

To his Excellency TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor of North Carolina :

I have the honor, in behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, to submit the following report :

Since the report of the Commission made the 14th of November, 1871, the suits then pending were prosecuted under the direction of the counsel employed in New York as well as in Detroit, requiring much personal attention on the part of the undersigned, until the 16th day of June last, when a provisional compromise was made, which it was hoped would put an end to litigation. A copy of said compromise is herewith submitted, marked " A," as a part of this report.

This was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company here, as well as by the Florida Company, that is, the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company.

The provisions of this contract have not been complied with, but like the one mentioned in the last report, was defeated for the time being for the want of the assent of Mr. Collinson, a banker in London, who was negotiating the bonds referred to in Exhibit " A," but the said Florida Company since, with a view of accommodating and carrying out the said compromise, in substance, have agreed to assume the whole sum (\$600,000) six hundred thousand dollars, and to confess judg-

ment therefor in the suits now pending in New York City; and to allow (\$200,000) two hundred thousand dollars thereof, to be paid out of the first money derived from the sale of said bonds, and to secure the remaining (\$400,000) four hundred thousand dollars by collaterals, not, however, the mortgage land bonds contemplated in the first agreement, as they were not obtained as expected, but the mortgage bonds to be issued by the said Railroad Company for construction of the unbuilt portion of this road.

Of the bonds referred to in the compromise of 16th June, 1872, two hundred and forty thousand dollars thereof proved to have been an over issue, and by order of the Governor of Florida, and by consent of parties in Europe, were agreed to be surrendered to be cancelled. The remaining bonds were subject to other heavy claims, and especially to raise the sum of (£31,000) thirty-one thousand pounds sterling, to pay the coupons falling due on the 1st January, 1873, of the bonds of same series heretofore sold, this being necessary, as it is said, to prevent the bonds from becoming utterly worthless from failure to meet the interest.

Under the advice of the counsel and others engaged in arranging this business, it appeared to be advisable to consent to this modification of the compromise, and it was accordingly submitted to the Board of Directors here and adopted.

The undersigned left New York without acceding to this modification, but since returning home received from James C. Carter, Esq., of New York city—and a lawyer of high standing, who has performed a great deal of service for the road in this business, and is familiar with all the facts and circumstances—a letter in regard to said business, a copy of which is herewith filed as part of this report, marked "B."

The Trustees in the deed of trust executed by George W. Swepson to secure the debt of \$164,000 upon various lands in the county of Cherokee and elsewhere, had advertised the same for sale in February last, under the direction of the Board of Directors, when the said Swepson and one Thomas Steers filed

a bill before his Honor A. W. Tourgee, in Alamance Superior Court, and obtained a restraining order against such sale for the space of ninety days, which, upon full affidavit showing the facts, was discontinued after the 10th of June, 1872. The said lands were again advertised, but before the day of sale, and on the — day of July, 1872, the Board of Directors of the company, having received an offer of \$55,000 from Rufus Y. McAden for the lands mentioned in the said deed of trust and the office of the company in Asheville, and after full enquiry, becoming satisfied that the said lands would not bring as much as this at public auction, directed the trustees to accept the same, and, upon payment of the said sum, to convey the said lands to said McAden. In this opinion the commission concurred, and this the more readily as the creditors of the road had obtained judgments for an amount exceeding (\$60,000) sixty thousand dollars, and were pressing for their money which they greatly needed. The money was received and at once paid out and distributed among the said creditors, together with about \$20,000 then on deposit in New York city, to the credit of the Treasurer of the Commission.

I herewith file a copy of the report of W. W. Rollins, the Treasurer of the Commission, as well as a statement from G. M. Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer of the Railroad Company, the first marked "C" and the other "D," showing the amount of receipts and disbursements since last report, which said reports are believed to be correct.

There are very few small debts now outstanding against the company, except some that are believed to be unjust and are resisted, four of which are now in suit. Two of the same parties have also brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States here for alleged damages.

The Commission, as well as the Board of Directors, are greatly annoyed by these suits, which have been removed by plaintiffs from this to an adjoining district for trial; and notices for motions for injunction and receiver are pending in said district to be heard at Charlotte, N. C., thus occasioning great

expense to the company. There is nothing in the hands of the commission except the balance shown in the Treasurer's report hereto annexed marked "C," and this sum is in deposit in New York and Detroit to indemnify the sureties to various bonds which the Commission, on behalf of the company, have been compelled to give in the litigation pending there, and especially one suit in the Supreme Court of New York against E. Houston, restraining the use of over a million dollars in securities, and a suit in same Court against S. W. Hopkins & Co., in which the defendants were ordered to be held to bail in the sum of \$300,000 each, and a suit in Brooklyn against the same and the Florida Railroad Company and others, restraining the removal of iron, and a suit in Detroit by attachment levied upon about \$80,000 worth of iron, in which a bond of \$10,000 was required, and a deposit in the Mechanics' Bank of said city for such amount was made to indemnify said sureties. This sum has since been reduced to \$1,500. It would not be in our power, if we chose to do so, to withdraw any portion of these sums until the suits are terminated and the sureties indemnified. When this is done, if the costs do not absorb the whole of said sum, I suppose that about one half thereof will be claimed by the counsel there employed on behalf of the road in these suits, and who have been laboring for the past twelve months without any additional compensation, and are looking to this fund for payment as soon as the same can be withdrawn from the deposit aforesaid.

The undersigned is not aware of any step that could have been taken in furtherance of the interest of the company, which has not been done by the Commission. Not a dollar was furnished either by the State or the company for the prosecution of this almost hopeless claim. After looking into the condition of affairs for three weeks at New York and Washington city, we found the bonds were disposed of all, and the proceeds thereof either carried to Florida and invested in railroads greatly in debt and under mortgage, and held in the

name of M. S. Littlefield, who claimed it as his individual property, or was otherwise placed out of our reach; and it was found that all Mr. Swepson's property had been sold or transferred, save the lands that we obtained the deed of trust upon. The Commission had no means of sustaining suits by giving security or employing counsel to any considerable extent, even if the prospect of success by suit had been brighter. But it was seen that there were judgments against Geo. W. Swepson to the amount of about \$40,000, on which it was proposed to sell the lands of G. W. Swepson aforesaid. In Florida there were also judgments and mortgage bonds for nearly half million of dollars, threatening the sale of whatever interest to be found there that could have been subjected to our claim. The only course left to us that promised any result was the one adopted by provisional compromise, which was entered into, and which has been changed and modified as shown by the various reports made to your Excellency. But by no one of these compromises is either Swepson or Hopkins & Co. released from any liability except on the condition of compliance with the terms of the same. So that their liability still exists, but, I am sorry to say, without much prospect of realizing anything from judgment that may be obtained. Though we have reason to believe that they both have means in some shape unknown to us, yet we have never been able to find any means of discovering it. We have received a little more than (\$295,000) two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, as shown by these reports, every dollar of which has been saved from the wreck by means of these compromises. We have decided hope of getting \$200,000 more from the sale of the bonds in custody of the court and to be transferred to hands of Mr. Collinson, and some hope of realizing the \$400,000 from the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, according to their late agreement. This may depend upon their ability to proceed with the building of their road and the issuing of the proposed bonds.

We have little doubt of recovering the \$80,000 in Detroit if these fail.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. W. WOODFIN,
Chairman.

NOTE.—None of the funds ever came into the hands of or were kept by any of the Commissioners, except the treasurer of said Commission, whose report is herewith filed.

N. W. WOODFIN.

EXHIBIT "A."

An agreement made this fifteenth day of June, 1872, between the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, by Nicholas W. Woodfin, Chairman of the Commissioners, &c., and hereto duly authorized, of the first part, and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, by Converse L. Chase, their attorney, by virtue of a power of attorney, a copy of which is hereto annexed, of the second part.

Whereas, differences and disagreements have for a long time existed between the parties hereto, and litigations have been and are still pending between them, and they have come to an adjustment thereof as hereinafter stated:

Now this agreement witnesseth that the parties of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to them paid by the parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, agree with them as follows:

That in case there shall be paid within two months from the date hereof to the parties of the first part, by or on behalf of the said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, or their trustees, or by or on behalf of the said Chase, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, that such payment shall be and

operate as a release of the claim of the parties of the first part, upon eight hundred eight per cent. Florida bonds, the subject of difference between the parties hereto, and upon the proceeds thereof, and as a release to S. W. Hopkins & Co., from all claims and causes of action of the parties of the first part against them, S. W. Hopkins & Co., and as a release of all equitable liens of the said parties of the first part upon any stock, but not as a release to the said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, or to any other party or parties, except S. W. Hopkins & Co., nor as a release of any claim, lien or equity, right of property, stocks, title or otherwise to which the parties of the first part are now entitled, except as aforesaid, unless they shall pay to the said parties of the first part the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the claims of the parties of the first part against the parties of the second part, having been adjusted and are hereby adjusted and settled, at the sum of six hundred thousand dollars which the parties of the second part agree to pay as follows: Three hundred thousand dollars thereof, within said period of two months, and the remaining three hundred thousand dollars within six months from the date hereof, which last payment is to be secured by the deposit with Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, of one million of dollars of the Florida State Land Grant Bonds to which said parties of the second part shall become entitled, or by the deposit of such mortgage bonds to a like amount as they shall issue, and as shall be satisfactory to the parties of the first part.

Nothing herein contained is intended, nor shall the same be construed as impairing, affecting or suspending any of the claims, demands, liens or equities, actions or rights of action of the parties of the first part, against the parties of the second part, or against S. W. Hopkins & Co., or against any other person or persons, or upon or against the said bonds or proceeds, or upon any stocks or other property, unless the said first mentioned sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid within the time limited therefor as above.

It is expressly agreed that nothing herein contained is intended to be, nor shall the same be a personal liability on the part of the said Converse L. Chase.

It is mutually agreed that this agreement shall not be binding upon either party until both of the said Railroad Companies shall have duly ratified the same.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto executed this agreement by their respective representatives as above.

In presence of

(Signed) A. S. SULLIVAN.

(Signed) Western Division of the Western North
Carolina Railroad Company, by
N. W. WOODFIN,
Chairman of Commissioners, &c., [SEAL.]

(Signed) Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Rail-
road Company, by
CONVERSE L. CHASE,
Attorney in fact. [SEAL.]

I have considered the foregoing agreement, and, in view of all the facts, I recommend Col. Woodfin to execute it. My associate counsel, James C. Carter, Esq., is absent from the city.

(Signed) ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Of Counsel.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Duval County.

Be it remembered, That at a meeting of the Directors of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, held in pursuance to a call duly made therefor, at their office in the city of Jacksonville, in the said State of Florida on the twelfth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, there was adopted the following resolutions, which

had been previously adopted by a majority vote of all the capital stock of the stockholders of the said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, a resolution of said stockholders, in the words and figures following, i. e.:

“ Resolved by the Stockholders of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, That the President of the said company be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be made, executed and delivered to Converse L. Chase, Esq., a power of attorney, constituting him, the said Converse L. Chase, the attorney in fact of the said the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, with full power and authority to proceed to the city of New York, in the State of New York, or wherever else may be necessary for the purpose, and for and on account of the said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, to consider any proposition for settlement and adjustment of any and all disagreements and differences between the said the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, and all parties, persons and corporations or associations, and particularly with the firm of S. W. Hopkins & Co., of New York and London, and in his discretion for and in the name of the said the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, to reject or accept any and every or either such settlements or adjustments, with power to alter or modify the same for and on account of the said Company, which said power of attorney shall be duly attested under the corporate seal of the company, and certified by the Secretary thereof.

“ Resolved further, That we do hereby ratify and approve all that our said attorney shall lawfully do by virtue hereof.”

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that under and by virtue of the foregoing resolutions of the stockholders thereof, the said the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company does hereby constitute and appoint the said Converse L. Chase Attorney of the said the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, for it and in its name, place and

stead to settle and adjust all and every the difference and disagreements of the said the Company aforesaid, with all and every person, parties, corporations or association, and particularly with S. W. Hopkins & Co., of New York and London, and generally to do and exercise all and singular the power and authority contemplated in the foregoing resolutions, hereby ratifying and allowing all that our said attorney shall lawfully do by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, the said the President of the said the [SEAL.] Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, and the said F. H. Flag, the Secretary thereof, have hereto attached their names and affixed the corporate seal of the said Company. Done at Jacksonville, Florida, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1872.

U. S. Rev. Stamp.
50 cts.
Cancelled.

(Signed)

M. S. LITTLEFIELD,
Pres't J. P. & Mobile R. R. Co.

(Signed)

F. H. FLAGG,
Secretary,

Attest:

(Signed)

AUGUSTUS SHERMAN.

STATE OF FLORIDA, }
DUVAL COUNTY, } ss
City of Jacksonville. }

I, Augustus Sherman, a Commissioner for the State of New York, reside in the City of Jacksonville, Duval county, and State of Florida, do certify that on the thirteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, personally appeared before me in the city of Jacksonville, Duval county aforesaid, Milton S. Littlefield, who is personally known to me to be the individual described in and who has executed the foregoing instrument as the President of the Jacksonville,

Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, and he then and there acknowledged to me that he executed the said instrument as such President of said Company, and I do further certify that I know said Milton S. Littlefield to be President of said Railroad Company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at the city of Jacksonville, in the county and State aforesaid, this thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(Signed)

AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, [SEAL.]

A Commissioner for the State of New York.

EXHIBIT "C."

NEW YORK, October 30, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I, this morning, received from Mr. McFarland a note, a copy of which I enclose. Of course there is no longer any hope of effecting a settlement in relation to the bonds which shall embrace those provisions designed for the security of the interests you represent which you deemed essential.

In the present aspect of the business, I see before us nothing left except a tedious, protracted lawsuit between the several parties claiming an interest in the bonds; and at the end of this, should it ever reach a termination, the bonds themselves, which form the subject of the controversy, will, I fear, possess little value—probably not enough to pay the expenses of the litigation.

Of course we might have given our assent to the proposition of Mr. Chase, to let the arrangement he had provisionally made with Mr. Collison go through, and in case the bonds were taken by him and negotiated, receive from Mr. Chase \$200,000 out of the proceeds. Our objections to this were as follows:

First. An option only was given to Collinson to take the bonds. He was not bound to take them, and at the expira-

tion of the time, six or seven months, he might decline them and we should not be any better off than ever.

Second. If he did take and negotiate them, and should, for any reason, fail to pay over the proceeds to Chase, we had no remedy against him. We had no agreement directly with him.

Third. If he should take and negotiate them, we had no security that Chase would pay over the proceeds to us, and the chances of his being arrested by injunction or otherwise were many.

Charged as you were with the performance of a trust in respect to these bonds, and that trust partaking of a public nature, you did not feel warranted in letting the bonds pass out of such control as you had over them, without something in the nature of security that the fruits promised by the proposed settlement should be in some way secured against the hazards. I cannot doubt the soundness of your conclusion with the lights under which you formed it. Mr. McFarland, who had always acted for Mr. Collinson, was of the opinion that he would assent to the modifications and provisions proposed by you for the better security of North Carolina. You were bound to make the effort to gain such assent. It is now ascertained that this assent cannot be procured.

Under these circumstances, it may be worth while for you to consider whether it is right and expedient for you, in this emergency, as a last hope, to assent to the proposed arrangement, if it be not too late, without conditions, and trust to the chances, such as they are, of recovering something from the wreck.

On the one hand, if you should not adopt this course, but go into the litigation which is to determine who has the best right to the bonds, the prize, as already intimated, will probably be of little value, even if gained. On the other hand, should you assent unconditionally to the proposed settlement, though there are chances, prospects that something may thereby be saved, there are also many chances that all will be lost.

I am not inclined to advise you which course to adopt, because I feel that on such a question, and considering the position you are in, you understand the whole situation much better than I can understand it, and your judgment is much better than mine. I will only say this—that were I in your place, and were the interests I had in charge *my own*, and not those of a corporation or the public, I would assent to the scheme, and take the chances of success or failure.

Looking back over the field, I cannot now perceive that the present condition of the business is one that ought not, at the outset, to have seemed probable enough, or one that we could have avoided. The truth is, that when the plunderers had once got hold of your State bonds, the chances that they or any considerable portion of the proceeds could be recovered was doubtful and uncertain, and when you entered upon the effort to recover the fund, it had already been so far squandered, dissipated, and the remains and fragments of it encumbered, that the attempt to recover anything from the general ruin was well nigh hopeless.

When you came to New York and engaged my aid, you had two points against which to make your attack—Hopkins & Co., individually, and eight hundred of the bonds or their proceeds. As to Hopkins & Co., a judgment might be obtained against them after a long litigation; but the probabilities have always been that the effort to satisfy it would be unavailing. As to the bonds themselves, the Florida Company asserted their right to them and denied yours. Hopkins & Co. claimed an interest in them and denied your claims; and subsequently Collinson claimed that he had a right to their possession and denied your claim; and now it is said the State of Florida is to appear in the field as another contestant of your claims. To get rid by litigation of each of these adversaries, is an enterprise made impossible almost by its own weight. Who is to pay and keep paid the legal forces necessary to its prosecution, especially when the prospect of substantial fruits in the end is so shadowy.

A settlement of some sort is the only practicable mode in which such business can be disposed of, and there are inherent difficulties in coming to a settlement of it. I do not attribute the failure of our negotiations hitherto to the caprice or the fraud or the imperiousness of any of the parties. Collinson undoubtedly has great difficulties and embarrassments to contend with. He is probably bound by representations made to those with whom he has negotiated the bonds, that every dollar of the proceeds of these is to go into the construction of the road. The Florida company is oppressed, borne down and overwhelmed under the combined burden of rogues, politicians and poverty. She must insist on getting something out of the ruin. Chase has placed in enterprise of building the road all he is worth and must receive something. Bayne has made advances which have utterly crippled him, and he must save what he can. A gang of politicians and plunderers are threatening and plotting in Florida and here and seeking to gain some plunder by aggravating the distresses and difficulties of others, and to crown all, the Florida bonds themselves are but the promises to pay of a people already overburdened, and perhaps of but a fictitious and fleeting value.

These are some of the considerations which have suggested themselves to my mind. They are elements which must enter into any conclusion to which you may be led. As I said before, I cannot suggest that conclusion to you. If I attempted it I should not sufficiently consider many circumstances surrounding you in North Carolina, of which I have but an imperfect comprehension, and this would deprive the attempt of any real value. I am certain that you can better determine what you ought to do than any one, and I know that it is your habit, as well as your duty, to form in this business your own judgment.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES C. CARTER.

HON. N. W. WOODFIN.

EXHIBIT "C"

Hon. N. W. Woodfin, Chairman of Commission :

I have the honor to submit the following report as to moneys received and disbursed as Treasurer of the Commission, since my last report, Nov. 14th, 1871 :

RECEIPTS.			
	On hand from last report,	\$ 44,769 99	
	Rec'd from R. Y. McAden,	55,000 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$ 99,769 99	
DISBURSED.			
1872.	Turned over to G. M. Roberts, Treasurer, &c.,		\$ 79,398 66
March 1.	Paid J. L. Henry, balance expenses as Com'sin'er,		609
Feb'y 21.	Paid Frank Ellis,		300
Jan. 26.	Paid J. L. Henry, expenses to Washington,		500
	Paid A. T. Davidson, expenses to Washington,		500
1871.			
Dec. 1.	Paid N. W. Woodfin, balance traveling expenses not included in last report,		583 07
1872.			
Aug. 13.	P'd N. W. Woodfin, trustee,		500
" "	P'd R. W. Pulliam, trustee,		500
July 6.	Paid Frank Ellis,		200
" "	Paid N. W. Woodfin, attorney,		1,000
Aug. 15.	Paid C. M. McLand, attorney for trustees,		100

EXHIBIT "C"—(Continued.)

1871.				
Dec. 13.	Paid G. K. Margrave, Engineer,		100	
Nov. 24.	Paid Same,		100	
1872.				
July. 8.	Paid A. S. Davidson, At- torney,		500	
	Paid Marcus Erwin, At- torney and expenses,		600	
	Paid W. G. Candler, Commissioner,		250	
	Paid Expense account from Nov. 14, 1871, to Oct. 1, 1872,		2,175	
	Paid R. W. Pulliam's, ex- penses to New York,		125	
1872.				
Oct.	Paid N. W. Woodfin, ex- penses to Oct. 1, 1872,		1,000	
1872.				
Oct. 1.	On hand and deposited as collateral in suits in N. York and Detroit,	\$ 10.729 26	\$ 89,040	73

This does not include the costs in the Brooklyn suit and other expenses paid by our bankers.

This shows the working of the Commission since their appointment by the Legislature. That they have collected and disbursed something more than \$295,000 from the wreck of the assets of the W. N. C. R. R. Co.

When the Commission was first appointed many of the leading persons and journals of the State dispaired of the least success to their labors, some expressing doubts if enough would be realized to defray the expenses of the Board, but I am pleased to think that their well directed efforts have secured the payment of nearly all the debts of the company, with reasonably fair prospects of obtaining enough to prosecute the work on the road westward.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant,

W. W. ROLLINS,

Treasurer of Commission.

EXHIBIT. "D."

I have the honor to submit the following report as to disbursements since my last report of October 13th, 1871, to November 13th, 1872 :

VOUCHERS	FOR WHAT PURPOSES, &C.	AMOUNT.
" ABSTRACT A."		
1	J. Wright, blacksmithing,	\$ 3
2	G. M. Roberts & Co., finding horse,	50
3	Asheville Citizen, advertising,	4 50
4	G. M. Young, sheriff's costs,	5 15
5	David English, axeman,	70
6	S. W. Davidson, supplies,	39 40
7	Rankin, Son & Co.,	2,071
8	R. W. Pulliam,	125
9	C. M. McCloud, attorney,	500
10	T. F. Davidson, attorney,	100
11	Jno. H. Murphy, instruments,	323 74
12	A. T. Summey, treasurer Buncombe Turnpike Company,	480 69
13	E. M. Clayton,	40 97
14	Lawrence Pulliam,	200
15	C. Mabin, supplies,	33 10
16	Ames & Hardin,	51 23
17	E. Rosser,	12 95
18	A. T. Davidson, attorney,	1,240
19	Lewis Haynes, advertising,	25
20	J. M. Young, sheriff's costs, &c.,	1,537 67
21	Pioneer office, printing, &c.,	149 50
22	J. L. Henry, expense commissions,	1,000
23	Thos. Tillery, repairing bridge,	8
24	T. J. Rollins, supplies,	8 75
25	Baird, Rolins & Roberts, supplies,	3,072 03
26	G. M. Roberts & Co., supplies,	9,880 93
27	J. G. Martin, supplies,	33 70
28	W. Ames,	54 25
29	Jno. Roberts,	10
		\$ 21,130 56

ABSTACT B.

ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES.

VOUCHERS		
1	B. M. Smith,	130 67
2	Phillip Mozick, balance on salary,	84 37
3	H. C Hughes, balance on salary,	8 38
4	G. M. Roberts,	1,300
5	Jno. S. Rudd,	93 15
6	J. Calda Turner,	254 56
7	W. G. Williamson,	129 60
8	W. H. Justice,	189 10
9	J. W. Zimmerman,	194 02
10	C. W. Pearson,	315 91
11	Jacob Bragleton,	411 65
12	H. M. Ramsour,	189 31
13	H. K. Nash,	79 02
14	H. C. Derrick,	354 08
15	J. W. Vaughtner,	196 74
16	Jno. Boyden,	45 88
17	Samuel Tenant,	20 71
18	Wilbur S. Davidson,	364 95
19	W. Ed. Davidson,	35 92
20	R. H. Eliasson,	12 50
21	G. R. Margrave,	992 07
22	James Price,	15 40
23	Peter Thomas,	6 86
24	King Gilbert,	4 08
25	Charles Candler,	6 86
26	J. H. Truman,	8 02
27	Taylor Anderson,	12 94
28	William Erwin,	333 67
29	Ed. Winston,	431 42
30	J. A. Gilbert,	23 50
31	Geo. M. Dickey,	85 80
32	D. H. L. Orr,	210
33	D. Shenahan,	679 52
34	Thos. D. Walthall,	577 35
35	W. W. Rollins, President,	2,000

ABSTRACT "B"—(Continued)

VOUCHERS			
36	Thos. H. Allen,	\$	366 01
37	Maj. J. C. Turner,		100 60
38	Isaac Freeman,		11 75
39	Solomon Thomas,		23 54
		\$	31,430 39

ABSTRACT "C."

ON ACCOUNT OF GRADING.

VOUCHERS			
1	Pryde and Bibb,	\$	833 81
2	Thos. Steers,		1,363 84
3	Martin Shea,		3,667 27
4	Jno. B. Neeley,		802 04
5	J. L. Offutt,		1,828 74
6	M. J. Fagg & Co.,		7,276 06
7	Dan Donihi,		627 12
8	Ed. Vickers,		811 22
9	Wm. Bird,		268 34
10	E. Clayton, Robert Clayton, Spake & Enloe,		9,304 14
11	Spake & Enloe,		20
12	W. W. Fleming & Co.,		873 13
13	M. Fabler,		5,600
14	L. M. Welch,		402 82
15	J. H. Shepard,		397 87
16	Wm. O'Brien,		198 62
17	J. P. Kennedy,		1,346 06
18	Phillip Rhoer,		8,139 93
19	T. J. Rollins,		498 26
20	Chunn & Davis,		67 72
21	Jno. A. Hunt & Co.,		125
22	Wm. Brown,		69 64
23	W. Ames,		2,575 94
		\$	78,527 96

ABSTRACT "D."

ON ACCOUNT OF MILEAGE TO DIRECTORS.

VOUCHERS		
1	C. B. G. Garrett,	\$ 26 40
2	J. H. Rumbough,	100
3	R. M. Henry,	28
4	C. W. Slagel,	91 20
5	Geo. W. Dickey,	162
6	Joseph Keener,	82 10
		\$ 79,017 66

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. ROBERTS,

Sec. & Treas. W. D. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 14th, 1872.

ABSTRACT

OF ACCOUNT OF SHAREHOLDERS TO DIRECTORS

NUMBER	
1	C. E. A. Garret
2	J. H. Rumbough
3	R. M. Henry
4	C. W. Stadel
5	Geo. W. Fisher
6	Joseph Kerner
	\$ 79,077.00

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. ROBERTS,

Secy to Treas. W. D. W. & A. M. Co.

Witness my hand and seal, Nov. 14th 1872.

Doc. No. 7.]

[SESS. 1872-'73.]

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DEPUTY WARDEN, STEWARD, PHYSICIAN, OF THE PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—On the first day of November, 1871, we had in the Penitentiary 343 convicts. During the year ending October 31st, 1872, we received 150 convicts, making an aggregate of 493 convicts of both sexes and colors, confined in the prison during the year, of whom 59 were discharged by Executive pardon, 22 by expiration of sentence, 33 by death and 12 by escapes, transferred to Insane Asylum, 1. The total number discharged during the year was 127, leaving in the Penitentiary on the first day of November, 1872, 366 convicts. For a detailed statement of the color, age, sex, and causes of confinement, you are respectfully referred to the annual report of the Deputy Warden, which accompanies this report. Since the first day of November, A. D. 1871, we have made requisitions upon the Auditor and received from the Public Treasurer the sum of sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-two cents, exclusive of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, appropriated by the last General Assembly,

for the construction of the exterior wall of the prison, &c., making the whole amount drawn from the Public Treasury, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-two cents. Of this sum sixty-three thousand nine hundred and two dollars and thirty-nine cents have been expended in defraying the current expenses of this institution, leaving balance of three thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and three cents, all of which fully appears in the accompanying reports of the Deputy Warden, Superintendent and Steward, and still more in detail in the vouchers of the Steward, D. C. Murray, who is our only disbursing officer. We take pleasure in informing the General Assembly that while we have incurred every expense deemed necessary for the health and comfort of the prisoners, the cost to the State of maintaining the prison is less than at any former period in proportion to the number of officers, guard, convicts, &c., notwithstanding the guard has been increased to fifty. The discipline of the prison, though far from being satisfactory, has been as good as under the circumstances could have been reasonably expected. The imprudent conduct of those who ought to have known better, during the past year, excited in the minds of the convicts a spirit of insubordination, which not only jeopardized the safety of the prison, but resulted in the death of an unfortunate, deluded convict. With increased vigilance on the part of the officers and employees, there has been a marked improvement in the discipline of the institution, and it is hoped that in the future less difficulty will be encountered in enforcing the rules and regulations of the prison. For information in reference to the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary, we respectfully refer the General Assembly to the accompanying able and interesting report of Dr. W. G. Hill. In this connection we would respectfully urge upon the General Assembly the importance of adopting such measures as will insure a speedy completion of the Penitentiary. The limited accommodations and unavoidable inconveniences incident to the temporary arrangements for the confinement of the convicts, render it impossible to make

the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary what civilized and christianized humanity requires it should be. In summer these temporary cells are too crowded and too warm; in winter they are often too damp and too cold for comfort or health. We have endeavored, as far as practicable, to remedy these evils, but find it impossible, under existing circumstances, and with the means at our command, to do so. We are informed that the present cells of the convicts can only be heated (without endangering the prison) by the expenditure of a very large sum of money. During the ensuing year, if the work on the prison building is vigorously prosecuted, a sufficient number of permanent cells can be completed to obviate all the difficulties referred to above. The early completion of the principal building is important in another point of view. The temporary cells and hospital will necessarily have to be removed before the workshops can be built, and until the workshops can be constructed, the convict labor cannot be utilized, and loss to the State must be the inevitable consequence. With the experience of another year, the Board is confirmed in the opinion that the sooner the Penitentiary is completed, the less it will cost the people of the State to build it, and the sooner the labor of the convicts can be made available for their own support. An "Act" of the last General Assembly suspended the work on the Penitentiary buildings, and required the Board of Directors to appoint a "practical skilled Architect," and made it his duty to examine and condemn all the work and material which was not in strict conformity with the contract and specifications for the construction of the stone work, &c., by Messrs. Coleman Bros.; the said "Act" also required the contractors to remove and reconstruct, at their own expense, all such work as might be condemned by the Architect appointed under its provisions. This law has been thoroughly executed and its requirements fully complied with. The Architect was duly appointed, and after a thorough examination of the work, made a report to the Board of Directors, (which is now on file in this office) in which he condemned

and ordered to be removed, and reconstructed a large quantity of both stone and brick work. While the Board of Directors did not doubt the correctness of the Architect's report, they deemed it prudent in a matter of so much importance to have the work re-examined by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department of the United States Government. He also made a report to the Board, (which is on file in this office) condemning nearly all the work which had been condemned by the Architect, L. T. Schofield, with some other work not condemned by him. The Board furnished Messrs. Coleman Bros., with a copy of both these reports, and required them to remove and reconstruct all the work condemned by both of them. The Coleman Bros. protested against the examination and condemnation by two Architects, but finally waived the objection and agreed to remove and reconstruct the condemned work at their own expense, and in all other respects to comply with the requirements of the law. The contractors have removed and rebuilt all the condemned work at their own expense, and the Architect has reported to the Board (which report is now on file) that all the work on the Penitentiary is in strict conformity with the contract and specifications. After much delay and a rigid investigation, the Board is satisfied that the work has been executed in conformity with the contract and specifications, and as the Coleman Bros., have entered into a satisfactory bond, which has been accepted by the Board, for the faithful performance of their contract, the Board is of the opinion that the General Assembly may safely authorize the resumption of the work and the payment (less ten per cent.) for the work for which payment has been withheld. The Board of Directors feel constrained, by a sense of duty to the tax-payers of North Carolina, to renew the recommendation made to the Committee on Penal Institutions of the last General Assembly, to wit: to build the Penitentiary with convict labor. They then insisted that the contract had been violated and that the General Assembly had the right to abrogate it, and that the interests of the tax-payers of the State required

that it should be abrogated. The Legislature declined to abrogate the contract, notwithstanding they declared it had been violated, and allowed Messrs. Coleman Bros., upon certain conditions expressed in the law, which they enacted to reconstruct their work in conformity with their contract. They have done so, and now the General Assembly cannot justly abrogate the contract. But would the General Assembly be asking too much of the contractors (especially after generously allowing them to reinstate themselves when they had forfeited their contract by violating its terms,) to surrender the contract for a fair and reasonable consideration. The experience of the Board in constructing the exterior wall with convict labor, warrants the opinion which they now express to the General Assembly, that the Penitentiary can be built with convict labor, directed by a few skilled mechanics, with an actual expenditure in cash of less than one-third the amount stipulated in the contract with Messrs. Coleman Bros. Under the circumstances, how can Messrs. Coleman Bros. refuse to negotiate for a surrender of the contract upon equitable terms, after such magnanimous treatment on the part of the General Assembly? A specific appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made by the last General Assembly to build an exterior wall and temporary workshops. The work on the wall has progressed more rapidly, more satisfactorily and more economically than even we anticipated. Nearly five thousand perches of stone have been laid in the wall at an actual cost of less than four thousand dollars. To accomplish this large amount of work, we have only employed, besides the convicts, two stone masons, one quarryman and two blacksmiths, demonstrating with mathematical certainty the importance to the State of constructing this great State prison with convict labor. Every stone required in its construction can be quarried, dressed and laid by the convicts, and every brick can be made, burned and laid by convict labor directed by a very few skilled, practical masons. Of the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated for the wall and shops, three thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars

and twenty-one cents have been expended for engine, tools, &c. Three thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-one cents have been expended in the actual construction of the wall, and the balance, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents have been deposited in the State National Bank. For a statement, in detail, see the report of W. J. Hicks, Superintendent. The temporary workshops have not been constructed for two reasons: first, because we have had other employment for the convicts; secondly, the Board did not deem it advisable to make a heavy outlay in the construction of temporary shops, when, in a very short time, a sufficient number of permanent cells may be finished to accommodate the prisoners and enable the Board to remove the temporary cells, which occupy the site upon which the permanent workshops are to be erected. As soon as the temporary cells can be dispensed with, the permanent workshops should be constructed, and the labor of the convicts made available in supporting the prison. Soon after the adjournment of the last General Assembly, the Governor attempted to displace the Board of Directors, elected by them, alleging that they had not been legally and constitutionally elected. It was claimed that a recent decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Clarke vs. Stanly, decided the unconstitutionality of our election, and the Governor proceeded to appoint a Board of Directors, who demanded possession of the Penitentiary. Your Board denied that the case of Clarke vs. Stanly decided the question at all, and further denied the right of the Governor, under the Constitution, to appoint a Board of Directors under any circumstances, and, therefore, they refused to surrender the Penitentiary to the Governor's Board, or to any one else, until it should be decided by competent authority that the General Assembly had no right, under the Constitution, to appoint a Board of Directors for the Penitentiary. Upon our refusal to surrender the prison to his Board, the Governor refused to approve our warrants upon the Auditor for the funds appropriated by the General Assembly for the support of the Penitentiary. After

much inconvenience and damage to the discipline of the prison and the death of one of the convicts, an arrangement was effected by which the funds for the support of the prison were paid upon our requisitions, and since that time no further difficulty with His Excellency has occurred about the funds. A case has been taken up to the next term of the Supreme Court to test the right of the General Assembly, under the Constitution, to elect a Board of Directors for the Penitentiary. While the Board is not only willing but determined to obey the law, when expounded by competent, judicial authority, they did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to abandon the post to which they believed and were advised, they were legally and constitutionally assigned, until your honorable body convened. We now invite your early attention to this matter, and shall cheerfully abide such action as your honorable body may take in the premises. Many absurd, groundless and slanderous reports have been industriously circulated by wicked, designing and unscrupulous persons, about the Board of Directors and their management of the Penitentiary. Most, if not all, of these reports originated with malignant, disappointed applicants for office in the Penitentiary, who were rejected because they were considered incompetent to discharge the duties of the position for which they applied, or those who, through a misapprehension of their true character, on the part of the Board, obtained office, and were subsequently ejected for bad conduct, or allowed to resign to save them the mortification of being discharged; others, who would like to be considered gentlemen, have made themselves active in repeating these vile falsehoods, knowing them to be false, in the hope that thereby some partisan or personal advantage would enure to them. We have not heretofore taken the slightest notice of these evil-disposed creatures, and we only do so now to prevent fair-minded, honorable persons from being deceived, and lest our continued silence be construed into an admission of the truth of these infamous falsehoods. Indifferent as we are to the opinion of our traducers, we fully recognize our re-

sponsibility to the General Assembly and to the public for our conduct in the administration of the public funds and the management of the Penitentiary. We therefore earnestly invite the General Assembly by such mode as they may deem proper to make an investigation of the management of the Penitentiary and the disbursement of the public funds. During the past fiscal year Gen. Alfred Dockery resigned his position as a Director of the Penitentiary, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Thos. H. Briggs, Esq., of this city. Subsequently Mr. W. M. Boylan resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Hon. W. C. Troy, of Fayetteville. M. A. Bledsoe has also tendered his resignation to take effect when these vacancies are filled according to law. The Board cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the Deputy Warden, Physician, Steward, Superintendent, Overseers and, as a general thing, the guard have respectively discharged their arduous and responsible duties, and thanking them for the promptness and efficiency with which they have executed the orders and instructions of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EVERARD HALL, DEPUTY WARDEN.

*To the Honorable Board Directors
of the N. C. Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN:—As Deputy Warden, it becomes my duty to lay before you the following annual statement:

There were confined in the Penitentiary November 1st, 1871:

Convicts of both sexes and colors,	343
------------------------------------	-----

Received during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1872,	150
--	-----

Total number confined in the Penitentiary during the year of both sexes and colors,	493
--	-----

Discharged by expiration of sentence,	22
---------------------------------------	----

“ “ Executive pardon,	59
-----------------------	----

“ “ death,	33
------------	----

“ “ escape,	12
-------------	----

Transferred to Insane Asylum,	1
-------------------------------	---

Total,	127	127
--------	-----	-----

Leaving in confinement Nov. 1st, 1872,	366
--	-----

SEX.

White Males,	59
--------------	----

White Females,	1
----------------	---

Colored Males,	291
----------------	-----

Colored Females,	15
------------------	----

Total,	366
--------	-----

Of the 150 prisoners received during the year,

109	were sentenced for	larceny.
2	"	"
2	"	"
3	"	"
1	"	"
1	"	"
3	"	"
6	"	"
1	"	"
1	"	"
6	"	"
1	"	"
4	"	"
1	"	"
1	"	"
1	"	"
2	"	"
1	"	"
1	"	"
3	"	"
1	"	"

150

White males,	26
Colored males,	122
Colored females,	2

Total,	150
--------	-----

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

EVERARD HALL,

Deputy Warden.

The tables accompanying this report present many interesting statistics in relation to the convicts.

(TABLE A.)

TABLE SHOWING THE "CRIMES" FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS CONFINED DURING THE YEAR WERE SENTENCED.

Arson,	14
Assault and battery,	9
Arson and burglary,	1
Assault with deadly weapons	8
Burglary,	32
Bigamy,	3
Conspiring to commit murder,	1
Barn burning,	5
Forgery,	5
Felony,	5
Highway robbery,	2
Murder,	14
Manslaughter,	16
Malicious mischief,	1
Felonious slaying,	9
Poison,	2
Larceny and burglary,	1
Robbery,	12
Rape,	8
Attempt to rape,	6
Receiving stolen goods,	4
Horse stealing,	17
Larceny,	318
	—
Total,	493

There are at this time 6 convicts in the Penitentiary serving out their *second term* of sentence, one white and 5 colored.

(TABLE B.)

SHOWING TERM OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

Sentenced for life,	12
“ “ 40 years,	1
“ “ 30 “	1
“ “ 25 “	1
“ “ 20 “	16
“ “ 15 “	4
“ “ 12 “	1
“ “ 10 “	60
“ “ 9 “	1
“ “ 8 “	2
“ “ 7 “	6
“ “ 6 “	5
“ “ 5 “	112
“ “ $4\frac{1}{2}$ “	1
“ “ 4 “	24
“ “ 3 “	100
“ “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ “	1
“ “ 2 years and 1 month,	2
“ “ 2 “	135
“ “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ “	1
“ “ 1 year and five months,	3
“ “ 1 year,	3
“ “ 11 months,	1
Total,	493

(TABLE C.)

SHOWING THE COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE SENT.

Alamance,	4	Union,	1
Alexander,	2	Johnston,	12
Alleghany,	2	Jones,	1
Anson,	3	Gates,	1
Beaufort,	16	Lenoir,	11
Burke,	2	Lincoln,	3
Bertie,	6	Macon,	1
Bladen,	1	Martin,	5
Brunswick,	3	Madison,	2
Buncombe,	13	McDowell,	5
Cabarrus,	7	Mecklenburg,	12
Caldwell,	5	Montgomery,	1
Carteret,	1	Mitchell,	2
Caswell,	4	Moore,	2
Catawba,	1	Nash,	6
Chowan,	5	New Hanover,	18
Chatham,	9	Northampton,	3
Columbus,	11	Person,	2
Camden,	4	Orange,	4
Craven,	21	Pasquotank,	6
Cumberland,	2	Perquimans,	11
Cleveland,	1	Pitt,	6
Currituck,	3	Richmond,	2
Davie,	10	Robeson,	6
Davidson,	12	Rowan,	12
Duplin,	12	Randolph,	2
Edgecombe,	19	Sampson,	2
Forsythe,	3	Stokes,	14
Franklin,	14	Surry,	8
Gaston,	8	Tyrrell,	1
Granville,	1	Wake,	32
Guilford,	15	Wayne,	7
Halifax,	15	Wilson,	5
Henderson,	3	Warren,	8
Hertford,	8	Washington,	5
Hyde,	2	Wilkes,	7
Iredell,	13	Yadkin,	2
Jackson,	1	Yancey,	1
Dare,	2		
Greene,	2	Total,	493
Stanly,	1		

(TABLE D.)

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THE PRISONERS.

Virginia,	24
South Carolina,	14
Georgia,	3
District of Columbia,	2
Kentucky,	1
Tennessee,	4
Ohio,	1
New York,	1
Pennsylvania,	2
England,	1
Ireland,	2
France,	1
North Carolina,	335
Unknown,	2

Total,	493

AGE OF PRISONERS.

There are under 20 years of age,	112
“ “ over 20 and under 50,	350
“ “ over 50 years of age,	31

Total,	493

SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS.

There are married,	205
“ “ single,	269
“ “ widowers,	17
“ “ widows,	2

Total,	493

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

COLOR.

Males, white,	101
Females, white,	1
Males, colored,	376
Females, colored,	15
<hr/>	
Total,	493

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Of this number of convicts only 5 have liberal educations.

“ “ “ “ “ “ 66 can read and write.

“ “ “ “ “ “ 75 can read only.

“ “ “ “ “ “ 352 can neither read nor write.

Total, 493

NAMES OF CONVICTS SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

	Color.	Former Residence.	Age.	Sex.	Offence.	Date of Admission.
Alexander Willis,	Col.,	Raleigh,	23	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 6th, 1870.
George Bayline,	Col.,	Halifax,	30	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 6th, 1870.
Nero Davis,	Col.,	Orange,	23	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 12th, 1870.
Jennie Green,	Col.,	Orange,	17	F.,	Murder,	April 27th, 1870.
Josiah Henderson,	Col.,	Lincoln,	16	M.,	Murder,	Sep. 13, (escaped)
Jacob Manual,	Col.,	Cumberland,	44	M.,	Murder,	Nov. 14th, 1870.
Minta Hairston,	Col.,	Stokes,	21	F.,	Murder,	Dec. 12th, 1870.
Alfred Gilmer,	Col.,	Guilford,	80	M.,	Murder,	Dec. 20th, 1871.
James Coppage,	Col.,	Anson,	16	M.,	Murder,	Dec. 23d, 1871.
John Mills,	Col.,	Halifax,	19	M.,	Murder,	June 18th, 1872.
Kelly Luck,	Wh.	Randolph,	31	M.,	Murder,	June 24th, 1872.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT,
NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,
Raleigh, November 1st, 1872.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors
of the North Carolina Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN: As your Assistant Architect and Superintendent of the Buildings, I desire to submit the following report for the year ending October 31st, 1872.

During the past year the following temporary works have been constructed:

One building 34x132 feet, used as a dining room and chapel for the prisoners. The building is furnished with seats for 480 persons, having the table or shelf attached to the back of the seat, which makes it economical and convenient.

There have been 625 feet of the pole stockade taken down, the ends of the poles changed and re-set. This is found to be necessary to save the poles, as they are decaying very rapidly at the ground.

We will have to continue this work around the entire enclosure.

We have set five hundred and fifty (550) feet of new plank stockade, enlarging the grounds around the quarry, and for repairing the pole stockade, and have extended the guards' walk around the quarry grounds some twelve hundred and fifty (1250) feet in length.

We have set a steam cylinder boiler eighteen (18) feet in length, thirty (30) in diameter to take the place of the small Prindle boiler at the wash and bathing rooms, that having

been worn out and entirely too small for the amount of work in that department at this time.

These improvements, together with many other changes and repairs, have cost, including the Superintendent's salary, &c., the sum of six thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-two cents (\$6,189.42), all of which will readily appear by reference to the books in this department. To which add amount for temporary buildings in last report, including cost of Penitentiary site, forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$46,199.38), and you have the total cost of temporary buildings, including Superintendent's salary and Penitentiary site, as above stated, to November 1st, 1872—fifty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents (\$52,388.80).

NEW BUILDING.

There has been but little work on the prison building, on which estimates have been made, since my last report.

The work that has been done since the reconstruction was completed, has not been measured and estimated for, and the prison labor of 2,141½ days amounting to one thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety cents (\$1,284.90), still stands against that work, and will be deducted when there is an estimate for the work.

The following table will give the amount of work done on the new prison building, on which estimates have been made for the past year; also from commencement, from November 1st, 1871, to Nov. 1st, 1872, on which estimate was made as above stated, there has been laid eight thousand two hundred and eighty-five (8,285) cubic feet of masonry, costing, including Architect's salary, &c., the sum of five thousand eight hundred and three dollars and sixty-nine and one-half cents

Less 10 per cent retained,	\$492.13	\$5,803.69½
Less 2,088½ days' convict labor at 60,	1,252.95	1,745.08

Cash paid on new building for all purposes during the year 1872,

\$4,058.61½

To which add amount in former report, November 1st, 1871,
being

9,547 cubic feet concrete,		
48,580 " " footings,		
135,841 " " masonry,		
307,577 brick,		
costing, including the amount paid		
Maj. Levi T. Scofield for draw-		
ings, superintendence, &c., the		
sum of one hundred and twenty-		
five thousand six hundred and fifty-		
five dollars and eleven cents,		\$125,655.11
Less 10 per cent retained on contrac-		
tor's estimates,	\$11,716.43	
Less convict labor,	16,180.72	\$27,897.15
		<hr/>
		\$97,757.96

Giving a total of work done on Penitentiary building from
commencement to Nov. 1st, 1872, of

9,547 cubic feet concrete,		
48,580 " " footings,		
144,126 " " masonry,		
307,577 brick,		
costing, including Maj. Levi T.		
Scofield's fees for drawings, &c.,		
and for Architect's salaries the		
sum of one hundred and thirty-		
one thousand, four hundred and		
fifty-eight dollars and eighty and		
one-half cents,		\$131,458.80½
Less 10 per cent retained on con-		
tractor's estimates,	\$12,208.56	
Less convict labor,	17,433.67	29,642.23
		<hr/>
Total cash paid on prison buildings to Nov.		
1st, 1872,		101,816.57½

Total cash on temporary buildings, Penitentiary site, &c., to 1st,	52,388.80
Total cash expended in building department, Nov. 1st, 1872,	<u>\$154,205.37½</u>

EXTERIOR WALL.

There has been good progress made on the exterior wall. We commenced in the quarry in the month of April, and although the quarry was in the worst possible condition for work, being covered on the bottom with a large mass of rubbish, which had to be cleared away before we could do anything in the way of quarrying stone for building. During the month of May we had the quarry in condition to commence the wall, and since that time we have kept a supply of excellent stone, although we have been very much cramped in space for sinking, though I hope you will be able in a short time to get that part of the quarry belonging to Mr. W. M. Boylan, which will furnish no doubt all the stone we shall need for the wall, and for all other purposes, for which it is contemplated that the State will furnish stone, and then we shall be able to work more force, and work to much better advantage than we can at present.

We have laid in the wall four thousand nine hundred and eight and twelve thirty-thirds (4,908 12-33) perch of stone to November 1st, 1872, costing the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and isxty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents,	\$ 7,768 72
This, including cost of derricks, tools, &c., to November 1st, 1872,	3,927 21
Amount actually spent in constructing the wall, showing cash cost of 78 cents per perch.	<u>\$ 3,841 51</u>
To this amount add convict labor in quarry and on the wall of 16.139½ days at 65 cents, amounting to	\$10,490 67½

Making in cash and convict labor the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars eighteen and one-half cents, \$14,332 18½

This will show the cost in cash and labor to be \$2.92 per perch.

Leaving a balance on the wall fund of seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, \$7,231 28

of the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated by the General Assembly for this purpose.

The wall is built of regular coarsed work, of large blocks of hard, sound granite, with flat beds and square bills. The stone are brought in direct contact with each other, there being no mortar used, but the joints in the backing being thoroughly filled with sound, hard stone concrete, driven in all of the joints in the most thorough manner.

CONVICT LABOR.

Total labor of convicts from November 1st, 1871, to November 1st, 1872, seventy-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and three-fourths days, 74,964¾ days, amounting to \$48,115.60, divided as follows:

	DAYS.		
Kitchen, washroom, &c.	160,41¾ at 65 cents.,	\$	6,800 13¾
Hospital,	2,075½ at 65 cents.,		1,349 07½
Bakery,	1,037¾ at 65 cents.,		674 53¾
Shoe and Tailor Shop,	2,619½ at 65 cents.,		1,702 67½
Carpenter Shop,	1,077½ at 65 cents.,		700 37½
Blacksmith Shop,	580½ at 65 cents.,		377 32½
Garden,	460 at 65 cents.,		299 00
Grading Grounds,	36,283 at 65 cents.,		23,583 95
Wall,	16,139½ at 65 cents.,		10,490 67½
Coleman Bros.,	4,229¾ at 60 cents.,		2,537 85
	74,964¾	\$	48,115 60

To this add labor in report November 1, 1871, 84,715 days, amounting to \$53,716.39 $\frac{1}{4}$, and you have the total labor of convicts since the commencement, which is 159,679 $\frac{3}{4}$ days, amounting to \$102,231.99 $\frac{1}{4}$, divided as follows:

	DAYS.		
Kitchen, washroom, &c.	21,904 at 65 cents.,	\$	14,237 60
Hospital,	3,193 $\frac{3}{4}$ at 65 cents.,		2,075 93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bakery,	1,666 at 65 cents.,		1,082 90
Shoe and Tailor Shop,	4,761 at 65 cents.,		3,094 65
Carpenter Shop,	2,461 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 65 cents.,		1,599 81 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blacksmith Shop,	1,388 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 65 cents.,		902 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garden,	460 at 65 cents.,		299 00
Grading Grounds,	76,508 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 65 cents.,		49,730 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wall,	16,139 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 65 cents.,		10,490 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coleman, Bros.,	31,197 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 60 cents.,		18,718 53
	<hr/> 159,679 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>	\$	<hr/> 102,231 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ <hr/>

I have a communication from the Architectural Iron Company, Philadelphia, successors to J. P. Stedham & Co., contractors for the wrought and cast iron work on the North Carolina State Penitentiary, declining to carry out said contract. I have written twice to J. P. Stedham & Co., but have been unable to get any reply only through the Architectural Iron Company.

In conclusion, I desire to return my sincere thanks to your honorable board for your continued courtesy, and the constant, able and willing support you have ever given me in the discharge of my many duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. J. HICKS,

Assist. Architect and Supt. of Buildings.

REPORT OF D. C. MURRAY, STEWARD.

STEWARD'S OFFICE,
NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 6, 1872.

Honorable Board Directors, North Carolina Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1872.

For a thorough account of disbursements minutely itemized, I refer you to the large book marked A.

The annexed statement embraces the whole amount I have disbursed from 1st November, 1871, to November 1st, 1872 :

For Provisions,	\$17,596.69
“ Clothing and Bedding,	6,927.42
“ Furniture,	917.16
“ Leather and Findings,	2,113.91
“ Light and Fuel,	2,055.12
“ Medicines,	2,290.42
“ Arms and Ammunition,	1,403.30
“ Sundries,	2,906.14
“ Directors' Expenses,	1,017.16
“ Deputy Warden's Pay Roll,	20,861.53
“ Building Department,	18,016.76
	<hr/>
	\$76,105.61

The average number of officers, overseers and guards during the year was (60) sixty.

Average number of convicts during the year was (369) three hundred and sixty-nine.

The cost of feeding each officer, overseer and guard per day was (21) cents.

The cost of feeding each convict per day was (10) cents.

Taking into account the entire expenses for maintaining the prison, including officers overseers and guards' salaries, the cost for keeping each convict per day was (42) forty-two cents.

There have been manufactured in the prison shoe shop 1,015 pair new shoes at 65 cents, \$659.75 ; 1,233 pair shoes half-soled, at 25 cents, \$308.25 ; cash received from employees for work done in shoe shop, \$580.33.

In the tailor's shop there were cut out 2,733 coats, pants and shirts at 20 cents, amounting to \$546.60, and 1,450 manufactured at 40 cents, \$580.00, and 400 caps cut out and made at 30 cents amounting to \$120.00.

Eight thousand pounds of soap were produced, which, at 7 cents per pound, aggregate \$560.00 ; 5,200 pounds of pork killed, at 8 cents, \$416.00, and 5,000 pounds on hand, to be

killed, at 8 cents—the above being produced and raised from kitchen scraps.

There were obtained from the prison garden products amounting to \$700.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. C. MURRAY

Steward and Disbursing Officer.

Aggregate statement of work done and its value in shoe shop, tailor shop and amount in value of pork raised, and soap made, and products obtained from garden :

1,015 pair shoes made, at 65 cents,	\$659.75
1,233 pair shoes half soled, at 25 cents,	308.25
Cash received from employees for work done in shoe shop,	580.33
2,733 Coats, pants and shirts cut out in tailor's shop, at 20 cents,	546.60
1,450 Coats, pants and shirts manufactured, at 40 cents,	580.00
400 Caps cut and made, at 30 cents,	120.00
8,000 pounds soap made at 7 cents,	560.000
5,200 pounds pork killed, at 8 cents,	416.00
5,000 pounds pork to be killed, at 8 cents,	400.00
Garden products,	700.00

\$4,870.93

D. C. MURRAY,

S. & D. O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. WM. G. HILL, PHYSICIAN.

To the Directors of the State Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the regulations established for the government of the Institution, I now submit my report of the sanitary condition of the prison during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1872, being the third year for which I have had the charge of its Medical Department.

The admissions since the 1st of November, 1871, have been as follows : white males 26 : colored males 122 : colored females 2, making the total number of admissions 150. Of the 150 admitted, 116 were received in good health, and 34 in imperfect.

The following table will show the sickness introduced into the Penitentiary by the thirty-four prisoners who were received in imperfect condition.

TABLE OF THE SICKNESS OF PRISONERS ON ADMISSION.

Syphilitic 6.—Syphilis, 3 ; Secondary Syphilis, 2 ; Gonorrhœa, 1.

Thoracic 2.—Chronic Cough, with expectoration, 1 ; Chronic disease of the Heart, 1.

Abdominal 2.—Chronic Diarrhœa, 1 ; Hernia, 1.

Rheumatic 2.—Rheumatism, 1 ; Chronic Rheumatism, 1.

Mental 2.—Imbecility, 1 ; Insane, 1.

Various 20.—Catarrhal fever, 1 ; Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 1 ; injury of hip, 1 ; curved spine, 1 ; ankylosis of knee joint, 1 ; injuries in back, 1 ; chronic disease of urinary organs, 2 ; psora, 6 ; dysmennorrhœa with hysteric spasms, 1 ; hand injured by gun shot wound, 1 ; chronic tonsilitis, 1 ; hæmorrhoids, 2 ; badly deformed, club foot, &c., 1.

During the past year there has been a large amount of disease among the convicts, and a greater number of deaths than

in any previous year. The unusual prevalence of severe diseases, and the increased mortality resulting therefrom, are attributable to a combination of causes, sufficiently potent to have occasioned a still larger amount of disease, and more frequent fatality.

Last winter was remarkable for its unwonted duration, as well as its rigor. Early in November, very cold weather set in, and continued into the April ensuing. The diseases incident to the season, viz: Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Tonsillitis and Catarrhal Fever extensively prevailed, particularly, and with enhanced severity, among the many prisoners who had been left in an enfeebled anæmic condition by the scurvy and bowel diseases from which they had suffered during the preceding summer.

This susceptibility to disease from impaired vitality, exposure to vicissitudes of weather, and privation of warmth, (no plan having yet been devised for warming the temporary cells in which the convicts are confined,) aggravated their diseases, rendering treatment more difficult, and diminishing its success.

Early in the month of May, bowel diseases, especially Dysentery and Diarrhœa became endemic, and continued prevalent until September. During this period more than two hundred cases of the above named diseases were treated, which were intensified in virulence by the heat of a summer as remarkable for its sultriness, as the preceding winter for its cold.

Scorbutus or Scurvy, again appeared in the prison, but of a milder type, and yielding more readily to treatment than in the epidemic of 1871, it being a characteristic of this malady, that it leaves the systems of those whom it attacks, peculiarly liable to its recurrence from comparatively inadequate causes.

From July to September, Typhoid fever of a grave hæmorrhagic type was epidemic among the convicts; twenty-eight of whom were smitten by it, seven cases resulting fatally. In this connection it is but proper to state that the disease was not confined to the prisoners exclusively. Six young white men, employed as guards, were also attacked; five of whom,

when first seized, and before treatment was instituted, returned to their respective homes, and were attended by their family physicians. All of these cases terminated in death. The sixth was removed to quarters in the city, was treated by myself and recovered.

The following surgical cases have been treated, viz: three gun-shot wounds; of the fore-arm, 1; of the abdomen, 1; of the thigh, 1; also, a number of cases of severe, contused wounds, and many cases of abscess, with other minor affections.

The following mortuary table exhibits the diseases which terminated fatally: Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 3; Typhoid Pæumonia, 7; Pnenmonia, complicated with Hæmoptisis, 1; Congestion of the Brain, 1; Effects of cold and old age, 1; Rhenmatism of Heart, 1; Scrofula, with mst, 1; Marasmus, 2; Typhoid Dysentery, 4; Chronic Dysentery, 1; Ulceration of the Bowels, 3; Typhoid Fever, 7; Gun-shot wounds of Head and Chest, 1. Total 33; 29 colored, 4 white.

Several of the prisoners who died, were received into the Penitentiary in a hopeless condition, their health irretrievably impaired. Of these, one was afflicted with Paraplegia, and was carried to his cell only to die; another, with Spinal Meningitis, was conveyed to hospital as soon as admitted, and died shortly thereafter; another, Willis Heartsfield, was killed during the revolt, which occurred in March last. He received gunshot wounds of head and heart, which he survived but two hours, either wound being necessarily mortal.

It may also be observed, as accounting in no small degree, for the increased mortality of this over former years, that most of the patients, who died, had sustained a confinement of one, and in several instances *two* winters in the Penitentiary, superadded in some cases to long imprisonment in county jails.

Protracted imprisonment and the deleterious influence of the depressing passions, fear, grief and despondency, in predisposing to disease and increasing its severity, is noticeable in the best appointed prisons, both in Europe and America. The morbid effect of these conditions cannot be otherwise than greatly increased, when prisoners are confined, as they are, of

necessity, here, in temporary cells, while engaged in the construction of permanent buildings. These, when completed, can be thoroughly ventilated and adequately warmed, and will doubtless furnish all sanitary appliances and arrangements essential to the physical well-being of the convicts. In existing circumstances, the disadvantages under which medical treatment is instituted, cannot be wholly removed, and the amount of fatal disease is consequently greater.

The number of prisoners now in the Penitentiary is 367. Of these 60 only are whites, 59 males, 1 female. The remaining 307 are all colored, 291 males, 16 females. This large excess of colored prisoners accounts in no small degree for the sickness, mortality, medical expense and labor. It will be seen from the mortuary table above, that among the colored convicts 29 died, while there were but 4 deaths among the whites. This disproportion is in part attributable to the large numerical excess of the colored element, but is also due, in a great degree, to the characteristic improvidence, recklessness and disregard of sanitary regulations, which prevails among the refuse of the colored population.

Deeming it my duty, gentlemen, to make such suggestions and recommendations as will tend to improve the sanitary condition of the prison, to ward off disease, and insure success in its treatment, I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity which has arisen for increased hospital accommodations, more ventilation in the old cells, and the erection of additional cells to prevent an over-crowding of the convicts, prejudicial to health. In the opinion of the best medical authorities, *overcrowding* and *insufficient ventilation* are among the most prolific causes of typhoid fever and other Zymotic diseases. Disinfectants, artificial modes of purifying the atmosphere, and all other means, have proved futile, where the above conditions exist. During the entire year the hospital has been overcrowded, and many of the sick were, of necessity, treated in the cells.

Entertaining the opinions above expressed, as the result of daily observation and clinical experience, and fully assured of your disposition to do all in your power to alleviate suffering and conserve the health of the prison, I still hesitated to urge, upon my own opinion, merely, additional outlay for temporary improvements. Recently, however, with your approbation, I invited Dr. Wm. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Dr. Eugene Grisom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, gentlemen of high character and well known skill and experience in the profession, to visit the Penitentiary and inspect the hospital and cells. They kindly consented, and after a thorough examination of the prison, and its sanitary arrangements, fully concurred in the opinion, that additional hospital room and increased ventilation are imperatively needed.

I have visited the hospital every day during the year, and as often as the condition of the sick required. From the great amount of disease that has existed, and the large number of serious cases, it will be easily seen that my duties have required much labor, and occasioned me great anxiety. Since requested to do so, I have each week inspected the food supplied to the prisoners, and invariably found it wholesome in quality and of ample quantity.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to bear witness to the alacrity and patience with which the Superintendent, of the Hospital, Mr. J. G. M. Cordon, and his assistant, Mr. James Peddy, have seconded my efforts in behalf of the sick.

My directions for the care of the diseased, have been promptly and faithfully carried out, and there has been no lack of kind and efficient nurses.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. HILL, M. D.

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE STATE PENITENTIARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., November 21st, 1872.*To the General Assembly of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN:—On the 13th inst., the annual report of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary was delivered to the Governor's Private Secretary by the Steward of this Institution.

On the 14th inst., the Governor's Private Secretary, Mr. Neathery, returned to me this report, with a verbal message from his Excellency, "that the report was not properly addressed; that it was not accompanied with a note transmitting it to him, and that he objected to the subject matter of the report and did not consider it respectful to him," but in what particulars, his Private Secretary was unable to explain.

On the 16th inst., the report was again sent to the Governor, and delivered to him with a note, a copy of which accompanies this communication.

On Monday, the 18th inst., the Governor's Private Secretary returned to me the report, with the enclosed note from the Governor. These notes explain the views of the respective parties.

In the Governor's note, dated November 16, and delivered to me on the 18th inst., he admits that he had twice received,

General Assembly of the affairs of the Penitentiary. My Private Secretary afterwards, during the same day, handed it to me. Upon examining it, I found it was not addressed as the 7th section, article 3 of the Constitution provides it should be addressed, and that it was, in a great part, couched in language not courteous and evidently intended to reflect upon the Executive of the State. In order to give you an opportunity to amend your report and couch it in language proper to be used on such occasions, I returned it to you with a verbal message calling your attention to my objections to it. You now send it back to me with a note, saying that you decline to make the alterations suggested, and you still refuse to make the report to *the Governor*, as required by the Constitution. Having failed to prevail upon you to discharge your duty in a proper manner, I have no alternative left but to return the paper and accompanying documents to you a second time.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor.

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE STATE PENITENTIARY, RALEIGH, N. C., November 21st, 1872.

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Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DEPUTY WARDEN, STEWARD, PHYSICIAN, OF THE PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN : On the first day of November, 1871, we had in the Penitentiary 343 convicts. During the year ending October 31st, 1872, we received 150 convicts, making an aggregate of 493 convicts of both sexes and colors, confined in the prison during the year, of whom 59 were discharged by Executive pardon, 22 by expiration of sentence, 33 by death and 12 by escapes, transferred to Insane Asylum, 1. The total number discharged during the year was 127, leaving in the Penitentiary on the first day of November, 1872, 366 convicts. For a detailed statement of the color, age, sex, and causes of confinement, you are respectfully referred to the annual report of the Deputy Warden, which accompanies this report. Since the first day of November, A. D. 1871, we have made requisitions upon the Auditor and received from the Public Treasurer the sum of sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-two cents, exclusive of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, appropriated by the last General Assembly, for the construction of the exterior wall of the prison, &c., making the whole amount drawn from the Public Treasury, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-two cents. Of this sum sixty-three thousand nine hundred and two dollars and thirty-nine cents have been expended in defraying the current expenses of this institution, leaving balance of three thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and three cents, all of which fully appears in the ac-

condemning nearly all the work which had been condemned by the Architect, L. T. Schofield, with some other work not condemned by him. The Board furnished Messrs. Coleman Bros., with a copy of both these reports, and required them to remove and reconstruct all the work condemned by both of them. The Coleman Bros. protested against the examination and condemnation by two Architects, but finally waived the objection and agreed to remove and reconstruct the condemned work at their own expense, and in all other respects to comply with the requirements of the law. The contractors have removed and rebuilt all the condemned work at their own expense, and the Architect has reported to the Board (which report is now on file) that all the work on the Penitentiary is in strict conformity with the contract and specifications. After much delay and a rigid investigation, the Board is satisfied that the work has been executed in conformity with the contract and specifications, and as the Coleman Bros. have entered into a satisfactory bond, which has been accepted by the Board, for the faithful performance of their contract, the Board is of the opinion that the General Assembly may safely authorize the resumption of the work and the payment (less ten per cent.) for the work for which payment has been withheld. The Board of Directors feel constrained, by a sense of duty to the tax-payers of North Carolina, to renew the recommendation made to the Committee on Penal Institutions of the last General Assembly, to wit: to build the Penitentiary with convict labor. They then insisted that the contract had been violated and that the General Assembly had the right to abrogate it, and that the interests of the tax-payers of the State required that it should be abrogated. The Legislature declined to abrogate the contract, notwithstanding they declared it had been violated, and allowed Messrs. Coleman Bros., upon certain conditions expressed in the law, which they enacted to reconstruct their work in conformity with their contract. They have done so, and now the General Assembly cannot justly abrogate the contract. But would the General Assembly be

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DEPUTY WARDEN, STEWARD, PHYSICIAN, OF THE PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina :

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asking too much of the contractors (especially after generously allowing them to reinstate themselves when they had forfeited their contract by violating its terms,) to surrender the contract for a fair and reasonable consideration. The experience of the board in constructing the exterior wall with convict labor, warrants the opinion which they now express to the General Assembly, that the Penitentiary can be built with convict labor, directed by a few skilled mechanics, with an actual expenditure in cash of less than one-third the amount stipulated in the contract with Messrs. Coleman Bros. Under the circumstances, how can Messrs. Coleman Bros. refuse to negotiate for surrender of the contract upon equitable terms, after such magnanimous treatment on the part of the General Assembly? A specific appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made by the last General Assembly to build an exterior wall and temporary workshops. The work on the wall has progressed more rapidly, more satisfactorily and more economically than even we anticipated. Nearly five thousand perches of stone have been laid in the wall at an actual cost of less than four thousand dollars. To accomplish this large amount of work, we have only employed, besides the convicts, two stone masons, one quarryman and two blacksmiths, demonstrating with mathematical certainty the importance to the State of constructing this great State prison with convict labor. Every stone required in its construction can be quarried, dressed and laid by the convicts, and every brick can be made, burned and laid by convict labor, directed by a very few skilled practical masons. Of the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated for the wall and shops, three thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-one cents have been expended for engine, tools, &c. Three thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-one cents have been expended in the actual construction of the wall, and the balance, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, have been deposited in the State National Bank. For a statement, in detail, see the report of W. J. Hicks, Superintendent. The temporary work-

sition as a Director of the Penitentiary, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Thos. H. Briggs, Esq., of this city. Subsequently Mr. W. M. Boylan resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Hon. W. C. Troy, of Fayetteville. M. A. Bledsoe has also tendered his resignation to take effect when these vacancies are filled according to law. The Board cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the Deputy Warden, Physician, Steward, Superintendent, Overseers, and, as a general thing, the guard have respectively discharged their arduous and responsible duties, and thanking them for the promptness and efficiency with which they have executed the orders and instructions of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
President.

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All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. A. BLEDSOE,

President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EVERARD HALL, DEPUTY WARDEN.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors
of the N. C. Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN : As Deputy Warden, it becomes my duty to
lay before you the following annual statement :

There were confined in the Penitentiary November 1st, 1871 :
Convicts of both sexes and colors, 343
Received during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1872, 150

Total number confined in the Penitentiary during the
year of both sexes and colors, 493
Discharged by expiration of sentence, 22
“ “ Executive pardon, 59
“ “ death, 33
“ “ escape, 12
Transferred to Insane Asylum, 1

Total, 127 127
Leaving in confinement Nov. 1st, 1872, 366

SEX.

White Males, 59
White Females, 1
Colored Males, 391
Colored Females, 15

Total, 366

Of the 150 prisoners received during the year,

(TABLE B.)

SHOWING TERM OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

Sentenced for life,	12
“ “ 40 years,	1
“ “ 30 “	1
“ “ 25 “	1
“ “ 20 “	16
“ “ 15 “	4
“ “ 12 “	1
“ “ 10 “	60
“ “ 9 “	1
“ “ 8 “	2
“ “ 7 “	6
“ “ 6 “	5
“ “ 5 “	112
“ “ 4½ “	1
“ “ 4 “	24
“ “ 3 “	100
“ “ 2½ “	1
“ “ 2 years and 1 month,	2
“ “ 2 “	135
“ “ 1½ “	1
“ “ 1 year and five months,	3
“ “ 1 year,	3
“ “ 11 months,	1
Total,	493

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“ “ 9 “	1
“ “ 8 “	2
“ “ 7 “	6
“ “ 6 “	5
“ “ 5 “	112
“ “ $4\frac{1}{2}$ “	1
“ “ 4 “	24
“ “ 3 “	100
“ “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ “	1
“ “ 2 years and 1 month,	2
“ “ 2 “	135
“ “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ “	1
“ “ 1 year and five months,	3
“ “ 1 year,	3
“ “ 11 months,	1
Total,	<hr/> 493

(TABLE C.)

SHOWING THE COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE SENT.

Alamance,	4	Union,	1
Alexander,	2	Johnston,	12
Alleghany,	2	Jones,	1
Anson,	3	Gates,	1
Beaufort,	16	Lenoir,	11
Burke,	2	Lincoln,	3
Bertie,	6	Macon,	1
Bladen,	1	Martin,	5
Brunswick,	3	Madison,	2
Buncombe,	13	McDowell,	5
Cabarrus,	7	Mecklenburg,	12
Caldwell,	5	Montgomery,	1
Carteret,	1	Mitchell,	2
Caswell,	4	Moore,	2
Catawba,	1	Nash,	6
Chowan,	5	New Hanover,	18
Chatham,	9	Northampton,	3
Columbus,	11	Person,	2
Camden,	4	Orange,	4
Craven,	21	Pasquotank,	6
Cumberland,	2	Perquimans,	11
Cleaveland,	1	Pitt,	6
Currituck,	3	Richmond,	2
Davie,	10	Robeson,	6
Davidson,	12	Rowan,	12
Duplin,	12	Randolph,	2
Edgecombe,	19	Sampson,	2
Forsythe,	3	Stokes,	14
Franklin,	14	Surry,	8
Gaston,	8	Tyrrell,	1
Granville,	1	Wake,	32
Guilford,	15	Wayne,	7
Halifax,	15	Wilson,	5
Henderson,	3	Warren,	8
Hertford,	8	Washington,	5
Hyde,	2	Wilkes,	7
Iredell,	13	Yadkin,	2
Jackson,	1	Yancey,	1
Dare,	2		
Greene,	2	Total,	493
Stanly,	1		

(TABLE D.)

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THE PRISONERS.

Virginia,	24
South Carolina,	14
Georgia,	3
District of Columbia,	2
Kentucky,	1
Tennessee,	4
Ohio,	1
New York,	1
Pennsylvania,	2
England,	1
Ireland,	2
France,	1
North Carolina,	335
Unknown,	2
	—
Total,	493

AGE OF PRISONERS.

There are under 20 years of age,	112
“ “ over 20 years and under 50,	350
“ “ over 50 years of age,	31
	—
Total,	493

SOCIAL RELATION OF PRISONERS.

There are married,	205
“ “ single,	269
“ “ widowers,	17
“ “ widows,	2
	—
Total,	493

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

COLOR.

Males, white,	101
Females, white,	1
Males, colored,	376
Females, colored,	15
Total,	493

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Of this number of convicts only 5 have liberal educations.

"	"	"	"	"	"	66 can read and write.
"	"	"	"	"	"	75 can read only.
"	"	"	"	"	"	352 neither read nor write.

Total,	498
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NAMES OF CONVICTS SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

	Color.	Former Residence.	Age.	Sex.	Offence.	Date of Admission.
Alexander Willis,	Col.,	Raleigh,	23	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 6th, 1870.
George Bayline,	Col.,	Halifax,	30	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 6th, 1870.
Nero Davis,	Col.,	Orange,	23	M.,	Murder,	Jan. 12th, 1870.
Jennie Green,	Col.,	Orange,	17	F.,	Murder,	April 27th, 1870.
Josiah Henderson,	Col.,	Lincoln,	16	M.,	Murder,	Sep. 13, (escaped)
Jacob Manual,	Col.,	Cumberland,	44	M.,	Murder,	Nov. 14th, 1870.
Minta Hairston,	Col.,	Stokes,	21	F.,	Murder,	Dec. 12th, 1870.
Alfred Gilmer,	Col.,	Guilford,	80	M.,	Murder,	Dec. 20th, 1871.
James Coppage,	Col.,	Anson,	16	M.,	Murder,	Dec. 22d, 1871.
John Mills,	Col.,	Halifax,	19	M.,	Murder,	June 18th, 1872.
Kelly Luck,	Wh.	Randolph,	31	M.,	Murder,	June 24th, 1872.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT,
NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,
Raleigh, November 1st, 1872.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of N. C. Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN : As your Assistant Architect and Superintendent of the Buildings, I desire to submit the following report for the year ending October 31st, 1872.

During the past year the following temporary works have been constructed :

One building 34x132 feet, used as a dining room and chapel for the prisoners. The building is furnished with seats for 480 persons, having the table or shelf attached to the back of the seat, which makes it economical and convenient.

There have been 625 feet of the pole stockade taken down, the ends of the poles changed and re-set. This is found to be necessary to save the poles, as they are decaying very rapidly at the ground.

We will have to continue this work around the entire enclosure.

We have set five hundred and fifty (550) feet of new plank stockade, enlarging the grounds around the quarry, and for repairing the pole stockade, and have extended the guards' walk around the quarry grounds some twelve hundred and fifty (1250) feet in length.

We have put in a railroad track 656 feet in length to convey stone from the quarry along the east side of the exterior wall.

We have set a steam cylinder boiler eighteen (18) feet in length, thirty (30) in diameter to take the place of the small Prindle boiler at the wash and bathing room, that having been worn out and entirely too small for the amount of work in that department at this time.

These improvements, together with many other changes and repairs, have cost, including the Superintendent's salary, &c., the sum of six thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-two cents (\$6,189.42), all of which will readily appear by reference to the books in this department. To which add amount for temporary building in last report, including cost of Penitentiary site, forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$46,199.38), and you have the total cost of temporary buildings, including Superintendent's salary and Penitentiary site, as above stated, to November 1st, 1872—fifty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents (\$52,388.80).

NEW BUILDING.

There has been but little work on the prison building, on which estimates have been made, since my last report.

The work that has been done since the reconstruction was completed, has not been measured and estimated for, and the prison labor of 2,141½ days, amounting to one thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety cents (\$1,284.90), still stands against that work, and will be deducted when there is an estimate for the work.

The following table will give the amount of work done on the new prison building, on which estimates have been made for the past year, also from commencement, from November 1st, 1871, to Nov. 1st, 1872, on which estimate was made as above stated, there has been laid eight thousand two hundred and eighty-five (8,285) cubic feet of masonry, costing, including Architect's salary, &c., the sum of five thousand eight hundred and three dollars and sixty-nine and one-half cents

\$5,803.69½

Less 10 per cent. retained, \$ 492.13

Less 2,088½ days' convict labor at 60, 1,252.95 1,745.08

Cash paid on new building for all purposes during the year 1872,

\$4,058.61½

To which add amount in former report, November 1st, 1871,
being

9,547 cubic feet concrete,		
48,580 " " footings,		
135,841 " " masonry,		
307,577 brick,		
costing, including the amount paid Maj. Levi T. Scofield for draw- ings, superintendence, &c., the sum of one hundred and twenty- five thousand six hundred and fifty- five dollars and eleven cents,		\$125,655.11
Less 10 per cent retained on contrac- tor's estimates,	\$11,716.43	
Less convict labor,	16,180.72	\$27,897.15
		<hr/>
		\$97,757.96

Giving a total of work done on Penitentiary building from
commencement to Nov. 1st, 1872, of

9,547 cubic feet concrete,		
48,580 " " footings,		
144,126 " " masonry,		
307,577 brick,		
costing, including Maj. Levi T. Scofield's fees for drawings, &c., and for Architect's salaries, the sum of one hundred and thirty- one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty and one-half cents,		\$131,458.80½
Less 10 per cent retained on con- tractor's estimates,	\$12,208.56	
Less convict labor,	17,433.67	29,642.23
		<hr/>
Total cash paid on prison buildings to Nov. 1st, 1872,		101,816.57½

Total cash paid on wall,	\$ 7,768.72
Total cash on temporary buildings, Penitentiary site, &c, to 1st,	52,388.80
Total cash expended in building department, Nov. 1st, 1872,	<u>\$161,974.09½</u>

EXTERIOR WALL.

There has been good progress made on the prison wall. We commenced in the quarry in the month of April, and although the quarry was in the worst possible condition for work, being covered on the bottom with a large mass of rubbish, which had to be cleared away before we could do anything in the way of quarrying stone for building. During the month of May we had the quarry in condition to commence the wall, and since that time we have kept a supply of excellent stone, although we have been very much cramped in space for sinking, though I hope you will be able in a short time to get that part of the quarry belonging to Mr. W. M. Boylan, which will furnish no doubt all the stone we shall need for the wall, and for all other purposes for which it is contemplated that the State will furnish stone, and then we shall be able to work more force, and work to much better advantage than we can at present.

We have laid in the wall four thousand nine hundred and eight and twelve thirty-thirds (4,908 12-33) perch of stone to November 1st, 1872, costing the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents,	\$ 7,768 72
This, including cost of derricks, tools, &c., to November 1st, 1872,	3,927 21
Amount actually spent in constructing the wall, showing cash cost of 78 cents per perch,	<u>\$ 3,841 51</u>
To this amount add convict labor in quarry and on the wall of 16,139½ days at 65 cents, amounting to	\$10,490 67½

Making in cash and convict labor, the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars eighteen and one-half cents, \$14,332 18½

This will show the cost in cash and labor to be \$2.92 per perch.

Leaving a balance on the wall fund of seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, \$7,231 28

of the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated by the General Assembly last winter for this purpose.

The wall is built of regular coarsed work, of large blocks of hard, sound granite, with flat beds and square bills. The stone are brought in direct contact with each other, there being no mortar used, but the joints in the backing being thoroughly filled with sound, hard stone concrete, driven in all of the joints in the most thorough manner.

CONVICT LABOR.

Total labor of convicts from November 1st, 1871, to November 1st, 1872, seventy-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and three-fourths days, 74,964¾ days, amounting to \$48,115.60, divided as follows:

	DAYS.		
Kitchen, washroom, &c.,	10,461¾ at 65 cents,	\$	6,800 13¾
Hospital,	2,075½ at 65 cents,		1,349 07½
Bakery,	1,037¾ at 65 cents,		674 53¾
Shoe and Tailor Shop,	2,619½ at 65 cents,		1,702 67½
Carpenter Shop,	1,077½ at 65 cents,		706 37½
Blacksmith Shop,	580½ at 65 cents,		377 32½
Garden,	460 at 65 cents,		299
Grading Ground,	36,283 at 65 cents,		23,583 95
Wall,	16,139½ at 65 cents,		10,490 67½
Coleman Bros.,	4,229¾ at 60 cents,		2,537 85
	74,964¾	\$	48,115 60

To this add labor in report November 1, 1871, 84,715 days, amounting to \$53,716.39 $\frac{1}{4}$, and you have the total labor of convicts since the commencement, which is 159,679 $\frac{3}{4}$ days, amounting to \$102,231.99 $\frac{1}{4}$, divided as follows :

		DAYS.		
Kitchen, washroom, &c.,	21,904	at 65 cents,	\$	14,237 60
Hospital,	3,193 $\frac{3}{4}$	at 65 cents,		2,075 93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bakery,	1,666	at 65 cents,		1,082 90
Shoe and Tailor Shop,	4,761	at 65 cents,		3,094 65
Carpenter Shop,	2,461 $\frac{1}{4}$	at 65 cents,		1,599 81 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blacksmith Shop,	1,388 $\frac{1}{2}$	at 65 cents,		902 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garden,	460	at 65 cents,		299 00
Grading ground,	76,508 $\frac{1}{4}$	at 65 cents,		49,730 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wall,	16,139 $\frac{1}{2}$	at 65 cents,		10,490 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coleman Bros.,	31,197 $\frac{1}{2}$	at 60 cents,		18,718 53
	159,679 $\frac{3}{4}$		\$	102,231 99 $\frac{1}{4}$

I have a communication from the Architectural Iron Company, Philadelphia, successors to J. P. Stedham & Co., contractors for the wrought and cast iron work on the North Carolina State Penitentiary, declining to carry out said contract. I have written twice to J. P. Stedham & Co., but have been unable to get any reply only through the Architectural Iron Company.

In conclusion, I desire to return my sincere thanks to your honorable board for your continued courtesy, and the constant, able and willing support you have ever given me in the discharge of my many duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. J. HICKS,

Assist. Architect and Supt. Buildings.

REPORT OF D. C. MURRAY, STEWARD.

STEWARD'S OFFICE,
NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 6, 1872.

Honorable Board Directors, North Carolina Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1872.

For a thorough account of disbursements minutely itemized, I refer you to the large book marked A.

The annexed statement embraces the whole amount I have disbursed from 1st November, 1871, to November 1st, 1872:

For Provisions,	\$17,596.69
“ Clothing and Bedding,	6,927.42
“ Furniture,	917.16
“ Leather and Findings,	2,113.91
“ Light and Fuel,	2,055.12
“ Medicines,	2,290.42
“ Arms and Ammunition,	1,403.30
“ Sundries,	2,906.14
“ Directors' Expenses,	1,017.16
“ Deputy Warden's Pay Roll,	20,861.53
“ Building Department,	18,016.76
	<hr/>
	\$76,105.61

The average number of officers, overseers and guards during the year was (60) sixty.

Average number of convicts during the year was (369) three hundred and sixty-nine.

The cost of feeding each officer, overseer and guard per day was (21) cents.

The cost of feeding each convict per day was (10) cents.

Taking into account all the expenses for maintaining the prison, including officers', overseers' and guards' salaries, the entire cost for keeping each convict per day was (42) cents.

There have been manufactured in the prison shoe shop 1,015 pair shoes at 65 cents, \$659.75; 1,233 pair shoes half-soled, at 25 cents, \$308.25; cash received from employees for work done in shoe shop, \$580.33.

In the tailor's shop there were cut 2,733 coats, pants and shirts at 20 cents, amounting to \$546.60, and 1,450 do. do., made at 40 cents, amounting to \$580.00, and 400 caps cut and made at 30 cents each, amounting to \$120.00.

Eight thousand pounds of soap were produced, which, at 7 cents per pound, aggregate \$560.00; 5,200 pounds of pork killed, at 8 cents per lb., \$416.00, and 5,000 pounds on hand, to

be killed, at 8 cents, is \$400.00—the above being produced and raised from kitchen scraps, &c.

There were obtained from the prison garden, products amounting to \$700.

Respectfully submitted.

D. C. MURRAY,

Steward and Disbursing Officer.

Aggregate statement of work done and its value in shoe shop, tailor shop and amount in value of pork raised, and soap made, and products obtained from garden :

1,015 pair shoes made at 65 cents,	\$659.75	
1,233 pair shoes half-soled at 25 cents,	308.25	968.00
Cash received from employees for work done in shoe shop,		580.33
2,733 Coats, pants and shirts cut in tailor's shop, at 20 cents,		546.60
1,450 Coats, pants and shirts made, at 40 cents,		580.00
400 Caps cut and made at 30 cents,		120.00
8,000 pounds soap made at 7 cents,		560.00
5,200 pounds pork killed, at 8 cents,		416.00
5,000 pounds pork to be killed, at 8 cents,		400.00
Received from Market Garden,		700.00

\$4,870.93

D. C. MURRAY,

S. & D. O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. W^M. G. HILL, PHYSICIAN.

To the Directors of the State Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the regulations established for the regulation of the Institution, I now submit my report of the sanitary condition of the prison during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1872, being the third year for which I have had the charge of its Medical Department.

The admissions since the 1st of November, 1871, have been as follows: white males 26; colored males 122; colored females 2, making the total number of admissions 150. Of the 150 admitted, 116 were received in good health, and 34 in imperfect.

The following table will show the sickness introduced into the Penitentiary by the thirty-four prisoners who were received in imperfect condition.

TABLE OF THE SICKNESS OF PRISONERS ON ADMISSION.

Syphilitic 6.—Syphilis, 3; Secondary Syphilis, 2; Gonorrhœa, 1.

Thoracic 2.—Chronic Cough, with expectoration, 1; Chronic Disease of the Heart, 1.

Abdominal 2.—Chronic Diarrhœa, 1; Hernia, 1.

Rheumatic 2.—Rheumatism, 1; Chronic Rheumatism, 1.

Mental 2.—Imbecility, 1; Insane, 1.

Various 20.—Catarrhal fever, 1; Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 1; injury of hip, 1; curved spine, 1; ankylosis of knee, 1; injuries in back, 1; chronic disease of urinary organs, 2; psora, 6; dymennorrhœa with hysteric spasms, 1; hand injured by gun shot wound, 1; chronic tonsillitis, 1; hæmorrhoids, 2; badly deformed, club foot, &c., 1.

During the past year there has been a large amount of disease among the convicts, and a greater number of deaths than

in any previous year. The unusual prevalence of severe diseases, and the increased mortality resulting therefrom, are attributable to a combination of causes, sufficiently potent to have occasioned a still larger amount of disease, and more frequent fatality.

Last winter was remarkable for its unwonted duration, as well as its rigor. Early in November, very cold weather set in, and continued into the April ensuing. The diseases incident to the season, viz: Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Tonsillitis and Catarrhal Fever extensively prevailed, particularly, and with enhanced severity, among the many prisoners who had been left in an enfeebled anæmic condition by the scurvy and bowel diseases from which they have suffered during the preceding summer.

This susceptibility to disease from impaired vitality, exposure to vicissitudes of weather, and privation of warmth, (no plan having yet been devised for warming the temporary cells in which the convicts are confined,) aggravated their diseases, rendering treatment more difficult, and diminishing its success.

Early in the month of May, bowel diseases, especially Dysentery and Diarrhœa became endemic, and continued prevalent until September. During this period more than two hundred cases of the above named diseases were treated, which were intensified in virulence by the heat of a summer as remarkable for its sultriness, as the preceding winter for its cold.

Scorbutus or Scurvy, again appeared in the prison, but of a milder type, and yielding more readily to treatment than in the epidemic of 1871, it being a characteristic of this malady, that it leaves the systems of those whom it attacks, peculiarly liable to its recurrence from comparatively inadequate causes.

From July to September, Typhoid fever of a grave hæmorrhagic type was epidemic among the convicts; twenty-eight of whom were smitten by it, seven cases resulting fatally. In this connection it is but proper to state that the disease was not confined to the prisoners exclusively. Six young white men, employed as guards, were also attacked; five of whom,

when first seized, and before treatment was instituted, returned to their respective homes, and were attended by their family physicians. All of these cases terminated in death. The sixth was removed to quarters in the city, was treated by myself and recovered.

The following surgical cases have been treated, viz: three gun-shot wounds; of the fore-arm, 1; of the abdomen, 1; of the thigh, 1; also, a number of cases of severe, contused wounds, and many cases of abscess, with other minor affections.

The following mortuary table exhibits the diseases which terminated fatally; Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 3; Typhoid Pneumonia, 7; Pneumonia complicated with Hæmoptisis, 1; Congestion of the Brain, 1; effects of cold and old age, 1; Rheumatism of Heart, 1; Scrotula, with mist, 1; Marasmus, 2; Typhoid Dysentery, 4; Chronic Dysentery, 1; Ulceration of the Bowels, 3; Typhoid Fever, 7; Gun-shot wounds of Head and Chest, 1. Total 33; 29 colored, 4 white.

Several of the prisoners who died were received into the Penitentiary in a hopeless condition, their health irretrievably impaired. Of these, one was afflicted with Paraplegia, and was carried to his cell only to die; another, with Spinal Meningitis, was conveyed to hospital as soon as admitted, and died shortly thereafter; another, Willis Heartsfield, was killed during the revolt, which occurred in March last. He received gunshot wounds of head and chest, which he survived but two hours, either wound being necessarily mortal.

It may also be observed, as accounting in no small degree, for the increased mortality of this over former years, that most of the patients who died, had sustained a confinement of one, and in several instances, *two* winters in the Penitentiary, superadded in some cases to long imprisonment in county jails.

Protracted imprisonment and the deleterious influence of the depressing passions, fear, grief and despondency, in predisposing to disease and increasing its severity, is noticeable in the best appointed prisons, both in Europe and America. The morbid effect of these conditions cannot be otherwise

than greatly increased, when prisoners are confined, as they are, of necessity, here in temporary cells while engaged in the construction of permanent buildings. These, when completed, can be thoroughly ventilated and adequately warmed, and will doubtless furnish all sanitary appliances and arrangements essential to the physical well-being of the convicts. In existing circumstances, the disadvantages under which medical treatment is instituted, cannot be wholly removed, and the amount of fatal disease is consequently greater.

The number of prisoners now in the Penitentiary is 367. Of these 60 only are whites, 59 males, 1 female. The remaining 307 are all colored, 291 males, 16 females. This large excess of colored prisoners accounts in no small degree for the sickness, mortality, medical expense and labor. It will be seen from the mortuary table above, that among the colored convicts 29 died, while there were but 4 deaths among the whites. This disproportion is in part attributable to the large numerical excess of the colored element, but is also due, in a great degree, to the characteristic improvidence, recklessness and disregard of sanitary regulations, which prevails among the refuse of the colored population.

Deeming it my duty, gentlemen, to make such suggestions and recommendations as will tend to improve the sanitary condition of the prison, to ward off disease, and insure success in its treatment, I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity which has arisen for increased hospital accommodations, more ventilation in the old cells, and the erection of additional cells to prevent an over-crowding of the convicts, prejudicial to health. In the opinion of the best medical authorities, *overcrowding* and *insufficient ventilation* are among the most prolific causes of typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases. Disinfectants, artificial modes of purifying the atmosphere, and all other means, have proved futile, where the above conditions exist. During the entire year the hospital has been overcrowded, and many of the sick were, of necessity, treated in the cells.

Entertaining the opinions above expressed, as the result of daily observation and clinical experience, and fully assured of your disposition to do all in your power to alleviate suffering and conserve the health of the prison, I still hesitated to urge, upon my own opinion, merely, additional outlay for temporary improvements. Recently, however, with your approbation, I invited Dr. Wm. H. McKee, President of the Board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Dr. Eugene Grisom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, gentlemen of high character and well known skill and experience in the profession, to visit the Penitentiary and inspect the hospital and cells. They kindly consented, and after a thorough examination of the prison, and its sanitary arrangements, fully concurred in the opinion, that additional hospital room and increased ventilation are imperatively needed.

I have visited the hospital every day during the year, and as often as the condition of the sick required. From the great amount of disease that has existed, and the large number of serious cases, it will be easily seen that my duties have required much labor, and occasioned me great anxiety. Since requested to do so, I have each week inspected the food supplied to the prisoners, and invariably found it wholesome in quality and of ample quantity.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to bear witness to the alacrity and patience with which the Superintendent of the Hospital, Mr. J. G. M. Cordon, and his assistant, Mr. James Peddy, have seconded my efforts in behalf of the sick.

My directions for the care of the diseased, have been promptly and faithfully carried out, and there has been no lack of kind and efficient nurses.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. HILL, M. D.

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Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.

To His Excellency TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor of North Carolina :

SIR : The constitution requires that all reports and communications from the directors or managers of the public charities of the State, that are intended to be sent in to the ensuing General Assembly, shall be placed in the hands of the Governor of the State, at least five days before the assembling of that body.

In complying with this provision of the constitution, I have the honor of handing to your Excellency the report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, accompanied by such remarks, on behalf of the Board of Directors, as they have felt specially called upon to make.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
President Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina :

The law requires the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina to convene at the Asylum building on the first Wednesday in November, and investigate the management of the affairs of the Institution, and report the same, with such remarks as they shall deem expedient, to the ensuing General Assembly.

The Directors have discharged this duty faithfully, and beg leave to submit for the information and consideration of your honorable body the accompanying very full, satisfactory, comprehensive and suggestive report, upon the conduct and affairs of this Institution, by Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum.

An examination of the books and accounts of the Treasurer, Col. Wm. E. Anderson, will furnish you with a clear and methodical statement of the financial condition of this Institution, and show you what uses have been made of the money appropriated by law for its maintenance and support.

But the Directors wish to call your attention particularly to the urgent and increasing demands, from every part of the State, for accommodations for the insane. Indeed, the want of hospital accommodations for this unfortunate class of our citizens has become so well known generally, and the demands for further provision for them so imperative, that your Directors feel specially called upon to urge your honorable body, without further delay, to adopt suitable measures for this pur-

pose. And upon this subject they respectfully ask to be allowed to refer you to their proceedings and reports of last year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
President Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum
of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN :—The seventeenth Annual Report of this Institution contains the operations of a year attended with, at least, our usual success, and characterized by no untoward event in the administration of its affairs, except the necessity of rejecting numerous applications for admission for want of room. While there has been no prevailing epidemic, or considerable amount of fatal illness among our patients, it has been far from a year of even ordinary healthfulness or physical vigor. The type of the disease, so far as it has existed, has been asthenic, and there has been during the Summer and Fall, to the present time, among those of the entire household not under active treatment, a general indisposition and debility, lingering between health and sickness. This depressing influence has fallen with peculiar severity upon the feeble and exhausted, and has doubtless produced fatality in some acute attacks that might otherwise have recovered.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, (INCLUDING CURED, IMPROVED, STATIONARY AND DEATHS, SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM IN 1856, AND THOSE REMAINING.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions, - - - -	585	408	993
Discharges, - - - -	466	294	760
Remaining Nov. 1, 1872, -	119	114	233

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1872.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum Nov. 1st, 1871,	127	118	245
Received during the year,	24	19	43
Under treatment during the year,	151	137	288
Discharged during the year,	32	23	55
Remaining Nov. 1st, 1872,	119	114	233

TABLE III.

DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31st, 1872.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Recovered, - - -	9	5	14
Much improved, - - -	8	1	9
Stationary, - - -	9	5	14
Died, - - - - -	6	12	18
Total, - - -	32	23	55

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	27	Female.	Married.	Mania.	Unknown.				1871	Nov.	4
2	26	"	Single.	"	Religious excitement.		7		"	"	9
3	65	"	Widowed.	"	Hereditary predisposition	18	3		"	"	14
4	27	"	Single.	Dementia.	Death of brother.	8			"	Dec.	2
5	47	"	"	Mania.	Exposure.	1	1		"	"	16
6	43	Male.	Married.	Melancholia.	Congestion of brain.			21	"	"	24
7	37	Female.	"	"	Dyspepsia.		6		1872	Jan.	6
8	51	Male.	"	Dementia.	Neuralgia.	11			"	"	11
9	24	"	Single.	Mania.	Ill health.	unk'n.			"	"	12
10	27	Female.	Married.	Melancholia.	Uterine disease.		7		"	"	12
11	29	"	"	Mania.	Puerperal.	4			"	"	25
12	36	"	Single.	"	Blindness.	1			"	"	30
*13	54	"	"	"	Domestic Affliction.	3			"	Feb'y	6

1446	Male.	Married.	Melancholia.	Financial troubles.	1	5	1872	Ma	4
1519	"	Single.	"	Religious excitement.	2	15	"	"	14
1620	Female.	Married.	Dementia.	Ill health.	5	"	"	"	28
*1760	Male.	"	Mania.	"	4	"	"	"	30
1824	"	Single,	Dementia.	Unknown.	3	"	April	"	3
1917	"	"	"	Exposure.	4	"	"	"	12
2047	"	Married.	Mania.	Unknown.	7	"	"	"	30
2132	Female.	"	"	Loss of property.	9	"	May	"	3
2231	Male.	"	Epileptic mania.	Unknown.	9	"	"	"	4
2330	"	"	Dementia.	Intemperance.	4	"	"	"	22
2430	Female.	"	Mania.	Typhoid fever.	8	"	"	"	29
†2552	Male.	Married.	"	Hereditary.	10	"	"	"	30
2623	"	"	"	Unknown.	1	"	June	"	6
2723	"	Single.	Melancholia.	Religious excitement.	4	"	"	"	15
2828	"	"	Epileptic mania.	Epilepsy.	unk'n.	"	"	"	26
2936	"	Married.	Melancholia.	Hereditary.	16	"	"	"	30
3021	Female.	Single.	Mania.	Unknown.	10	"	July	"	10
3129	Male.	"	Epileptic mania.	Epilepsy.	unk'n.	"	"	"	27
*3220	"	"	Mania.	Masturbation.	1	12	"	"	30
3340	Female.	"	"	Unknown.	3	"	Aug't	"	9
3450	Male.	"	Dementia.	Hard study.	31	"	"	"	15
†3522	"	"	Mania.	Intemperance.	2	"	"	"	19
†3639	"	"	Melancholia.	Pecuniary embarrassment	7	"	"	"	19
3734	"	"	Mania.	Unknown.	1	"	"	"	29
3855	Female.	Married.	Dementia.	Hereditary.	1	"	"	"	24
†3954	"	"	Mania,	Domestic affliction.	1	12	Sept.	"	30

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Year.	Months.	Days.	Year.	Months.	Days.
40	30	Female.	Married.	Melancholia.	Ill health.		2		1872	Oct.	1
41	18	Male.	Single.	Mania.	Unknown.	2			"	"	21
*42	46	Female.	Widow.	"	Domestic affliction.		10		"	"	22
43	37	Male.	Married.	"	Jealousy.	1	7		"	"	31

*3d attack.

+4th attack.

+2d attack.

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "RECOVERED."

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
122	Male,	Single, Widowed, Married, Single, "	Mania, Melancholia, Mania, "	Ill health, Death of husband, Loss of child, Hereditary, { Excessive use of tobac- co and study, Congestion of brain, Typhoid fever, { Excessive use alcoholic stimulants, Jealousy,	6	9	10		11	11	19
240	Female,										
336	"	Married, Single, "	Mania, Melancholia, Dementia, Melancholia,	"	1	14	1		1	5	6
431	Male,										
522	"	Married, Single, "	Mania, Melancholia, Dementia, Melancholia,	"	1	10	3	21	1	3	8
643	"										
719	"	Widowed, Married,	Mania, Melancholia,	"	1	1	11	28	11	11	22
838	"										
952	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Jealousy,	1	1	11	8	1	8	18

TABLE V.—(Continued.)

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "RECOVERED."

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1021	Male,	Married,		Mania,	Unknown,	4			1		4
1125	Male,	"		"	"	3			1	2	15
1227	Female,	Single,		"	Disappointed love,		4		4		18
1337	"	Married,		Melancholia,	Dyspepsia,		6			9	16
1446	Male,	"		"	Financial troubles,		1	5		7	26

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "MUCH IMPROVED."

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
132	Male,	Married,	Married,	Epilepsy,	Epilepsy,	7			15	2	14
220	"	Single,	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,		8		11	11	10
323	"	"	"	Dementia,	Blow on head,	6			15	9	18
427	"	"	"	Imbecility,	Unknown,	5			8	1	26
530	"	"	"	"	Impaired health,	2			5		6
627	Female,	Married,	Married,	Melancholia,	Uterine disease,		7			6	3
734	Male,	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,		10		12	4	5
834	"	"	"	Imbecility,	"				5	7	9
932	"	Single,	Single,	Dementia,	"	unkn'n	4		15	3	5

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH "STATIONARY" CASE DISCHARGED.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Month	Days.	Years.	Month	Days.
142	Female.	Married.	Married.	Mania.	Unknown.				13	9	10
250	"	Single.	Single.	Imbecile.	Loss of friends.	17			9	1	9
323	Male.	"	"	Mania.	Epilepsy.	15			4	9	19
438	Female.	Widowed.	Widowed.	"	Unknown.	10			12	4	28
558	"	Single.	Single.	"	"	8			12	3	11
648	Male.	Married.	Married.	Imbecile.	Domestic trouble.	16			15	5	28
724	Female.	Single.	Single.	Dementia.	Unknown.	17			1	7	15
823	Male.	"	"	Mania.	Epilepsy.	10			9	9	28
948	"	Married.	Married.	"	Opium.	3			11	3	28
1030	"	"	"	"	Domestic affliction.	2			11	9	7
1146	"	Single.	Single.	"	Epilepsy.	10			5	3	23
1223	"	"	"	"	Unknown.	4			6	3	19
1351	"	Married.	Married.	Dementia.	Neuralgia.	11				9	6
1435	"	"	"	Melancholia.	Religion.	2			1	7	26

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE OF DEATH.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN ASYLUM.			CAUSE OF DEATH.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
157	Female,		Married,	Dementia,	Domestic trouble,	20			6		2	{ Effusion upon the brain. Chronic Diarrhoea.
218	"		Single,	Imbecility,	Ill health,	4			7	3	14	
378	Male,		"	Mania,	Unknown,			6	1	9	3	
430	"		"	"	"	4			4	4	10	Consumption.
516	Female,		"	Imbecility,	Infantile disease,	11			10	10	13	"
633	"		"	Mania,	Domestic trouble,				1	7	11	Chronic Diarrhoea.
738	"		Married,	"	Religious Excitem't		6		2	8	1	Typhoid Fever.
824	"		Single,	"	Inheritance,	12		5	2	6		Bronchitis.
929	"		"	"	Suppressed menses,				1	11	26	Consumption.
1040	"		"	"	Change of life,		1		10	11	23	Exhaustion.
1126	"		"	"	Religious Excitem't		3			8	6	Typhoid Fever.
1257	Male,		Married,	Melancholia,	Ill health,	1			1	3	24	Exhaustion.

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE OF DEATH.

Number.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION			WHEN ADMITTED			TIME IN ASYLUM.			CAUSE OF DEATH.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1322	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Ill health,	5						7	5	8	Consumption.
1451	"	Widowed,	Dementia,	Loss of son,	20						1	4	15	Chronic Diarrhœa.
1534	"	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	1	3		2			2		28	Effusion upon the brain.
1634	Male,	Single,	"	"	2			1	3		1	3	16	Peritoneal infla- mation.
1731	"	Married,	Epileptic mania,	"		9						5	19	Effusion on the brain.
1826	"	Single,	Mania,	The war,	4			4			4	6		Typhoid Fever.

The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22d day of February, 1856, is 993; the total number of discharges for the same time is 760; of whom 244 were cured; 88 improved; 167 unimproved, and 267 died, leaving now under treatment 233.

Upon the whole number of admissions, the *per centage* of discharges has been 76.53; of cures, 24.77; of improved, 8.86; of unimproved, 16.81; of deaths, 26.28.

Upon the whole number of discharges the *per centage* of cures has been 32.10; of improved, 11.57; of unimproved, 21.97; of deaths, 34.34.

At the date of my last report there were in the Asylum 127 males and 118 females. Of the numerous applications for admission, we have been able to make room for only 24 males and 19 females. The highest number at any one time was 130 males and 120 females; lowest number 118 males, and 112 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 151 males and 138 females, making a total of 289.

There have been 32 males and 23 females discharged during the year; of these 9 males and 5 females were cured; 8 males and 1 female improved; 9 males and 5 females in a stationary condition, and 6 males and 12 females died.

Upon the whole number in the Institution the *per centage*, this year, of discharges was 19.09; of recoveries, 4.82; of improved, 3.12; of unimproved, 4.82; of deaths, 6.25.

Upon the number of admissions during the year, the *per centage* of discharges was 127.90; of cures, 32.55; of improved, 20.93; of unimproved, 32.55; of deaths, 41.86.

Upon the number of discharges, the *per centage* of cures was 25.45; of improved, 16.36; of unimproved, 25.45; of deaths, 32.72.

Of admissions during the year, the cause of disease is reported to have been mental in 12 cases, physical in 22, and unknown in 9. The form was Mania in 23 cases, Epileptic Mania in 3, Melancholia in 9, and Dementia in 8. The duration before admission is represented to have been less than 1 year

in 23 cases, (7 of which were second or third attacks;) from 1 to 5 years in 11, (1 of which was a third attack;) from 5 to 10 years in 2, (1 of which was a fourth attack;) from 10 to 20 years in 3; and over 20 years in 1; making an average duration of previous disease of 2 years and 9 months, regardless of the former attacks.

Of those recovered, the supposed cause of the disease was mental in 5 cases, physical in 7, and unknown in 2. The form was Mania in 7 cases, Melancholia in 6, and Dementia in 1. The duration of the disease before admission is represented to have been from 10 days to 1 year in 7 cases, and from 1 to 14 years in the others, averaging about 2 years and 6 months. The time in the Asylum was less than 1 year in 8 cases, and over 1 year in 6, making an average duration of treatment of 9 months, excepting the cases at home on "probation" or trial, not properly belonging to the calculation.

Of those discharged improved, the supposed cause was physical in 5 cases and unknown in 4. The duration before admission varied from 7 months to 7 years, averaging 2 years and 11 months. The time under treatment, with one exception, from 5 to 15 years.

Of the unimproved discharged the *cause* was mental in 4 cases; physical in 5, and unknown in 5. The *form* was mania in 9 cases; melancholia in 1, imbecility in 2, and dementia in 2. The *duration* mostly from 2 to 17 years. The time in the Asylum, with three exceptions, from 4 to 15 years. Of the deaths, the *cause* of insanity was mental in 6 cases; physical in 7, and unknown in 5. The *form* of mental disease was mania in 13 cases; melancholia in 1; imbecility in 2, and dementia in 2. The *duration* before admission was under 12 months in 7 cases, and from 1 to 20 years in the others. The *time* in the Asylum was less than 1 year in 3 cases only, from 1 to 5 years in 10; from 5 to 10 years in 3, and over 10 years in 2. The *immediate* cause of death was affusion upon the brain in 3 cases; chronic diarrhoea in 3; exhaustion in 3;

typhoid fever in 3; consumption in 4; bronchitis in 1, and peritoneal inflammation in 1. At the time of death 2 cases were under 20 years of age; 5 between 20 and 30 years; 7 between 30 and 50 years and 4 over 50 years.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

With the utmost economy in lodging attendants and employees, and in the use of store rooms, the institution furnishes only 224 rooms for patients, 112 for males and 112 for females. These, with the exception of one associated dormitory, are suited by size and arrangement for the accommodation, each, of one patient only. The absolute and relative amount of insanity and idiocy in the State (between which the *distinction* in compiling statistics, I apprehend, has been but imperfectly and approximately recognized), together with the ratio of the same to the total population, and the probable increase within the last twenty years, may be inferred from the following

SYNOPSIS OF EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE CENSUS BUREAU FOR THE LAST THREE DECADES.

DATE.	POPULATION.	No. of Insane.	No. of Idiotic.	RATIO OF INSANE.	RATIO OF IDIOTIC.
1850	869,039	510	794	1 to 1,704	1 to 1,094
1860	992,667	660	780	1 to 1,504	1 to 1,012
1870	1,071,361	779	976	1 to 1,375	1 to 1,097

Besides those now under treatment here, there are in the State, according to the above data, which is, I apprehend, by no means an over-estimate, upwards of 500 insane persons.

Of this number it is fair to estimate that fifty per cent are in need of hospital treatment for curative or custodial purposes; many demanding constant care for protection against violence to themselves, their families or the community. The accumulated number of applications for admission on file at the date of my last report was about 250. How many of these have been relieved of their sufferings by death, and how many are still dragging out a miserable existence in poorly provided private quarters, almshouses or jails, daily growing from bad to worse, is not within my knowledge. During the year, certificates of refusal, for want of room, have been issued in about 120 cases. Many of these, however, were chronic and harmless, and could not, probably, have been materially benefited by asylum treatment. The only alternative left the Board of Directors was to increase the number of discharges by sending away the "harmless incurables," and by filling their places with as many of the acute or violent as could thereby be accommodated. This action, however, while it has changed the character of the household to a more violent class of patients, has been singularly unsuccessful in introducing acute and curable cases. Public sentiment, or a knowledge of our overcrowded condition, makes it rare that application is made for admission, until the friends have exhausted every effort at control, and the disease, by delay, has passed its early stages, and the patient, by continued and protracted violence, has become intolerable to the family and community, and has to be removed to the jail or elsewhere for safe keeping, or to prevent the utter ruin of those upon whom the care and expense devolve.

While insanity, when acute and recent, is known to be, as a general rule, quite *curable*, when chronic, it becomes one of the most *incurable* of all diseases at all amenable to treatment. Any attempt on the part of the State to save money by failing to provide for the early treatment of the insane, or of individuals to delay the same, is poor economy and worse philanthro-

py. This mistaken policy has already filled the land with a class of dependent and incurable sufferers, that are a burden to themselves, a terror to their families, and an expense to the public, which nothing can relieve, for the present, but death, or diminish for the future, but ample accommodations.

Science is likely, I apprehend, to discover no better means of curtailing the development, or of arresting the penalty of a disease that appears to be the companion of the progress of civilization. The official statements for North Carolina, as well as the statistics of every other State in the Union, and of most other countries, indicate an apparent or absolute increase of this malady. Either its prevalence or a knowledge of its existence, is greater in many communities than our own. By reference to the exhaustive report of Dr. Wilkins, Commissioner of Lunacy of California, many interesting tables upon this subject may be found. The report of the Census Bureau for 1870, is authority for saying that in the New England States, the ratio of the insane to the population, upon an average calculation which I have carefully made, is 1 to 638; in the Middle States, exclusive of Delaware, is 1 to 860; in Delaware, 1 to 1,923; in the Western States, exclusive of California and Nevada, 1 to 1,709; in California, 1 to 489; in the Southern States, 1 to 2,271; in the whole United States, 1 to 1,031.

In England the estimate is 1 to 403 of her population; in Ireland, 1 to 467; in France, 1 to 747; in Prussia, 1 to 1,416. In London, in 1844, the ratio was 1 to 200; in Paris, 1 to 222. in St. Petersburg, 1 to 3,142, and in Madrid, 1 to 3,400.

The number of Insane in the United States in the year 1870 was 37,382; the number under treatment in 49 hospitals, 17,735; 10,229 were admitted during the year; 3,357 were cured, and 1,851 died. The per centage of insanity under treatment was 47.44. The per centage of cures on admissions was 33, and on the whole number treated was 13. The per centage of deaths on admissions was 18, and on the whole number treated was 7. In the thirty-nine Asylums in the United States, visited by Dr. Wilkins in 1870, there were resident at the time,

12,907 patients ; admitted during the year, 8,639 ; cured, 3,240 ; died, 1,519.

The per centage of cures on admissions was 37, and on the whole number treated 15. The per centage of deaths on admission was 17, and on the whole number treated was 7. The average duration of life in the *incurable insane*, attacked between the ages of 20 and 60, is about 17 years, while that of the sane of similar ages is 29 years. The average duration of treatment in cases of recovery, of all ages, is 7 months.

The question presented by this aspect of the subject, and which should engage the attention of our legislators, as a matter of political economy, is a just appreciation of the difference between the cost of cure and the burden of maintenance. Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, whose reputation for research and accuracy, as a statistician is not excelled, says, "In a perfect state of things where the best appliances which the science and skill of the age have produced for healing, are offered to the lunatics in as *early stage* of their malady, as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty, and possibly ninety per cent. would be restored." Referring to this assertion, Dr. Cleaveland in his Annual Report of the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane, for 1869, remarks : "In Oneida county is situated the Utica Asylum, and its influence has been such that every acute case happening in the county is at once placed under hospital treatment. The result is that only 5 per cent. of those treated in the early stage of the disease remain as incurables, thus more than verifying the assertion of Dr. Jarvis."

According to reliable statistics, it is shown by Dr. Wilkins that, in twelve Asylums in Holland, for a period of operations from 1844 to 1864, of 4,373 recoveries, 953 were under treatment less than three months ; 1,136 from 3 to 6 months ; 1,195 from 6 to 12 months ; 678 from 1 to 2 years, and 411 over 2 years. In one hundred and eleven Asylums in France for the year 1853, of 2,771 cures, 903 were treated less than 3

months; 614 between 3 and 6 months; 495 between 6 and 12 months; 263 between 1 and 2 years; 236 over 2 years, and 260 unknown.

In the Hanwell Asylum, in England, from 1855 to 1860, of 117 who were restored, 3 were treated less than 3 months; 39 from 3 to 6 months; 43 from 6 to 12 months; 17 from 1 to 2 years, and 15 over 2 years.

In the Southern Ohio Asylum, for a period of 15 years from 1855 to 1869, inclusive, of 911 restored, 385 were in the hospital under 3 months; 260 from 3 to 6 months; 168 from 6 to 12 months; 72 from 1 to 2 years, and 26 over 2 years.

An average of these combined results would show, upon the whole number restored, the cures of those under treatment less than 3 months to be 28.4 per cent.; from 3 to 6 months, 25.9 per cent.; from 6 to 12 months, 24 per cent.; from 1 to 2 years, 13 per cent.; over two years, 8.7 per cent.

In this institution, during the whole period of its operations, from 1856 to the present date, with the disadvantage of being mostly occupied with chronic cases from the beginning of their treatment, and an admission of only 993 patients, of 244 cases 34 were treated under 3 months; 63 from 3 to 6 months; 76 from 6 to 12 months; 49 from 1 to 2 years, making an average time of a little more than 9 months. It is proper to remark, that this apparent average is somewhat increased over the real time of actual treatment, in consequence of the number of patients sent home on "probation" or trial, frequently for several months before being discharged from our books, or pronounced cured upon our records. This course is sometimes pursued as a matter of precaution, after an apparent recovery, to try the effect upon the patient of a change of situation and of re-association with family and friends, and to enable them, in case of relapse, to return the patient to the Asylum without the trouble and delay of a re-committal in form.

The economy and propriety of early treatment is strongly illustrated by the records of the Worcester hospital in Massachusetts, conducted upon a large scale, during a period of

fifteen years of its history in which it is shown that, of 1,179 cases, the duration of whose insanity, previous to admission, in every case was within 1 year, making an average of 8 months and 21 days, the average treatment was only 5 months and 10 days; while, of 201 cures with a duration of insanity previous to admission of more than 1 year, there was an average treatment of 10 months and 10 days; thus showing conclusively that it requires only half the time and costs the State only half as much to effect the cure of those recoveries, treated during the first of their attack, as it did those whose treatment commenced after the expiration of one year.

The report of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum for 1869, giving a retrospective view of its operations for fifteen years, shows "how the expectation of recovery diminishes almost in exact proportion to the length of time the disease may have existed previous to treatment." Of 530 admissions of one month's previous duration, the cures amounted to 68.49 per cent.; of 219 admissions of two months' duration, to 63.01; of 164 admissions of three months' duration, to 53.65; of 98 admissions of four months' duration, to 54.08; of 177 admissions of six months' duration, to 46.32; of 239 admissions of twelve months' duration, to 43.09; of 163 admissions of two years' duration, to 28.83; of 191 admissions of over two years' duration, 17.32. From this, as well as from all other experience in the treatment of insanity, it is shown that its *curability* is in inverse proportion to the length of time of its existence before treatment.

The practical question presents itself, whether it is better as a matter of political economy to provide for the prompt and early treatment of all our insane in the acute stage of their malady, with the prospect of the restoration of 75 or 80 per cent., at an expense for an average treatment of 6 or 7 months' duration, thereby affording the prospect of an average life of health and usefulness of 29 years, or, on the other hand, their maintenance uncured, even upon the cheapest plan, for an average life of 17 years. Take, for illustration, 100 acute

cases, with a reasonable calculation, by timely treatment, of the cure of 80, at an expense for 7 months' treatment of \$175 each. This amounts to \$14,000. The other 20 at the same ratio of cost, for an average life of 17 years, will increase the amount in all to \$116,000. *Per contra*: the cost of the 100 uncured, at the present State allowance for all not recovered, (\$100 each per year) for an average life of 17 years, amounts to \$170,000, making a difference of \$54,000 in favor of hospital treatment over mere custody at the cheapest rate of support for this class of patients, to say nothing of the 80 restored to an average life of health and usefulness of 29 years.

There are in North Carolina, as before stated, according to the census returns of 1870, 779 insane persons. Deducting the number under treatment here, leaves upwards of 500 elsewhere, who are entitled to \$100 per annum from the Public Treasury for support, by chap. 167 of the Acts of 1869-'70. This would amount, annually, if all entitled were to claim the appropriation, to \$50,000. This sum would erect at least 60 rooms every year for the permanent and continual accommodation of the insane, which, if occupied successively by acute cases, would be expected to discharge, every nine months (the average time of treatment in cases of cure here) 75 per cent. of the number accommodated by these additional rooms. In 17 years, the average duration of time that these 500 cases have and will live, their support, at the above rate, will cost the Public Treasury \$850,000, which amount would construct permanent hospital accommodations for more than 1,000 patients. It would be an act of supererogation to submit an argument beyond the mere statement of these facts and figures.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

Among the household are several of what are called "Criminal Insane;" one committed upon evidence of his insanity, recently, from the Penitentiary, under the provisions of chap.

212, Acts of the General Assembly, 1871-'72. The enactment of this law presents a question connected with this class of the insane, now more than ever, so far as we are concerned, demanding consideration. In Europe and in at least one of the United States, Asylms have been erected for keeping the criminal insane separate and apart from others, and strong arguments have been advanced in favor of the universal adoption of this system.

There are two classes of the Criminal Insane which are now admissible here. 1st. Those who have committed criminal acts under their insanity. 2d. Those who have been convicted of crime and have become insane while serving out the sentence of punishment. While neither of these classes should undergo punishment, I would not recommend, if it could be avoided, the admission of either, and especially the latter, among the ordinary insane. Every reason that can be urged against the intimate association of the pure and upright with the base, degraded and corrupt, whose character, habits and conversation might contaminate or offend, applies with increased force to such involuntary companionship between those whose over-sensitive and disordered minds exalt and intensify their sensibilities, tastes and consciences. The convict insane in this State are not likely soon to become numerous enough to justify the establishment of a separate Asylum for their accommodation, but suitable quarters might be provided in connection with the State Penitentiary, now under construction, and their treatment entrusted to the care of the Physician of that Institution.

COMPARATIVE COST OF THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

Comparison is not unfrequently made between the cost of support of the insane and sane classes, without a due consideration of the necessarily increased expenses of keeping up the peculiarly arranged and organized establishments for the former

over the simpler accommodations for the latter. The following extracts from a memorial addressed by the Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Asylum to the Massachusetts Legislature, embody facts and views upon this subject, which are of universal application.

"The management of the insane is necessarily different from and more expensive than that of the sane. The architectural arrangement of the lunatic asylum is very unlike that of a common dwelling or any other public institution. The managers and guardians, the officers and attendants, must be men of great discretion, sagacity and patience, who would earn large wages elsewhere, and can only be obtained and retained by larger rewards than are paid to those who attend on and do the work of healthy men and women abroad.

"There is a similar difference in the cost of the food of the mentally healthy and disordered. In all the most common forms of insanity, mania, melancholia and dementia, the patients need a more digestible and nutritious diet than men and women in health. Their malady, their excitements and their depressions increase the necessity that they should have food that is easily dissolved in the stomach and converted into living flesh by the nutrient arteries. They need nourishment not only of a better quality, but often times more abundant in quantity, to meet the excessive and morbid expenditure of force by the maniac, in his excitements, and to save the melancholic and those who are tending to dementia, from sinking under their depressions into torpidity; and, if possible, to raise the demented out of their sluggishness. Regarding the necessities of lunatics, familiar with their dangers, and desiring to fulfill the purposes of a hospital by restoring as many as possible to health and saving as many as possible from sinking into mental death, the managers of these institutions everywhere, feed their patients better and at a greater cost than sane men and women are fed abroad. In England, under the supervision of the county and borough magistrates, and the guardians of the poor, who administer the funds entrusted to them with

the greatest economy, the average cost of supporting the insane paupers, for food, clothing, attendance and management in the public asylums, is more than *three times* as great as that of supporting the sane paupers in the work houses. In Ireland, the cost of sustaining the insane poor in the asylums was almost *three and a half times* as great as that of the sane paupers in the work houses. * * * * *

“Universally, as far as the records have been printed and obtained, the managers of the insane have obeyed this pathological law and yielded to the necessity of giving their patients a better and, of course, a more costly sustenance and *care* than are needed for the support of sane men and women, in order to restore them to health or to save them from sinking into dementia and permanent disease or early death. Regarding the earnest suggestions of some members of the Legislature in 1863, the Trustees requested the Superintendent to try the experiment of a poorer and cheaper diet for the State paupers, and to give them a sustenance something like that allowed to the State almshouses. The experiment was tried faithfully for several months and the daily condition of the patients carefully watched. But the result, as a matter of economy, was unfavorable. The patients were more irritable and discontented, the excitable were less easily controlled, the languid drooped more, the torpid were more indisposed to action, the wards of the maniacal patients were more noisy, and those of the demented made less show of life, and all the insane propensities and proclivities seemed to gather new force and to be less manageable in the hands of the officers and attendants; the curable made less progress, and the incurable were more intensely disordered. Whatever might have been gained in the diminished cost of food was manifestly more than lost in the slower progress of recovery, in the prolonged duration of the mental disorder and in the probable failure of some to regain their health who might have been restored, if allowed to enjoy that better diet which the necessities of their morbid condition required. The experiment was given up as a failure.

The usual generous diet was again given to these patients and they soon began to show its effects in their improved condition and better progress."

To this increased expenditure must be added, not only the salaries of officers and wages of a large number of trained attendants and employees, but the cost of medicines, and the necessary means and labor to keep up repairs and prevent the decline of an institution of extensive and varied organization, also the constant supply of clothing and furniture so unavoidably subjected to damages by a class of persons having so little self-control, and the fuel necessary for the high state of temperature that has to be constantly maintained in the wards, on account of the low vital energy and sluggish circulation of the insane, together with the wear and tear of machinery for heating, ventilating, washing, cooking, and lighting, and the means of diversion, occupation and amusement, so important as remedial agents in the treatment of mental disease.

The importance of the returns, both financial and curative, to the community, *of this Institution*, though not so satisfactory as they doubtless would have been, but for its disproportionate excess of chronic cases, retained through life, will appear by the following view of its operations from the beginning:

There have been 244 recoveries sent back to their families, to usefulness and to citizenship. Besides these, 88 have been discharged improved. Their violence has been calmed, their pains assuaged, and their delusions controlled in such a manner that they could live at their homes, be comfortable in their families and neighborhoods, and partake of some, and even many, of the blessings of society.

According to the life tables, these 244 cures lived, or will live, an average of 29 years, making an aggregate of 7,076 years after they regained their health. These years of usefulness, of labor and of self-sustenance that have been given back to these patients, to their families and to the community, cost the State an average of 9 months' treatment, at an expense in

each case of not more than \$25 per month, making an aggregate sum of \$54,900. These 244 who were restored, would have lived, according to the average life of the insane, 17 years, an aggregate of 4,148 years, if their maladies had not been removed, and would have cost for their support, at \$100 each, per annum, (the allowance now made from the Public Treasury for all not in Asylum) the sum of \$414,800. The Asylum has done this double work. It has taken away a burden and given back a support. It has cut off these 4,148 years of insanity, and replaced them with 7,076 years of health and usefulness. It has removed this heavy tax upon the sympathies, and draft upon the resources of families and of the community, and returned in their stead a rich income of joy and comfort to the one, and aid and labor to the other.

EXPENSES FOR SUPPORT.

In view of an apprehended deficiency in the appropriation for support for the present year, the Board was convened on the 6th of February last, and the following extract from the record will show their action :

“The Superintendent stated that the Board had been called together to consult in regard to the appropriation made by the General Assembly for the support of the Asylum for the current fiscal year, it being less than the amount asked for, and less than had been heretofore appropriated. If the Board decided that the Asylum should be supported on the amount appropriated, \$60,000, that it would be necessary to curtail the expenses and to make the Institution merely custodial and not curative in its character ; and in order to give the Board an idea of the cost of maintenance in Asylums generally, he submitted the following report, which was read and ordered to be spread upon the minutes :

*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum
of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : The appropriation for the support of the Institution for the present fiscal year is less, *per capita*, than for any year since the war. In 1866, there were in the Institution 160 patients, and the amount expended was \$46,985.86, it being \$293.66 *per capita*. For 1867, there was no printed report that I can find, but the Superintendent asked for, and I presume obtained, \$250 *per capita*, for support, and \$5,000 for fuel and repairs. In 1868, there were 211 patients and an expenditure of \$57,327.73, being \$271.70 *per capita*. In 1869, the fiscal year was extended from Sept. 30th to Dec. 31st, requiring a deficiency appropriation bill which amounted, for the 15 months, to \$312.50 *per capita*, and \$10,000 for repairs, ordinary and extraordinary.

In 1870, the number of patients was 229, and the appropriation for the support was \$68,700, being \$300 *per capita*, and \$12,000 for the purchase of machinery and extraordinary repairs. Of this amount between \$8,000 and \$9,000 was left unexpended at the close of the year. In 1871, the daily average of patients was 242, and the appropriation for support about \$64,600, the entire expenditure for the year, for support and improvements, embracing the last named amount and the overplus or balance left of the previous year's appropriation, amounted to \$73,552.70, it being \$303.73 *per capita*. It is proper to state that there were an extraordinary amount of improvements and repairs, many of them quite expensive, during the year.

For the present year, the appropriation for all purposes is \$60,000. It is not intended that the average number shall fall short of 240 or 245, which last named number will make the *per capita* expenses \$244.90.

I beg leave to offer, as part of my report, the following extracts from the reports of Dr. D. R. Brower, of the Eastern

Lunatic Asylum, of Virginia, and Dr. O. Evarts, of the Indiana Hospital for Insane, as the results of their investigations as to the

COST OF VARIOUS ASYLUMS.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.	No. Patients.	Per Capita.
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Male Dep't,	170	\$433 00
“ “ “ Female “	174	425 00
New Hampshire Asylum for Insane,	245	293 00
McLean Asylum for Insane, (Mass.,)	195	642 00
Boston Lunatic Hospital,	213	309 00
Butler Hospital for Insane, (R. I.,)	152	294 00
General Hospital for Insane, (Conn.,)	233	242 00
Retreat for Insane, (Conn.,)	135	591 00
Willard Asylum for Chronic Insane, (N. Y.,)	240	153 06
Maryland Hospital for Insane,	118	308 00
Insane Asylum of North Carolina,	229	300 00
Alabama Insane Hospital,	213	193 00
Hospital for Insane, Nashville,	251	253 00
Minnesota Hospital for Insane,	264	286 00
St. Louis County Asylum,	219	251 00
Eastern Lunatic Asylum, (Va.,)	205	225 00

The average cost of the above institutions is \$331.

The average cost of maintenance, *per capita*, of all the institutions in the United States is \$257.69.

From a carefully compiled table now before me, embracing 21 prominent State Institutions, Hospitals and Asylums, for the insane in the United States, I find that the average cost, *per capita*, for the maintenance of the insane, exclusive of clothing and officers' salaries, is \$272.48 per annum.

The Superintendent respectfully asks the instructions of the Board as to whether he shall endeavor to curtail expenses to

the figures above referred to, \$244.90, *per capita*, or to run the risk of a slight increase should necessity require it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed,]

EUGENE GRISSOM,
Superintendent.

Whereupon, Mr. Kemp P. Battle moved,

“That the policy heretofore adopted by the Board for making, in as economical a manner as practicable, the Asylum a curative hospital, as contradistinguished from a mere custodian institution, be adhered to, the Board having confidence that, if any deficiency in the appropriation recently made by the General Assembly, shall be found to exist at the end of the present fiscal year, such deficiency will be supplied by the liberality and justice of the Legislature.”

Which passed unanimously.

The report of the Treasurer, Col. W. E. Anderson, shows that our expenditures to the present time amount to \$62,915.-90, and that there is now on hand of the appropriation \$2,987.-25. There will probably be a deficiency at the end of the year, of about \$5,000.

The buildings and premises of the Institution are now in their 18th year since their erection, and there is of necessity a much larger and constantly increasing amount of repairs from wear and tear and dilapidation every year than when they were new. Besides the repairs already completed in the heating, ventilation, cooking and washing departments, there are others of considerable magnitude and of absolute necessity at no distant day. Among these may be mentioned, new flooring for nearly the whole house; the reconstruction of the kitchen and bake-room, now a constant source of anxiety and fear on account of fire, a subject of paramount importance in an institution of this kind; new stables and stalls for horses and cattle; granary, seed house, and lodging room for gardener, and dormitories for other outside employees; new force pump and engine for Rocky Branch, to supply water; new en-

gine for the pump-house ; alterations for water closets and bath rooms to improve ventilation and comfort ; the erection of a tank in the kitchen or wash house for the use of pure water for cooking and washing purposes, and an entire new coat of paint for almost the entire building inside and out, for want of which the timbers will soon be in a rapid state of decay.

The continuation of the proposed improvement of the front grounds, under the skillful supervision of Capt. C. B. Denson, so as to save from decline what has already been done, and to make them attractive to patients, divesting the institution as much as possible of a prison-like appearance, and rendering the surroundings as cheerful and home-like as convenient, contributing to their exercise, amusement and recreation, is of vast importance on account of remedial and curative influence.

The financial question squarely presents itself to the Legislature : Whether the institution shall continue to have a sufficient support to preserve it and promote it to a proper degree of comfort and usefulness, or whether it shall be permitted to depreciate and decline as time and want of means shall make inroads upon its usefulness. With a calculation based upon the utmost economy compatible with a successful management of the Asylum as a curative institution, I recommend an annual appropriation of \$65,000 for support and \$5,000 for improvements and repairs.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The improvements and repairs that were found indispensable to prevent inconvenience and suffering, that have been made during the year, have been a considerable tax upon our means of support, already insufficient. In the Engineer's department necessary improvements and repairs to the water works, including a new hydraulic ram, have been made, and some additions, also, to the heating apparatus effected ; also a change in the ventilation of the rooms of a portion of the wards, consequent upon the change in the method of heating.

These, with some improvement in the front grounds, temporary sleeping rooms for outside employees, an additional airing court for male patients, an alteration in the passage from the main building to the kitchen, some improvement to the Engineer's house and the ice house, the introduction of speaking tubes in the main building, and the purchase of new bedsteads and mattresses for wards, all of which seemed to be absolutely demanded, constitute most that has been attempted in the way of improvements and repairs, the whole amounting to \$4,536.02.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The operations of the farm and garden have been moderately successful. The work on the farm has been mainly directed to the preparation of the grounds for the future cultivation of clover and grass. The garden has produced an abundance of vegetables for the use of the household and some to spare for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind institution. The accounts of the farm and garden have been kept together, and the following exhibit shows the comparative expenses and profits of the two:

23½ tons Hay and Clover,	at \$20,	\$470 00
138 bushels Green Corn, at	" 50 cts.,	69 00
118 " Hard Corn,	" 70 "	82 60
1,703 Melons,	" 05 "	85 15
132 bushels Field Peas,	" 1.00	132 00
20½ " Grapes,	" 2 00	41 00
13 " Pears,	" 2.00	26 00
3 " Figs,	" 2.00	6 00
741 " Sweet Potatoes,	" 50 cts.,	370 50
330 " Turnips,	" 50 "	165 00
800 lbs. Corn Fodder,	" 1.00	8 00
2 loads Pumpkins,	" 4.00	8 00
185 bushels Rutabagas,	" 50 cts.,	87 50
6 " Red Pepper,	" 3.00	18 00
372 quarts Strawberries,	" 15 cts.,	55 80
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,624 55

Amount brought forward,					\$ 1,624 55
170	bushels	Irish Potatoes,	at	1.00	170 00
420	"	Table Beets,	"	1.00	420 00
330	"	Stock Beets,	"	50	165 00
196	"	Tomatoes,	"	1.50	294 00
476	"	Salad,	"	25 cts.,	119 50
11	"	Leeks,	"	50 cts.,	5 50
14	"	Asparagus,	"	2.00	28 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Radishes,	"	2.00	7 00
96	"	Cucumbers,	"	1.00	96 00
630	heads	Lettuce,	"	01 ct.,	6 30
39 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels	Onions,	"	1.00	39 50
44	"	Green Peas,	"	1.00	44 00
14,050	heads	Cabbage,	"	05 cts.,	702 50
10,200	"	Collards,	"	03 "	306 00
350	"	Broccoli,	"	05 "	17 50
15	bushels	Salsify,	"	1.00	15 00
82	"	Snap,	"	1.00	82 00
64	"	Squash,	"	1.00	64 00
35	"	Vegetable Eggs,	"	1.00	35 00
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Okra,	"	1.00	21 50
28	"	Lima Beans,	"	1.00	28 00
700	heads	Celery,	"	03 cts.,	21 00
10,704	quarts	Milk, raised	"	10 "	1,070 45
686	pounds	Veal slaughtered,	"	08 "	54 88
727	"	Shote "	"	10 "	70 70
8,000	"	Pork, (estimated)	"	08 "	640 00
1,800	quarts	Milk, estimated for	"	10 "	180 00
		Nov. and Dec.,			
					\$ 6,327 88
The expenses of the farm and garden, including labor, implements, feed of stock, fertilizers, amount paid for sewerage of the building, blacksmith work, but not including board and lodging of laborers, is					4,229 42
					\$ 2,098 46

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

Number of articles of clothing made and mended by the Female patients and Attendants, for the female department, during 10 months to October 31st, 1872.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.
Dresses,	156	Dresses,	889
Skirts,	103	Skirts,	565
Chemises,	92	Chemises,	543
Gowns,	48	Gowns,	53
Drawers,	24	Drawers,	11
Hose,	40	Hose,	158
Bodices,	12	Flannel skirts,	28
Aprons,	111	Flannel bodices,	8
Flannel Skirts,	24	Sleeves,	115
Flannel bodices,	2	Spreads,	60
Handkerchiefs,	118	Sheets,	48
Caps,	3	Bed ticks,	88
Sacques,	8	Blankets,	12
Bonnets,	32	Quilts,	24
Sleeves,	5	Table cloths,	3
Curtains,	20		
Spreads,	31		
Sheets,	189		
Slips,	81		
Bed ticks,	61		
Pillow ticks,	2		
Quilts,	35		
Toilet cloths,	3		
Table cloths,	2		
Towels,	193		
Carpets,	13		

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

Number of articles of clothing made and mended by the Female patients and Attendants, for the male department, during 10 months to October 31st, 1872.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.
Coats,	127	Coats,	114
Vests,	95	Pants,	698
Pant ,	151	Vests,	15
Shirts,	400	Shirts,	650
Drawers,	116	Drawers,	301
Flannel drawers,	8	Ticks,	133
L. B. Shirts,	35	Sheets,	13
Socks,	188	Slips,	7
Suspenders,	1	Towels,	4
Collars,	20	Blankets,	3
		Quilts,	1
		Counterpanes,	13
		Collars,	2
		Aprons,	1
		Sleeves,	33

Whole number of articles made, 2,549.

Whole number of articles mended, 4,593.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We beg leave to return thanks to that Christian philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, for the "Illustrated Christian Weekly Newspaper," published in New York, and to the editors of the following papers for gratuitous copies:

Charlotte Democrat, Charlotte, North Carolina.
 Statesville American, Statesville, " "

Newbern Daily Times, Newbern,	North Carolina.
Daily Journal, Wilmington,	"
The Post,	"
North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville,	"
Robesonian, Lumberton,	"
Franklin Courier, Louisburg,	"
The Southern Churchman, Alexandria,	Virginia.
Advance, Battleboro,	North Carolina.
Watchman, Salisbury,	"
New North State, Greensboro,	"
Masonic Monitor, Goldsboro,	"
The Reconstructed Farmer, Raleigh,	"
The Friend of Temperance,	"
Daily Despatch, Charlotte,	"
The Golden Age, New York,	New York.

To the Attendants of the Asylum, both male and female, who have conscientiously discharged the difficult and responsible duties of their position, too much credit cannot be given, as so much depends, for the comfort and cure of the patients, upon their aid, care and protection.

Our Engineer, Mr. John F. Curfman, is faithful and skillful in the performance of his duties, and contributes largely to pecuniary economy by the execution of work that would require expert labor abroad at considerable cost.

The Matron, Mrs. M. A. Lawrence, is always active and vigilant in behalf of her charge.

The Steward, Mr. James H. Moore, executes his office with integrity, fidelity and efficiency, and to the best interests of the institution.

The Assistant Physician, Dr. F. T. Fuller, brings large experience, high principle and thorough qualification to the discharge of his official responsibilities.

To the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Dr. Pritchard, and Rev. Mr. Mangum, we are indebted for the alternate performance of religious services in our Chapel every Sunday afternoon. These services are regarded with peculiar

favor on account of their soothing, quieting and comforting effect upon the patients, and the convenience of religious worship to those who appreciate and enjoy this great privilege.

To the Executive Committee and other members of our Board I am under obligation for aid and counsel at all times.

With reverence and with gratitude to Divine Providence, who, while overruling the destiny of nations, "numbers the very hairs of our heads," and without whom "not a sparrow falleth to the ground," I commit the care of this great Charity, and the oversight of the stricken, but not forsaken, ones for whose comfort and protection it was erected.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D.,
Superintendent.

RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1872.

Doc. No. 9.]

[SESS. 1872-'73.]

Ordered to be Printed.

STONE & UZZELL, State Printers and Binders.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND
PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 1st, 1872.

*To His Excellency, THOMAS R. CALDWELL,
Governor of North Carolina :*

SIR: This being the second annual report of the Board of Trustees for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institution, since their appointment by the Legislature, it is as pleasant as gratifying to them to have it in their power to inform you of the continued prosperity and success of this part of the public charity which has been entrusted to their care. During the past and the present session the number of pupils in attendance in both departments, white and colored, are equal to the former classes.

The appropriation of \$40,000, made at the last meeting of the Legislature, to defray the expenses of the Institution for the year 1872, and of \$5,000 for the repairs and additions to be made to the building, has all been drawn from the Treasurer of the State, and is accounted for by the Treasurer of the Institution. There is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of \$8,996.35, after having paid all

the outstanding claims up to the first of November—being enough to meet the current expenses for the next two months, which will be the end of the fiscal year.

Early in the Spring, the Board, after carefully inspecting the Institution as to its capacity to accommodate the pupils, were satisfied that it would be an unwise expenditure of the appropriation to erect a wooden building, or to repair the old building used as broom shop, printing office, &c. They therefore concluded to extend the north wing of the building so as to give additional room to the Institution, which would, in effect, be carrying out the original designs heretofore contemplated by the Legislature, and which was so much needed. They advertised for proposals to build the extension in accordance with the specifications as set forth for its erection. To Thomas H. Briggs, of this city, was awarded the contract—he being the lowest bidder—for \$7,500. The contract amounted to \$2,500 more than the appropriation made for the repairs; but this, the Board feel fully satisfied, the Legislature will approve, after having seen and investigated the extent of the work. The extension will afford an addition of thirteen rooms, including a large dining room, which was much needed.

In the month of March, Governor Caldwell appointed a Board of Trustees for this Institution, who presented themselves to the present Board appointed by the Legislature, and requested them to resign their trust to them, the Governor stating as his reasons for so doing, that the Board in possession of the Institution were “illegally appointed, and that it was his desire to take the government of the charitable institutions of the State out of the pool of party politics.” The Board were not aware until then that they occupied such a position. With all due deference for the Governor, the Board determined to consult counsel upon the matter. They were advised by counsel that they could not surrender the trust which had been confided to them by the Legislature, without violating their confidence, and that

they were the legal Board of Trustees. Acting under this advice, the Board declined to give way to the Governor's Board. The Governor, through his Board, then proposed to make up a case and submit it for adjudication. This was also declined by the advice of counsel. A difficulty then arose as to how the expenses of the Institution should be met, so as to enable the school to go on—or should the school be suspended and the pupils sent home—the Governor having instructed the Auditor of the State not to audit the draft made upon the Treasurer, by the President of the Board, for the funds which had been appropriated for that purpose. Through the kindness of a number of merchants and grocers of the city, clothing and provisions were furnished so as to enable the Board to continue the school until a better and a more favorable understanding could be had between the two Boards. It was finally settled by the attorneys of both parties, that the draft for the funds appropriated for the Institution should be signed by the Presidents of both Boards and made payable to the Treasurer of the Legislative Board of Trustees.

The Governor, having instituted suit against the Board for the purpose of displacing them, retained \$300 of the appropriation to defray the expenses of the suit to test the legality of the appointment. An equal amount on the part of this Board was also used for defraying the expenses in defending the suit. This sum takes from the annual appropriation \$600. That amount would have paid for all the heating facilities now being introduced into that part of the building recently extended.

At the October term of the Superior Court for the county of Wake, the case was decided adverse to the Board. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. As that tribunal does not meet until January next, it cannot be settled during the term for which the present Board was elected. Their term will expire on the first of January, 1873, or they may hold over until their successors shall be appointed.

In the colored department, the progress made by the pupils is highly commendable to them, as well as to their instructors. The services of a superior teacher for the blind have been secured, but there are many conveniences yet needed to facilitate their advancement in some of the branches of instruction, which the Board regrets it is not in their power to provide. It is the only colored institution for the instruction of the colored deaf and dumb and the blind in the United States. As North Carolina was the first to lead in this branch of public charity, we hope she will be the last that fails to do her duty to foster it. They continue to occupy the building rented from the American Missionary Association of New York, a lease being obtained for another year. The building is very much out of repair and is hardly comfortable, and will require repairs greater than the Association may be willing to make. The Board are now in correspondence with their Secretary, using their efforts to remove the difficulty, by proposing to repair the building if they will allow the expenses to be taken out of the rent for the next year. In case the Association should decline to do so, the situation of the pupils, as well as the teachers, will be very unpleasant. As this part of the school is as likely to increase as the other, it becomes the duty of the State to provide suitable buildings for its accommodations, and not to be dependent upon a foreign association for a house to accommodate them. The Board of Trustees call the special attention of the Legislature to this matter, and they feel assured that you will not fail to give it the attention which it deserves.

For a full account of the different departments—literary and mechanical—we refer you to the reports of the Principal and Auditor. The report of the Principal is complete, and abounds in practical and statistical information. The Board endorse the report and recommend it to your favorable consideration.

An appropriation of \$45,000 will be required to defray the expenses of both departments of the Institution for the next session and to liquidate the debt for the extension of the north wing of the building, as well as to make all necessary repairs for the present.

In concluding this report, the Board feel it is due to the officers, and those who are associated with them, to state that all of them have discharged their duties faithfully and satisfactorily during the time they have been in the service of the Institution. They, as well as the Board, manifested a disposition to carry out the wishes of the Legislature, so far as was in their knowledge and power, to promote the interest and happiness of this unfortunate class of the afflicted children of our race who are confided to their care.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. McKEE,
President.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: It now becomes my duty to render you an account in full of the workings of the Institution during the past year.

Whole number of pupils enrolled in 1871,	193
Number of new pupils enrolled in 1872,	24
Whole number of pupils enrolled in 1872,	183

Of the latter number, 135 are white and 48 are colored.
Number of deaf and dumb, males 67; females 52, 119.
Number of blind, males 31; females 33, 64

With the close of last session, which occurred June 27th, four of the pupils graduated, two from the Deaf and Dumb Department and two from the Blind Department. The Institution presented to each of the deaf mute graduates a nicely bound copy of the Bible, and each of the other two received a copy of the New Testament in raised print, presented by the American Bible Society.

The number of pupils enrolled this year is less by ten than in 1871, to be accounted for as follows: nine of the pupils on the rolls last year were not permitted to return this year in consequence of inability to learn. A few were detained at home by sickness and others were retained by their parents on account of their labor.

The general health of the pupils has been very good. During the summer months an epidemic of a bilious type prevailed over a greater part of the State. Most of the pupils were visited by it, but owing to medical skill, nursing and sanitary precautions, it was of very short duration.

Although we have been blessed with health, yet we have had to mourn the loss of one of our pupils. On the 21st of last June we were summoned to witness the sudden and unexpected death of James L. Proffit, a young man of twenty years, from Watauga County. He was taken with the prevailing epidemic, it being followed by a congestive chill, and having a frail constitution and diseased lungs, he was unable, with the best of medical assistance, to withstand the attack. While we fully sympathize with the parents of this young man, we rejoice in the belief that he was made acquainted, to some extent, with the great Redeemer of mankind, notwithstanding the short period he had been in the Institution, which knowledge he could not possibly have obtained at home. While his friends remain on this side to lament his loss, he has crossed the river of death to receive the crown of life and to join in the angelic chorus of praises to God and the Lamb.

Two blind girls, Lizzie Hall and Martha Johnson, have been removed from works to rewards. The former was taken sick after going home, and died of consumption in the month of September. She had been in the Institution about eleven years, and her sweet voice will long be remembered by all connected with it. The latter had been in the Institution only a month and a half; she came an invalid, and not being able to study, was taken home by her father and died about the middle of October.

Charles O. Alexander, a colored deaf mute, from Mecklenburg County, died during the vacation. We have not learned the cause of his death. He was one of the brightest pupils in the colored department.

TEACHERS.

In all, there are fourteen teachers, eight in the Deaf and Dumb Department and six in the Blind Department. Two changes have occurred in the corps of teachers, one in the Deaf and Dumb and one in the Blind Department. Miss Laura E. Ballinger, of Greensboro', was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. Emily C. Nichols. Although she was wholly unacquainted with the language of deaf-mutes prior to her election, she is nevertheless, rapidly learning the signs and her class of beginners is making good progress.

Miss Nettie M. Sage was elected teacher of the colored blind, in lieu of Alice Brodie, their former teacher, whose ill-health prevented her from attending to the duties of a teacher. Miss Sage is alive to the work in which she is engaged, and well qualified for the position.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Our first annual examination of the classes began on Thursday, June 20th, and continued four days. Rev.

Messrs. Mangum and Atkinson, D. D., were present during a greater part of the time, also Mr. W. D. Cooke, the first Principal of the Institution, was present a portion of the time. These gentlemen assisted in the examinations, putting to the classes numerous questions testing their accuracy and scholarship. They were examined on the studies they had pursued during the year, without any knowledge of what questions would be asked; in this way a very correct idea of what they had learned could be ascertained. As a full account of the examination cannot be given, the following extract from the report of the local editor of the *News*, who witnessed most of the examinations, will suffice to show the general standing of the pupils and success of the teachers:

“THE EXAMINATION AT THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTE. We attended, yesterday, the regular examination of the blind pupils of the above Institute. There are in this department nearly fifty pupils, male and female. The examination was conducted principally by the Superintendent, who put the pupils to a severe and critical test in their various studies, but they not only proved themselves adequate to the task, but exhibited a remarkable degree of proficiency highly commendable and complimentary to the professors in this department.

“We witnessed the examination of a class in algebra, who mastered the most difficult problems mentally with as much ease and accuracy as if they could have seen to write.

“The higher classes in the Deaf and Dumb Department were examined publicly on Tuesday. The exercises were very entertaining, and proved to all the proficiency and faithfulness of the kind teachers. It is impossible for us to give a full idea of the examination to those who have not been so fortunate as to witness similar performances.

“Classes in history, geography, arithmetic, composition and grammar passed a rigid examination, and astonished all who attended with their admirable promptness and correctness in answer.

"Step by step in the exercises our wonder increased that so much could be accomplished under such great disadvantages. We more and more admired the patience, devotion, skill and efficiency of the Board of Instruction.

"Mr. Cooke was present and gave in natural signs an incident which had just happened at his house, and the pupils wrote it on the slates, each one using his own language and arrangement, showing the excellence of their attainments.

"These examinations, we are gratified to learn, are to be repeated annually."

The monitorial system, introduced at the beginning of this year, has proved to be satisfactory and advantageous in securing order and system.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

SHOE SHOP.

There are fourteen deaf-mutes learning the trade of shoe making; thirteen of these are pupils and the other one was formerly a pupil of the Institution. They devote about two and a half hours daily to this work, except on Saturdays they are employed four and a half hours. Eight of the fourteen, if thrown upon their own resources, could make a support at this business.

We have but one colored pupil in the shoe shop at present, but in the course of a few weeks, when more ample accommodations can be had, others will be admitted.

For particulars you are referred to the shoe shop report.

BROOM SHOP.

Being unable to find a market for brooms, the blind boys have done but little at broom-making during the past year. Most of them have learned chair-seating with cane and splits; some also have been taught basket-making. Besides

considerable work done for the Institution, one young man has made near \$25.00 caning chairs, another \$20.00, and another \$12.00.

PRINTING OFFICE.

The History of North Carolina, alluded to in last year's Report, has been completed and is regarded a valuable and important text book.

DOMESTIC.

A new sewing machine has been purchased for the use of the deaf and dumb girls, also one for the colored Institution. Most of the blind girls have learned to use the needle and some of them the sewing machine. Since January last they have made near 40 garments, additional to mending and bead work.

NEW TRADES.

We regard the introduction of two or three new branches of industry as highly important to the successful education of the male pupils. Our pupils should not be thrown upon the charities of the people or the counties when they leave the Institution, for the want of a trade or profession that can be taught them here at a very reasonable expense.

Cabinet work is regarded suitable to deaf-mutes, and even to some Institutions cabinet shops have been a source of income. Mattress and basket-making are well suited to the blind and promise better inducements in North Carolina than any other pursuit except piano-tuning. This I regard a *certain source* of revenue to such of the blind as can acquire a practical knowledge of it. There are very few persons in North Carolina skilled in the art of tuning pianos, consequently the field of labor is large. In the Paris Insti-

tution for the Blind, it is stated, that two out of every three of the male pupils are taught piano-tuning, and on leaving the Institution they earn from \$10 to \$20 per week.

I am now making an effort to obtain a short and accurate history of each deaf and dumb and blind person in the State who has been educated here. The statistics are not yet full enough to make a report on the subject; but it will doubtless be gratifying to you and to every citizen in the State to learn, that out of twenty-two, of whom information has been received, twenty are doing well; all are making a self-support and a few are tax payers on real estate acquired by their own industry. Those pursuing trades and professions are receiving salaries ranging from \$10.00 per month and board to \$75.00 per month. One young man, a deaf-mute, who left the Institution on the 1st of last October, is earning \$16.00 per week at boot and shoe-making. These facts justify what has been done for these unfortunate classes and warrant further action in their behalf.

Frequent experiments should be made. "The great results that would flow from these would more than compensate for any failure in the effort at improvement." Many of the great discoveries in science, and most of the great inventions of the age, are the result of experiments.

To educate the 475 deaf mute and blind persons in the State who are of a suitable age for school, and to properly equip them for business, would be a glorious triumph, but as we cannot reasonably hope for this, let us approach as near to it as possible.

IMPROVEMENTS.

On the 1st of February last, the Legislature appropriated to the Institution \$45,000; \$5,000 of it to be expended in making repairs and providing better sleeping accommodations. Rather than expend the money in repairing the old building used as a broom shop, &c., it was thought to be a

wiser and more economical course to erect the north wing according to the original plan of the building. After thirty days' public notice, the contract was let to the lowest bidder at \$7,500.00. The wing, when completed, will be 88 feet long by 36 feet wide, and three stories high. It will add greatly to the health, comfort and convenience of the pupils now present, and will afford accommodations for a few more. It will provide comfortable rooms for the sick, which are very necessary in an Institution of this character. On the first floor is a dining room 52 feet long by 36 feet wide, and adjoining is a pantry and a store room. The second floor is arranged for school rooms and the third floor for bed rooms. The entire excavation was made by the pupils at a considerable saving to the State.

Great care has been taken to secure a proper ventilation and to render the heating arrangements successful. An iron tank, holding 1,000 gallons, is placed on the top of the building, being connected by pipes with another tank holding 600 gallons. In case of fire the whole contents of the two tanks could be emptied into any room in the Institution, with the exception of four that have a higher elevation than the tanks themselves. The tanks are supplied from a large well and a cistern holding 40,000 gallons, forced up by a steam pump. All the conveniences necessary are attached to the new wing.

The steam boiler formerly used for warming the chapel building has been removed and placed under the new building. In its place has been substituted one of Chilson's hot air cone furnaces, which is now in successful operation. This change was made as the most economical that could be perfected.

With your permission I purchased, for the use of the blind chiefly, a 16 inch relief globe, anatomical models of the heart, lungs, eye and ear, all imported from Germany. I have just completed a relief map of the Eastern Hemisphere. Maps of this character are very scarce and expensive.

The library for the blind has been enriched by the addition of several of Shakspeare's plays in raised print, and other works.

COLORED INSTITUTION.

This department has never been in a more prosperous condition than at present. At the examination in June, most of the classes exhibited a marked degree of success and improvement.

Your attention is again called to the necessity of furnishing more ample and permanent accommodations for this class of the State charity pupils.

CENSUS RETURNS.

According to the census of North Carolina, there were, in 1870, 241 deaf and dumb and blind persons in the State, of a proper age for school, who have never been in the Institution and are receiving no education whatever. They are classed as follows:

White, deaf and dumb, 118; males 70; females 48.

“ blind, 50; “ 26; “ 24.

Colored, deaf and dumb, 48; “ 30; “ 18.

“ blind, 26; “ 10; “ 16.

The census returns are very inaccurate. From a rough estimate made, I believe there are not less than twenty-five deaf-mute and blind persons in the State, of whom there is no record, and several of them of a suitable age for school. These, together with quite a number that have arrived at a proper school age since 1870, will make a grand total of 275 deaf and dumb and blind persons who ought to be receiving an education, but who are growing to manhood and womanhood without a knowledge of anything good, useful or beau-

tiful. Now that the capacity of the buildings is increased, we hope there are persons in every county who will interest themselves in sending those of a proper age to the Institution, where they can be benefitted and made useful members of society.

FINANCES.

You will observe that the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor are made out for eleven months only. Last year's report was made to the 1st of December, but owing to the requirements of the Constitution, that "the officers of public institutions of the State shall, at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, report to the Governor," &c., their reports are made from December 1st, 1871, to November 1st, 1872. It would be much more convenient and satisfactory to all parties concerned, to have the fiscal year begin on the 1st of November and end on the 1st of November following. We trust this matter will be brought before the Legislature.

CONVENTION.

In company with two of the teachers of the Blind Department, I attended the "American Association of Instructors of the Blind," held at the Perkins' Institution, in Boston, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of August. The proceedings, from day to day, were of interest and importance. Messrs. Dr. S. G. Howe, Superintendent, and M. Anagnos, Assistant Superintendent, spared no pains to render the stay pleasant. At an early day you will be presented with printed copies of the proceedings of the Association.

En route to Boston it was my pleasure to visit the Blind Institutions of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; also the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in New York City. Signs of success and prosperity were apparent in all these noble Institutions.

In conclusion, you will allow me to express my high appreciation of the courtesy and kindness you have shown me at all times during our intercourse, and to thank you for the assistance and counsel given in every time of need.

S. F. TOMLINSON,

Principal.

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 12, 1872.

*To His Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor and Commander in Chief:*

I have the honor to submit the following report, as required by law, in relation to matters pertaining to this office:

The duties devolving upon me, as Adjutant General, during the past twelve months, have been light, and of but little public importance, owing to the fact that the militia law is inoperative.

Only two volunteer military companies have been formed in the State since my last Annual Report. To the officers of each I have forwarded commissions, and to one of the companies arms and accoutrements have been supplied. I have also obtained and delivered to the Keeper of the Capitol, who has charge of the State Arsenal, North Carolina's quota of arms due from the General Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, consisting of the following stores, to wit: 270 Springfield breech-loading rifle muskets, 200 sets of infantry accoutrements, and 5,000 metallic cartridges. Besides answering perhaps one hundred letters of enquiry upon various topics,

addressed to this office, the above constitutes the sum total of my labors.

I have been anxious, ever since my appointment as Adjutant General, to re-organize the militia of the State. It is made my duty to do so by the 39th section of chapter 70, Revised Code, and pains and penalties imposed upon me for neglect therein. But it has been impossible for me to make any progress under our present inoperative laws. At the first step, in an effort to do so, the proper legal machinery is lacking. No law has been enacted making it the duty of any person to enroll the militia. The provisions now in force were adopted after an organization had already been effected, when companies, battalions and regiments had been enrolled and officers elected, and commanders of companies were required to continue the enrollment from year to year. Now, however, we have no township militia organizations, nor have we had any since the close of the late war; and, consequently, the old machinery is destroyed. To begin the organization, it will first be necessary for the General Assembly to delegate authority to some person in each township to make the enrollment of all citizens subject to militia duty; to assemble the same; and superintend the election of officers.

It was a source of regret to me that the General Assembly of 1871-'72, saw proper to disregard the recommendations contained in my last annual report. I then stated, and reiterate now, that the militia laws of the State are in such a chaotic condition it is impossible to proceed in the re-organization of the militia, with any hope of completeness or efficiency, even if the initiatory step alluded to above was provided for. It is conceded by almost every one, especially by those who obtained some little experience in military matters during the late war, that the old militia system is a fraud—defective in many respects—and will not accomplish the objects for which it was framed. This has been demonstrated. The provisions of the law have been almost entirely disregarded, and where attempts have been made to conform thereto, they have been

treated with ridicule, and the assembling of a Company or Regiment considered in the light of a frolic. The actual purposes designed by the law were entirely lost sight of. This fact was so evident that patriotic men all over the State demanded an improvement in the system, and it was with a view of framing a new militia code, to be recommended to the General Assembly, that the military convention, composed of delegates from various volunteer organizations in the State, assembled in Goldsboro' and Salisbury in the summer and fall of 1860. The code proposed by this military commission made material changes in the law of the Revised Code, but owing to the breaking out of the war their recommendations were not adopted by the General Assembly.

In many of the States of the Union within the past few years, radical changes have been made in the old militia system; and with a view of recommending to the General Assembly a modern system, which has been tried and approved, I have obtained copies of the militia laws of several States. The most approved system, and the one which seems to work well in all the States that have adopted it, is where the militia is divided into two classes—an active and a sedentary class. The active class is composed, exclusively, of uniformed volunteer companies, organized into battalions, regiments and brigades, with officers of their own selection, commissioned, and with arms and accoutrements furnished by the State, and provision made for at least one armed encampment or review by regiment or brigade, as may be deemed proper.

The active class, by organizing and equipping themselves, are exempt from other public duties ordinarily required of other citizens.

The sedentary class is composed of the balance of those subject to bear arms in case of war or invasion. This latter class are not required to muster, but are annually enrolled by the township officers of each township, and the rolls deposited with the Register of Deeds of each county, or other officer of like duties, who simply forwards annually a consolidated return of

the number of arms-bearing citizens of the county, to the Adjutant General of the State for use, should a draft or other requisition be necessary on the part of the State. This enrollment might be simplified in this State by requiring registrars of elections to obtain the ages of all citizens who register as voters from which the names of those non-exempt from militia duty might be obtained.

I would respectfully recommend the adoption of a system for this State, embodying the principle of which the above is an outline. I believe that the enactment would tend to revive the martial spirit, which is at present dormant, and if special privileges were granted to volunteer organizations, companies would spring up in every county of the State.

The old system bore no substantial fruits; it did not impart a solitary military idea; and when the citizens of the State were called upon to bear arms, it had not taught a single lesson. By the new system, the active or volunteer uniformed organizations would be enabled to furnish, in case of war, or other necessity, a sufficient force for immediate need, around which the sedentary force could rally; and at the same time furnish sufficient officers of military education, to properly drill and discipline them.

It should be borne in mind, also, that another element has been added to our citizenship, since the war; and that in case of war, or other national peril, the colored people will be called upon to perform their part in defence of the State and nation. They, too, need military instruction, properly to fit them for such an event. I do not recommend their enrollment in the same regiments, as the law at present implies, for obvious reasons. By the proposed change, the colored militia, both active and sedentary, could be formed in entirely distinct organizations, and the objections to mixed regiments of citizens avoided.

I also desire again to call your attention to the fact that the State Arsenal contains a large amount of perishable material, such as blankets, socks, shirts, drawers, shoes, uniforms, &c.,

belonging to the State, which, if allowed to remain undisturbed, will soon become worthless. They might be placed in the market, and quite a large sum realized from their sale, and I respectfully recommend that some person be authorized to dispose of them, and the proceeds returned to the Treasury.

The arms belonging to the State, except the last quota received from the national government, are all of the old muzzle-loading pattern, which, for actual service, have entirely gone out of use, in every civilized nation on the globe, and a new manual, so far as loading is concerned, adopted. The national government has adopted the breech-loader for the use of its entire infantry and cavalry force, and hence the guns belonging to the State, in case of war, would be useless, or nearly so. They can be altered to the modern pattern, at a small expense; and I respectfully recommend that all arms belonging to the State be collected, and authority given for their change to breech-loaders, or that they be sold, and the amount received for them be expended in the purchase of new guns of the standard pattern.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. GORMAN,

Adjutant General.

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

RULES OF ORDER.

The Select Committee on Rules beg leave to submit the following Report of Rules and Order of conducting the business in the House of Representatives:

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the pastors of the several churches of this city, and other preachers of the Gospel, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the House.

2. He shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House, on the preceding day, adjourned, shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be put in this form, namely: "As many as are of the opinion that, (as the question may be,) will say aye," and after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "as many as are of the contrary opinion, will say no." Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness, or by leave of the House.

7. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections, the Speaker may vote. In other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided; in case of such equal division, he shall decide the question.

9. All Acts, Addresses and Joint Resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker, (or Chairman of the Committee on the Whole) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No person, except members of the Senate, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of Government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker or some member, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, or of the Convention of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House.

12. Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere to effect their object as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

13. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz:

1. The receiving of petitions, memorials and papers addressed either to the General Assembly, or to the House.

2. The reports of Standing Committees.

3. The reports of Select Committees.

4. Resolutions.

5. Bills.

6. Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, and other papers on the calendar, then the orders of the day ; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

ON DECORUM AND DEBATE.

14. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker.

15. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, the member shall sit down ; as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House, a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon the appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed ; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House ; and if the case, in the judgment of the House requires it, he shall be liable to its censure.

16. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, not more than thirty minutes upon a main question and not more than ten minutes upon an amendment, or motion to commit or postpone, without leave of the House.

18. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out, or across the House ; nor when a member is speaking entertain

private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the case where he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker, except by consent of the House. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

20. Every member who shall be in the Hall of the House when the question is given, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

21. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker ; or, if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debated.

22. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

23. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

24. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

25. A motion to adjourn, or lay on the table, shall be decided without debate ; and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting, or some member is speaking.

26. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

27. At the commencement of the session a Standing Committee shall be appointed on each of the following subjects, viz: On Propositions and Grievances; on Claims; on Privileges and Elections; on Judiciary; on Internal Improvements; on Finance; on Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining; on Education; on Penal Institutions; on Engrossed Bills; on Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships; on Immigration; on Corporations; on Railroads, Post Roads and Turnpikes; on Salaries and Fees, and on Military Affairs; to be appointed by the Speaker, and the first announced on each committee shall be Chairman. In addition to the above Standing Committees the Speaker shall appoint another—two members from each Judicial District—to be denominated the Committee on Private Bills.

28. In forming a Committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

29. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered, the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk, on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections, before a question on its passage be taken.

30. All questions, whether in Committee or in the House shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved.

31. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

32. In a Committee of the whole House, a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

ON BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

33. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House, on the report of a Committee.

34. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each whether it be its first, second or third. The first reading of a bill shall be for information. If no opposition be made the bill shall go to its second reading without question.

35. Upon the second reading of the bill, the Speaker shall state it as reading for commitment or amendment.

36. The Speaker shall refer all bills and resolutions upon their introduction, to the appropriate Committee, unless otherwise ordered.

37. The Clerk of the House shall keep a *separate* calendar of the *public and private bills*, and shall number them in the order in which they are introduced, *and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the calendar, except otherwise specially ordered.* No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

38. All resolutions which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of public nature, shall be treated in all respects in a similar manner with public bills.

39. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease, but if any member obtains the floor, he may move to lay the matter under consideration on the table, or move an adjournment, and when both or either of these motions is pending, the question shall stand :

1st. Previous question.

2d. To adjourn.

3d. Lay on the table.

And then upon the main question ; or amendments, or the motions to postpone indefinitely, postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, in the order of their precedence, until the main question is reached or disposed of ; but after the previous question has been called by a majority, no motion, amendment or debate shall be in order.

All motions below the motion to lay on the table must be made prior to a motion for the previous question ; but pending and not after the second therefor by the majority of the House a motion to adjourn or lay on the table, or both are in order. This constitutes the precedence of the motion to adjourn and lay on the table over other motions, in rule twenty-five.

Motions stand as follows, in order of precedence in Rule 25 :

Adjourn.

Lay on the table.

Previous question.

Postpone indefinitely.

Postpone definitely.

To commit or amend.

When the previous question is called, all motions below it fall, unless made prior to the call, and all motions above it fall after its second by a majority required. Pending the second, the motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order, but not after a second. When in order, and every motion is before the House, the question stands as follows :

Previous question.

Adjourn.

Lay on the table.

Postpone indefinitely.

Postpone definitely.

To commit.

Amendment to amendment.

Amendment.

Substitute.

Bill.

The previous question covers all other motions when seconded by a majority of the House, and proceeds by regular gradation to the main question, without debate, amendment or motion until such question is reached or disposed of.

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina :

The undersigned, a majority of your Committee appointed at the last session to examine the accounts of the Treasury, closing on the 30th day of September, 1872, as required by sections 77 and 78, chap. 170, laws of 1868-'69, have the honor to report that we met by appointment of the Chairman of the Committee at the office of the State Treasurer, in Raleigh, on the 15th day of October, and on that day and through the three following days performed the labors involved in our appointment, as we understood them.

Ascertaining from the Treasurer that the accounts of the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1871, had never been examined nor reported upon by any previous committee appointed by your honorable body, we deemed it to the interest of the State to extend our examination back through said fiscal year, and thence through the year ending on 30th day of September, 1872, and report thereon accordingly.

We take pleasure in stating that we found the books of the treasury, during these years, kept in a neat, perspicuous and careful manner, and the vouchers for both receipts and disbursements neatly labelled, orderly arranged and filed by months in the order of time in which the transactions occurred, which, added to the courtesy and readiness of the officers of

the department in extending to us every opportunity for investigation, greatly facilitated the labor of their examination.

We find that since the first day of October, 1871, at which time there was a balance in the Treasury, as heretofore reported by the Treasurer, of two hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirteen cents (\$215,473.13,) and during the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1872, there has been received into the treasury, from all sources, seven hundred thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and two and one-quarter cents (\$700,477.02 $\frac{1}{4}$), and that during the same time there has been paid out of the treasury, eight hundred and one thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and sixty-two cents (\$801,808.62,) leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st day of October, 1872, of one hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-three cents (\$114,141.53,) which will appear more in detail by the general statement hereto attached as a part of this report, in an exhibit marked A, and which is found to correspond with the books of the treasury.

We have examined all the vouchers for both receipts and disbursements by the treasury, during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1871, as aforesaid, and also during the year ending 30th September, 1872, and have examined and compared the warrants of the Auditor with the several laws under which they purport to be drawn, and accordingly report and certify that, in our opinion, all of said warrants, and the payments made by the treasury thereon, (except such as are hereinafter particularly reported and specified,) were authorized by law, in all cases reasonably and fairly construed.

We are further of opinion that the following warrants, paid by the treasury, were drawn without authority of law:

1. In 1870-'71 four warrants for \$125.00 each, in favor of J. W. Hood, Agent Board of Education, paid on the 25th day of October, 1870, the 30th day of November, 1870, 30th December, 1870, and the 1st day of February, 1871, and one warrant for \$80.35 paid to the same person, on 22d March,

1871. The books of the treasury do not inform us of the character of the services rendered to the Board of Education by this agent.

2. In February, 1871, warrant in favor of W. H. Bailey, as a member of the Code Commission, on account of salary as such commissioner for January, 1871, for \$200.00. The law by virtue of which the members of said Commission received any compensation, was repealed on the 20th day of December, 1870. See laws of 1870-'71, chap. 16, page 53. It appears also, by vouchers on file in the treasury, that the said William H. Bailey and the Hon. Wm. B. Rodman were paid the usual salary, without abatement, for the time elapsing after the 20th December, 1870, for the month of December, 1870, whereby it appears that the said Bailey and Rodman were each improperly paid from the treasury the further sum of sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$66.66.)

3. In 1871, voucher 288, &c., warrants in favor of J. J. Sawyer and F. H. Busbee, each, for \$150, the latter for indexing, and the former for preparing side notes to the laws of 1870-'71. The Secretary of State doubtless conceived it to be his right and duty to contract for said indexing and side notes under section 46 of chapter 270, of the laws of 1868-'69, without having his attention called to chapter 71, laws of 1866-'67, which requires this work to be done by the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, which requirement we do not regard as repealed by said chapter 270. At all events, there should not be, in the opinion of your Committee, two statutes requiring the same duties to be performed, but in a different manner and by different officers.

4. In August, 1871, warrant in favor of W. T. Brown for \$81.25, and warrant in favor of F. C. Allen for \$281.85, both collected by H. H. Roberts, at the time of such collection a clerk in Auditor's department. We learned that shortly after the payment of these warrants, it was discovered through the diligence of Mr. Parton, another clerk in the Auditor's department, that they were fraudulent, and executed by said

Roberts to defraud the Treasury; whereupon Roberts was promptly discharged, and Mr. Adams, the Auditor, has repaid into the treasury the first named amount, \$81.25, and is making regular deposits to meet the other amount, \$281.85.

5. In February, 1872, there was also paid to A. Syme, for side notes to the laws of 1871-'72, and in April, 1872, to S. M. Parish, for indexing the same, each, the sum of \$100. We call this to your attention for reasons hereinbefore given, in order that it may be determined by your body whether it is still also the duty of the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House to perform this work.

Though probably, not strictly within the scope of our duties, yet we concur in the propriety of our calling the attention of your honorable body to a few matters, wherein there may, as we think, be salutary reform.

1. We believe much revenue is lost to the school fund by the failure of the clerks of the Superior Courts faithfully to account to the Treasurer for all fines, penalties and forfeitures received by them, and we recommend such legislation as will secure more promptness and fidelity in this regard.

2. There should be, we think, some limit to the costs of distributing the laws of this State, which seems yearly to involve increased expense—the costs of the same for the year 1872 being, as the Treasurer's books show, nearly \$1,400. Formerly, when the facilities for travel and transportation were much less, the costs, we learn, were not generally this sum.

3. Whether the system of quarantine in operation in the State secures success commensurate with the expense involved in its establishment and maintenance, is a question to which we respectfully ask your attention.

4. We are satisfied that the charity of the State in offering to aid in the support of the mutes, the blind and the insane, is improperly taxed and abused by some of the counties whose authorities monthly draw from the treasury sums of money which the Constitution and the laws did not contemplate.

5. Since the State Auditor is made the final arbiter of all

questions affecting the propriety and legality of claims upon the treasury, and the Treasurer of the State is compelled to pay upon the Auditor's warrants, we respectfully suggest whether a more perfect supervision may not be secured over the disbursements of the treasury by enlarging the duties of future committees like ours, so that the examination of accounts shall embrace also the accounts of the Auditor, and by empowering them to cancel accumulated vouchers which have been examined and passed in the accounts of the Treasurer for previous years.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. GILMER, Chm'n. P. T.,

J. T. HARRIS,

JOHN W. DUNHAM.

EXHIBIT "A."

GENERAL STATEMENT EDUCATIONAL FUND.

	DEBITS.	CREDITS.
Balance October 1st, 1871,	\$ 188,545 67½	
October, 1871,	3,877 90½	\$ 10,072 61⅓
November, "	9,626 26	9,901 02⅓
December, "	20,814 83¼	12,866
January, 1872,	5,263 33	13,790 71
February, "	1,375 49	10,766 98
March, "	811 16½	85,951 35
April, "	1,212 54	16,283 93
May, "	368 79½	7,645
June, "	709 29	2,748 95
July, "	823 34½	1,778 57
August, "	282 54	1,283 25
September, "	835 32	188 10
	\$ 234,546 48¾	173,275 92¼
	173,275 92¼	
Balance October 1st, 1872,	\$ 61,270 56	

GENERAL STATEMENT PUBLIC FUND.

	DEBITS.	CREDITS.
Balance October 1st, 1871,	\$ 26,927 45½	
October, 1871,	11,992 66	\$ 19,853 38½
November, "	278,298 62	172,598 38
December, "	327,734 14	114,363 76
January, 1872,	19,981 76	87,754 82
February, "	962 32	48,118 69
March, "	1,267 91	27,375 93
April, "	3,994 22	49,156 42
May, "	5,572 77	36,815 05
June, "	766 44	15,268 48
July, "	1,729 77	37,991 82
August, "	1,283 06	8,811 99
September, "	892 54	10,423 98
	\$ 681,403 66½	\$ 628,532 70½
	628,532 70½	
Balance October 1st, 1872,	\$ 52,870 96	
Balance Educational Fund,		61,270 56
" Public "		52,870 52
Total balance Oct. 1, 1872.		\$ 114,141 52

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

SENATE RULES OF ORDER.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The President having taken the Chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected.

2. After the reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows :

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications and Reports from State Officers.
6. Messages from the House of Representatives.
7. Introduction of Bills.
8. Motions, including those for leave of absence, and Resolutions.
9. Unfinished Business of Preceding Day.
10. Special Orders.
11. General Orders ; first, bills on third reading ; second, bills on second reading ; but messages from the Governor and House of Representatives, and communications and reports from State officers, and reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills, may be received and acted on under any order of business.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

3. The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

4. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, who is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President, except that of giving a casting vote in case of a tie, when he shall have voted as a Senator; but his power as such substitute shall not continue for a longer period than two days without leave of the Senate.

5. He shall assign to Door Keepers their respective duties and stations.

6. He shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed as majority, three-fifths or two-thirds bills, as required by the Constitution or laws of this State.

OF THE CLERK.

7. The President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the Calendar, unless otherwise ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present. The Calendar shall also in like manner and form include the number and title of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the House of Representatives and been received by the Senate for concurrence.

8. He shall transmit such bills as shall have originated in the Senate and been passed by both Houses, to the Secretary of State, and enter the same on the Journal.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

9. Every Senator presenting a paper shall endorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the General Assembly, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, ad-

ding his name ; if a resolution, with his name ; if a report of a Committee, a statement of such a report, with the name of the Committee and member making the same ; if a bill, a statement of its title, with his name.

10. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the Journals or public papers are being read ; when the President is putting a question, or a division by counting shall be had, no Senator shall walk out of, or across the house, nor when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the President.

11. Every Senator wishing to speak or debate, or to present a petition or other paper, or to make a motion or report, shall rise from his seat and address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him. No Senator shall speak more than twice the same day on the same subject, without leave of the Senate ; and when two or more Senators rise at once, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

12. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senate when a question is stated by the Chair, shall vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate, or unless he be directly interested in the question ; and the bar of the Senate shall include so much of the body of the Senate Chamber as is within the columns.

13. Any Senator requesting to be excused from voting may make, either immediately before or after the vote shall have been called, and before the result shall have been announced, a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate.

14. When a motion to adjourn, or for a recess, shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place till the adjournment or recess shall be declared by the President.

15. Standing Committees, consisting, unless otherwise or-

dered, of seven members, shall be appointed by the President, on the following subjects :

1. Propositions and Grievances.
2. On Privileges and Elections.
3. On Claims.
4. On Judiciary.
5. On Internal Improvements.
6. On Education.
7. On Military Affairs.
8. On Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining.
9. On Banks and Currency.
10. On Corporations.
11. On Finance.
12. On Insurance.
13. On Penal Institutions.

A Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three or more Senators, shall be appointed by the President.

16. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed.

17. Every report of the Committee upon a bill or resolution which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the General Orders with the bill or resolution.

OF GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

18. The matters not referred to any Committee, shall be placed on the list of General Orders, and the business of the General Orders shall be taken up as follows, viz: The Clerk shall announce the title of each bill, with the printed number, or other matter as it shall be reached in its order, when it may be taken up on the motion of any Senator, without the putting of any question therefor; but if not so moved, it shall lose its preference for the day.

19. Any bill or other matter may be made a Special Order

for a particular day or hour by a vote of a majority of the Senators voting, and if it shall not be completed on that day, it shall be returned to its place in the General Orders, unless it shall be made a Special Order for another day; and when a Special Order is under consideration, it shall take precedence of any Special Order for a subsequent hour of the same day; but such subsequent Special Order may be taken up immediately after the previous Special Order has been disposed of.

OF BILLS.

20. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave or on the report of a Committee, or by message from the House of Representatives.

21. When a bill shall be reported by a committee, and not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be, "Shall the report be received?" and when the report of such Committee shall be received, and the bill not otherwise disposed of, the bill shall be placed upon the calendar.

22. Every bill shall receive three readings, previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third. After the first reading, unless a motion shall be made by some Senator, it shall be the duty of the President to refer the subject matter to an appropriate Committee. No bill shall be amended until it shall have been twice read, and no bill shall be read a third time out of its regular order, nor on the same day on which it passed its second reading, unless on a vote of two-thirds of all the Senators present.

23. The question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the journal, and unless the bill receive the number of votes required by the Constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, if a constitutional quorum or the number necessary to pass such a bill be present and voting.

24. If, on taking the final question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appears that such a number is not present, there shall be a call of the House, and if a quorum is ascertained to be present, the bill shall be again read and the final question taken thereon; if the bill fail a second time for the want of a quorum or for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost but shall be returned to the calendar in its proper order.

25. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, except as herein specified; which motion shall have precedence in the order stated, viz:

1. For an Adjournment or Recess.
2. For the Previous Question.
3. To Lay on the Table.
4. To Postpone Indefinitely.
5. To Postpone to a Day Certain.
6. To Commit to a Standing Committee.
7. To Commit to a Select Committee.
8. To Amend.

The motions to adjourn and lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

26. The previous question shall always be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided shall preclude all debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be first taken upon such amendments in their order without further debate. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

27. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered in at the table, and read by the President or Clerk, before the same shall be de-

bated; but any such motion may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

28. If any question contain several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator; *Provided*, Each sub-division, if left to itself, shall form a substantive proposition.

29. The respective motions to postpone to a day certain, or commit, shall preclude debate on the main question.

30. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or the longest time.

31. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator who shall have voted in the majority, to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate. No bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage, except on the last day of the session or by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present. Nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day, or the next following legislative day on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered shall have taken place. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

32. All concurrent resolutions originating in the Senate shall lie on the table at least one day.

33. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

34. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

35. No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order in debate, unless preceded by a motion or resolution of investigation or censure.

36. When a Senator shall be called to order, he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or not ; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate, and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator, and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

37. Any Senator introducing a bill to amend a law, shall repeat in said bill the section as it will stand if the proposed amendment be adopted.

38. No smoking shall be allowed within the Senate Chamber during the sessions.

39. Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber.

40. No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is so absent without leave.

41. No person, other than the Executive and Judicial officers of the State, members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, unless on invitation of the President, or by a vote of the Senate, shall be admitted within the bar.

42. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded without a vote of a majority of all the Senators elected ; and no motion to suspend shall embrace more than one rule, or relate to any other subject than the one specified in said motion.

43. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Doorkeeper,

or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as the majority of Senators present shall determine.

44. The yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the Journal upon demand of one-fifth of the Senators present.

JOINT RULES OF ORDER.

1. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be forwarded.

2. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House, shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

3. Messages from one House to the other, shall be communicated by their clerks respectively, unless the House transmitting the message shall specially direct otherwise.

4. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill or resolution.

5. In every case of difference between the two Houses, upon any subject of legislation, either House may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such time and place as shall be appointed by the chairman of the committee, on the part of the House requesting such committee. The conferees shall state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the views of their respective Houses, and confer freely thereon. The committee shall report in writing, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable. But no committee on conference shall consider or report on any matters, except those directly at issue between the two Houses. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the House assenting to such conference, and they shall present the report of the committee to their House, when such House shall have acted thereon, they shall transmit the same and the papers relating thereto, to the other with a message certifying its action thereon.

6. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject matter of difference existing between the two Houses, at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on

which such difference arose, are before the House receding formally or informally, and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon and to assent to such receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

7. All joint committees of the two Houses, and all committees of conference shall consist of three Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, unless otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolution.

8. There shall be printed on joint order, unless otherwise specified, two hundred and twenty copies of all messages from the Governor, all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law.

9. When the same document shall, by separate orders, be directed to be printed by both Houses, it shall be regarded as but one joint order, unless otherwise expressly directed by either House.

10. The Clerk of each House shall receive from the Public Printer all matter ordered by their respective Houses, and shall keep a book and enter therein the time of reception by him, of every such bill or document, and the number of copies received, and shall cause each and any of such bills or documents to be immediately placed upon the desks of the members.

11. The two hundred and twenty copies of messages from the Governor, reports of committees, and reports or communications made in pursuance of law, ordered to be printed by section eight, shall be distributed as follows: to the Senate, seventy copies; to the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty copies.

12. There shall be joint standing committees consisting of three members of the Senate, and five members of the House of Representatives, on the following subjects:

1. On Public Buildings and Grounds.
2. On Library.
3. On Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

4. On Insane Asylum.
5. On Enrolled Bills.
6. On Penal Institutions.
7. On Printing.

Doc. No. 14.]

[SESS. 1872-'73.]

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF WILL. H. BATTLE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 18th, 1872.

To His Excellency, THO. R. CALDWELL, Governor, &c.

SIR: By an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide a compilation of the public statutes," the undersigned was appointed a commissioner "to collate, digest and compile all the statute laws of the State now in force or in use, including those which may be enacted by this General Assembly, distributing them under such titles, divisions and sections as he may think most convenient and proper to render the said acts more plain and easy to be understood."

The undersigned, soon after the passage of this act, which was ratified the 12th day of February, 1872, entered upon the performance of the important duties which it imposed. His first care was the selection of such a plan for his compilation as would accomplish the object of making the laws "more plain and easy to be understood." After due reflection, he concluded to select the plan which was first adopted in the preparation of the Revised Statutes of 1836, and was afterwards followed in the Revised Code of 1856. This arrangement was recommended, as well by its intrinsic merits, as by the fact that it has been long known to, and approved of by the profession and the public. All the statutes relating to the same subject

are brought together and included in one chapter, which is sub-divided into sections. Then the various chapters are arranged in alphabetical order, according to the nature of the subject matter. Among these chapters is placed, in its proper order, the "Code of Civil Procedure." The various enactments composing that code are parts of the public statute laws of the State now in force and use, which are required to be digested and compiled. The amendments which subsequent legislation has made to this code, have been embraced in it, but in doing this the original divisions and sections have been retained. This was rendered necessary to prevent confusion in the references to the decisions of the Supreme Court to such sections as have been the subject of judicial construction. Where additional sections are inserted they are distinguished by a repetition of the number of the section which they follow, and annexing the letters of the alphabet, e. g. 11 a, 11 b, 11 c, &c. In looking over the chapter, (Code of Civil Procedure,) it will be seen that several of the subjects which formed a part of it as originally published, are arranged in separate and distinct chapters; such, for instance, are those concerning apprentices, executors and administrators, guardian and ward, wills and testaments, &c. They do not properly belong to a "Code of Civil Procedure," and in excluding them from it, the undersigned has followed the course pursued by His Honor Judge Rodman, in the new Code of Civil Procedure, which he prepared and submitted to the last General Assembly, but which, though reported upon favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, was not adopted by any legislative action.

In preparing this compilation, the undersigned met with many and serious difficulties. The 24th section of the 4th Article of the constitution declares "that the laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this constitution, or to the constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered." This provision of the constitution recognizes, as being in force, the whole of the Revised Code, and all the subse-

quent acts of the Legislature up to the time of its adoption, except such parts as were abrogated by their repugnancy to the new constitution of the State, to the constitution and laws of the United States, or have been varied, modified, altered or repealed by subsequent legislation. Such being the case, the Revised Code has been taken as the basis of this revisal, and that and other public statutes, passed prior to the adoption of the new constitution, have been retained unless expressly or impliedly repealed in whole or in part by statutes which have since been enacted. In deciding, as it has been the duty of the undersigned to do, what former laws and parts of laws have been repealed, and what remain still in force and use, he has often been sorely perplexed. The delicacy and difficulty of his situation can well be appreciated by those who have been engaged in either the practice or the administration of the law.

The second section of the statute, under which he is acting, requires of the undersigned to have his revisal prepared in time to be submitted to the present General Assembly, and that it should be accompanied by such notes and references to the sections that have been the subject of judicial decision, fixing the construction of such statutes with a full index in order that the same may be in readiness for publication as soon as the Legislature shall order and direct. A diligent application to the task required of him has enabled the undersigned, with the aid of a clerk whom he found it necessary to employ, to complete the revisal which he now submits to the General Assembly. But the preparation of the required [notes, references and index has not yet been made, because it seemed to him that they must necessarily be delayed until the work has been approved and adopted by the Legislature and its publication been ordered by that body. Such was the course pursued with both the Revised Statutes and the Revised Code, and indeed it is the only course of which such a work admits.

In submitting this result of his labors, through you to the General Assembly, the undersigned indulges the hope that he

has accomplished the main purpose for which he was appointed, that is, to place the whole body of our public statute laws in such a form as to make them, when published, "more plain and easy to be understood."

Respectfully submitted.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF W. H. FINCH, EXAMINER OF
CORPORATIONS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16, 1872.

HON. H. J. MENNINGER,

Secretary of State of North Carolina:

SIR: I submit herewith, in accordance with law, a list of the Corporations, whose sworn statements have been filed with me, and into whose financial condition I have examined.

The present law is very imperfect, and some corporations, among which are "Loan and Building Associations," have questioned their liability under it. I would be pleased to have an authoritative declaration of the true intent and meaning of the Act by the law-making power.

I respectfully suggest the passage of a general Insurance law, a draft of which will be submitted in a subsequent report.

I also respectfully refer you to my views on this subject and on that of insurance taxation, embodied in Document 13, Legislative Documents of 1871-'72.

As soon as other expected reports have been examined and filed, I will make a statement in full of the operations of this office and the conclusions reached.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. FINCH,
Examiner of Corporations.

LIST OF CORPORATIONS.

Bank of Mecklenburg,	Charlotte.
Bank of New Hanover,	Wilmington.
Dawson Bank,	"
Bank of Statesville,	N. C.
Warren Savings Bank,	Warrenton.
Old North State Insurance Company,	"
Ætna Life Insurance Company,	Hartford.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company,	Philadelphia.
Security Life,	New York.
Phoenix Life,	Hartford.
Wilmington Life, N. C.,	N. C.
Equitable Life,	New York.
Continental Fire,	" "
Alps Fire,	Erie, N. Y.
People's Building & Loan Association,	Oxford.
Home Fire Insurance Company,	New York.
National Fire,	Hartford.
Globe Mutual,	New York.
North Missouri Fire,	Missouri.
Life Association of America,	"
Universal Life,	New York.
Southern Life,	Memphis.
Orient,	Hartford.
St. Louis Mutual,	Missouri.
Brooklyn Life,	New York.
National Life,	Chicago.
North British & Mercantile,	London.
Georgia Home,	Georgia.
Piedmont & Arlington Va.,	Virginia.
Metropolitan Life,	New York.
Provident Life & Trust Company,	Philadelphia.
Widow & Orphan Fund Life,	Tennessee.
Pacific Mutual,	New York.
World Mutual Life,	"

New York Life,
Virginia Home,
Imperial Fire,
Life Insurance Company of Virginia,
Mercantile Insurance Company,
Phoenix Mutual,
North America Life,
International Life.
Hartford Fire,
National Life United States of America,
National Life of New York,
Connecticut Life,
Manhattan Life,
Anchor,
Underwriters Agency,
Nashville Life,
Hope Mutual Life,
New Jersey Mutual Life,
Phoenix Fire,
Republic Life,
Carolina,
Queen Fire,

New York.
Virginia.
London.
Virginia.
New York.
Connecticut.
New York.
“
Connecticut.
Philadelphia.
New York.
Hartford.
New York.
New Jersey.
New York.
Tennessee.
New York.
New Jersey.
New York.
Chicago.
Tennessee.
London.

Doc. No. 16.]

[SESS. 1872-'73.

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF STATE GEOLOGIST.

To His Excellency TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following "brief report of progress" of the work under my charge.

It was my expectation to have the first volume of the final report through the press by this time, but on account of various unforeseen delays, both in printing and engraving, it will require several weeks to complete the publication. Hence this communication, of which the object is simply to place before your Excellency, for your own information and that of the Legislature, an account of the state of the work of the Geological Survey, with a summary statement of the results obtained and proposed, and of the scope of the forthcoming report.

As stated in former reports, the plan under which the present work was begun, proposed the exploration, first, of those portions of the State which had received least attention heretofore, or had been entirely neglected, and ultimately, and as fast as practicable, so thorough an exploration of the whole State as to furnish material for:

1st. A complete scientific account of the several geological formations and the determination of their horizons and general relationships.

2nd. The construction of a geological map of the State, representing in a summary view, these general relations and the distribution, extent, character and contents of the different mineral zones.

3rd. The exhibition, by as thorough chemical investigation as possible, with the means in hand, of the mineralogical character of the predominant rocks, and of the distribution and amount of the valuable ores.

4th. A chemical investigation of the most common and prevalent soils and of the marls, peats, and other native fertilizers.

5th. The construction of a new and, and at least approximately, correct geographical and topographical map.

6th. The discussion of the climatology of the State, and the determination of its principal elements.

7th. The completion of the study of the natural history of the State, both fossil and recent.

8th. The establishment and placing on public exhibition of a museum, which should constitute an illustrated encyclopedia of the natural history, and of the agricultural and mineral resources of the State.

In accordance with this plan, the work has been carried forward, in its several departments, with such celerity as it might, under many discouragements, embarrassments and limitations, to results of which the following is an outline: almost every county and corner of the State has been visited, and to some extent explored, and at least its general relations and characteristics, geological and agricultural, have been made out; a geological map has been constructed on a large scale, (occupying one entire wall of the museum,) showing, at a glance, the salient features of the geological and mineral structure of the State; a large collection of rocks and minerals accumulated in the course of the survey has been worked up in part, most of the specimens determined and labelled, and analyses made of many of the more important; analyses have also been made of the samples of marls from nearly every county containing these deposits, and a large number of soils and peats from va-

rious counties and regions of the State have been analyzed and arranged. A great amount of topographical work has been done incidentally, astronomical, geodetical and barometrical, and the whole mountain region from Cherokee to the Catawba river, has been covered with a network of triangulation, and a large amount of materials has been collected for the construction of a better geographical map than any in existence, and for at least an approximation to a topographical map. Meteorological observations have been established in all parts of the State, which have already yielded results of much interest and value, and their continuance for a few years will furnish data for the determination of the most essential elements of our climatology; the palæontology has been worked up completely, as far as the collections of the State Museum, which are quite large, have furnished materials, and the recent natural history has received important contributions; and lastly, a State Museum has been established and a large amount of valuable materials accumulated, which only wants room for its proper exhibition, to give it the highest value, as illustrating the physical characteristics and capabilities of the State, and furnishing the most ready and satisfactory answers to the numerous inquiries of immigrants and capitalists from every quarter.

The report now in press is an account, in part, of what has been accomplished in these several departments, and contains :

1st. An outline of the topographical survey, with numerous determinations of altitudes, and of latitude and longitude.

2d. An abstract of the meteorological observation, and a discussion of the results, as a first approximation to a climatology of the State.

3d. An outline of the general geology of the State.

4th. Numerous analyses of soils and of marls and peats, and an account of the extent, distribution and value of the latter.

5th. A stratigraphical and sectional map, giving the results of the survey as far as expressible in that form.

6th. A synopsis of the minerology of the State.

7th. Important additions to the palæontology of the State, with a description and figures of many species new to science.

8th. Monographs of minerals and localities of special interest.

The report is not as full on some of these points as was intended, and as the material on hand would justify, owing to the impracticability of properly representing some of them without illustrative diagrams, for which no provision has been made. So that there remains on hand a considerable amount of material for another volume. As to the amount of work remaining to be done, two departments, botany and palæontology, may be regarded as completed, so far as completeness may be predicated of work of this kind, for which, of course, new materials are continually coming to light. The general geology also is pretty well worked out, leaving, however, much detailed work in many localities yet to be brought up; a special study of the principal mineral belts, the ore bearing zones, remain to be made for the next volume of the report: the meteorological observations will, of course, be continued, and, if possible, extended so as to add other instruments to the equipment of at least half the stations, in order to ascertain two additional and very important elements of the local climates; the topographical and astronomical observations are to be extended over the remaining portions of the State, and to be brought into connection, if possible, with the work of the coast survey on the east, in which work the superintendent of that survey was promised co-operation and assistance; much chemical work still remains, especially in the analysis of soils from all the different agricultural sub-divisions of the State; another and a fuller paper is preparing for the next volume, on the mineralogy; the surface geology requires some additional investigation in a few localities, and several departments of the natural history will receive as heretofore important assistance from the volunteer, unpaid investigations of some of the leading naturalists of the country.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. KERR,
State Geologist.

Doc. No. 17.]

[SESS. 1872-'73.]

Ordered to be Printed.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER
OF THE UNIVERSITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 27th, 1872.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information and consideration, the annual report of Robert W. Lassiter, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the University of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 19, 1872.

*To His Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL, and the Board of
Trustees of the University of North Carolina:*

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees is the proper time for considering the best interest of the University. By

reviewing the past, it is known that the efforts heretofore made to commence a course of instruction and to build up the University to meet the demands of a great and populous State, has failed to meet the wishes and expectations of the friends of education.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the causes why the University is not in successful operation now, and conferring its benefits and honors upon the sons of North Carolina as in former days.

The subject matter for your consideration is its present condition. The means to be provided for present emergencies, and to suggest the course to be marked out, which shall guide its fortunes in future to abundant success, laying aside every other consideration. This should be the controlling desire of all, to promote the cause of *learning* and *virtue*, by carrying out the provisions of the Constitution, by supplying that which our children so much need, and without which they must die in ignorance or seek the blessings of education beyond the borders of our native State.

The revival of the University depends upon the action of the Board of Trustees, and the co-operation of the General Assembly with them.

If freed from its old debts, the University is in possession of means (if made available) to answer the purpose of conducting a school, if not equal to the best Universities of the country, to be at least adequate to the wants of our people at the present time.

The importance of re-opening the University is manifest, because of the preservation of its property, although there has been no material damage to the property except a slight injury to the east building, by the falling of a tree, which has been undertaken to be repaired. Yet, it is most obvious that property, so situated, must undergo a gradual decline, with no watchful eye and constant hand to guard it from injury and decay.

The immediate supervision of the property of the University, at Chapel Hill, including grounds, buildings, halls, furni-

ture, libraries and apparatus, &c., has been given to Messrs. Pool, Mason and McIver, the last named having a house and lot, free of rent, in consideration of his services for taking care of the property.

The lands in Buncombe, Madison and Henderson counties remain unsold and undivided, as they have done for many years past. Messrs. Woodfin and McLoud, legal gentlemen of ability, have charge of these lands to preserve them from depredation. Their value is undetermined, nor is the quantity in number of acres ascertained, although it is estimated to be more than ten thousand acres, to which the University is entitled.

It would be very well to ask of Mr. Woodfin, a written statement, concerning the history of these lands, as there is probably no one now living in possession of the same amount of information, in regard to these lands, their location, boundaries, sales, &c., as him.

The lands in Tennessee, for which the University has been contending for several years, may be of great value, provided the statute of limitations does not bar a recovery in the most important cases. A suit now pending for the recovery of a most valuable tract of land of six hundred and forty acres, in Gibson county, will be tried in December, and there appears to be no doubt about the recovery for the University. This land is said to be very rich, and in a desirable location. Messrs. Cochran and Enloe, two eminent land lawyers, who were recommended to me by the late Hon. R. R. Heath, have this suit in charge. They reside in Troy, Gibson county, Tennessee. Mr. Hiram T. Johnson, who resides at Humbolt, in Gibson county, has accepted an agency in this matter, and also to look after the lands in which the University may be interested, in other places.

The lands lying in Lake county, (a county recently formed by cutting off a part of Obion county,) to which the University lays claim, has been placed under the care of Mr. W. H. Adams. Before the division of said counties, a body of land now lying in Lake county was sold twice for taxes by the

sheriff of Obion county, as the property of the University of North Carolina, and bought in by the State of Tennessee. These taxes have been repaid, and the land now stands as the property of the University of North Carolina, although there is a suit now pending for the recovery of a large body of land, which may include a part of this tract. W. H. Adams, Esq., a lawyer well recommended, assures me that he will do all he can to take care of the rights and interest of the University, and he has been authorized and instructed to do whatever may be necessary in reference to this particular case, and any other lands which may appear to be the property of the University of North Carolina, in the State of Tennessee.

By the will of the late John Calvin McNair, certain property, consisting of real and personal estate, was bequeathed to the University upon certain conditions. This may be an interest of considerable importance, although the value of the estate thus bequeathed has not yet been ascertained. The whole subject matter has been placed in the hands of Messrs. S. F. Phillips and Benj. I. Howze, attorneys, for its settlement and recovery.

The interest which may accrue to the University from the last will and testament of the late Robert Donaldson, of New York, will depend upon the construction given to the will of said Donaldson; a suit is now pending to determine the question of the rights of the University. This case has been referred to a committee, with power to employ an agent to go to New York if necessary, and to take such steps as may be proper to secure what may be justly due to the University. For more particular information upon this subject, you are respectfully referred to the report of the agent when the same shall be made to the trustees.

In the matter of escheats, there has been very little done during the past year. General Barringer has reported one case, in which there is a small balance soon to come in hand, from the estate of J. B. Wallace, of Mecklenburg county.

There is another case, the information concerning which was

placed in possession of the Governor, and it is not deemed prudent to give publicity to anything in relation to it in this report, as by that means the recovery of a valuable interest might be defeated.

The debts due the University, which have been owing for a long time, are unpaid, and, in most cases, considered as entirely worthless. One of these debts, on John E. Baker, for fifteen hundred dollars, due October 12th, 1860, has been reported to me by A. Empie, Esq., the lawyer having the same in charge, as entirely worthless. One other debt, for the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars, on W. W. Whitehead, with interest from the 1st of October, 1860, has been reported by W. A. Allen, Esq., the attorney who had this debt in charge, as worthless. The bond on N. L. Williams and others, for two thousand dollars, with interest from April 9th, 1861, has been in the hands of Messrs. Phillips & Merrimon, and there is but little prospect of any portion of this debt being realized.

The bond on Sion H. Rogers and others, for two thousand dollars, with interest from April 9th, 1860, subject to a credit of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-six cents in 1871, has a large balance yet due, from which something may be realized. The same has been prosecuted to judgment by Messrs. Phillips & Merrimon, the attorneys in the case. There are other debts due from sundry persons for Confederate money, which will be reported in the statement hereto annexed. These debts are worthless, and if collected subject to the scale, would be of small amount.

Concerning the liabilities of the University for old debts, for some of which its property has been mortgaged, there arises questions of grave doubt. The principal one of this class of debts is one due the bank, for which suit is now pending in the United States Court. It is expected the decision of the court will be delivered when it meets in Raleigh during this month. If the opinion of the court shall be against the bank and in favor of the University, one-half of its burdens from

debt will be removed, and the way opened for the adjustment of nearly all of its old debts.

When the University shall once be free from embarrassment, there will be just grounds of encouragement to its friends, that the Legislature will act with liberality in aiding this time honored institution to take its place among the other Universities of the country.

All that is required to obtain this desirable and necessary end, is to give validity to the bonds of the State held by the University. There are six North Carolina State bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in Confederate money, which the late Secretary and Treasurer, the Hon. Charles Manly, informed me that at the time the investment was made he was assured that said bonds should be redeemed in good money, and for this redemption the good faith of the State is pledged.

There are two North Carolina State bonds of one hundred dollars each, and one certificate of the Treasurer for seventy dollars, which ought to be redeemed or the interest paid upon them.

There are two hundred and sixty North Carolina bonds of one thousand dollars each. Forty thousand dollars of these are old bonds of the State, forty thousand dollars are funded bonds, and the rest are special tax bonds. Twenty of these bonds have been hypothecated with the Treasurer of the Board of Education. Twenty other bonds are deposited in the Bank of the Republic, in New York, and the rest are deposited in the Raleigh National Bank. These bonds are the proceeds of the land script which was sold before I came into office, and the money arising therefrom was invested in North Carolina State securities by instructions of the Board of Trustees. To recognize these State securities and issue certificates of credit for them, or to pay the interest upon them is a matter of utmost importance. The Congress of the United States has declared by resolution that unless the proceeds of the land script shall be devoted to the purposes contemplated by the act of Congress making the donation, the same shall be revoked.

In that event the whole interest will be lost to the University, and the State required to surrender the land script to the United States government.

There is another matter of importance which should require the action of the trustees. Some time since in order to raise money for the expenses of the University, a loan of sixteen thousand dollars was effected with the Board of Education and certain valuable securities belonging to the University was deposited with the treasurer of the said board as collateral security, to wit: three Virginia State bonds, one of ten thousand dollars and two of six hundred dollars each, and fifty-five bonds on the city of Wilmington for one hundred dollars each. Upon the securities thus deposited, there has accrued a large amount of interest which ought to be collected or funded, as the interest upon the interest is being lost. The attention of the trustees is respectfully invited to this matter.

There are also sixteen bonds of the State of North Carolina belonging to the land script fund which were issued for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad. These bonds are entitled to their pro rata share of the dividends of said railroad. The University has been made a party to the suit and the commissioner has passed upon these bonds, and the receiver will pay over when the court orders. I invite the attention of the trustees to the subject, as it is important to keep the land script fund separate, as the act of Congress prescribes the uses to which it shall be applied strictly.

R. W. LASSITER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LIST OF BONDS, NOTES, &C., IN THE HANDS OF THE TREASURER
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, NOV. 19TH, 1872.

6 North Carolina bonds payable in Confederate money, \$1000 each,	\$ 6,000
1 Bond of J. E. Baker, due Oct. 12th, 1860,	1,500
1 Bond of W. W. Whitehead, with interest from Oct. 1, 1860,	270
2 North Carolina State bonds, (interest)	200
1 Certificate of Public Treasurer,	70
1 Bond of N. L. Williams and others, with interest from April 9th, 1861,	2,000
1 Bond of Sion H. Rogers, int. from April 9th, 1860. Credit by \$1,819.96,	2,000
1 Note, L. T. Clayton. Confederate money subject to scale,	150
1 Note, S. M. Parish Confederate money subject to scale,	500
1 Note, G. J. Hansen and Smedes. Confederate money subject to scale,	250
1 Note, P. M. Donahoe. Confederate money subject to scale,	1,000
1 Note, J. B. Franklin. Confederate money subject to scale,	600
240 North Carolina bonds, \$1000 each,	240,000
55 Bonds of the city of Wilming- { Hypothecated	
ton, \$100 each,	to the Treasu-
1 Virginia State bond,	5,500
2 Virginia State bonds, \$600 { of Education,	10,000
each,	money loaned,
20 Old North Carolina bonds, \$16,000,	1,200
\$100 each,	20,000
	\$291,240

Dr.

R. W. Lassiter, Secretary and Treasurer,

1872.

To balance from last report,	\$ 1,399 89
To amount witness ticket refunded,	10
To amount returned after settlement,	75

Nov. 19 To balance,

\$ 93 96

\$ 1,410 64

in account with the University of North Carolina.

CR.

1871.					
Nov.	24	By amount paid Jordan Swain,	\$	180	
"	28	By am't paid Geo. Laws, Clerk, cost of Court,		40	
Dec.	20	By amount paid C. J. Rogers, P. M. for postage,		5 10	
1872.					
Jan.	10	By amount paid D. S. Patrick on ac't of salary,		100	
"	11	By amt. paid R. ^e W. Lasser on salary to Nov. 22, 1871,		933 33	
"	15	By amount paid S. M. Parish, notary fees,		1 25	
March	16	By amonnnt paid J. M. Broughton for printing,		16	
July	15	By am't paid L. Adams, Clerk, taxes on Tennessee land,		20	
"	15	By am't paid L. Adams, Clerk, taxes on Tennessee land,		15	
"	19	By amount paid Era Publishing Company for printing,		6	
		To balance			
			\$	1,316 68	
				93 96	
			\$	1,410 64	

Ordered to be Printed.

STONE & UZZELL, State Printers and Binders.

SALARIES AND FEES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE
INSANE ASYLUM, STATE PRISON AND THE IN-
STITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE
BLIND.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 12, 1872.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON,

President Board of Directors for the Insane Asylum :

DEAR SIR : The following is a copy of a resolution which recently passed both Houses of the General Assembly now in session .

" Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Chairmen of the Boards of Directors of the Insane Asylum, State Prison and the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, be required to report separately to this General Assembly at an early day the salaries and fees of each officer in said Insritutes."

Very respectfully yours,

W. J. WILSON,

Enrolling Clerk of Gen. Assembly.

RALEIGH, Dec. 13, 1872.

TO THE HON. MR. ROBINSON,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives
of the General Assembly of North Carolina :*

SIR : I received late last evening the enclosed communication from the Enrolling Clerk of the General Assembly, and hasten to respond to it through you, as the presiding officer over that Branch of the General Assembly in which the resolution originated.

I hope I have adopted the right course for communicating with the General Assembly in obedience to the resolution forwarded by the Enrolling Clerk.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS E. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Pres't Board Directors of the Insane Asylum N. C.

—

LIST OF OFFICERS WITH THEIR NAMES AND THEIR SALARIES.

Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent, salary \$2,500 per annum.

Dr. F. T. Fuller, Assistant Physician, salary \$1,800 per annum.

Mrs. M. A. Lawrence, Matron, salary \$600 per annum.

James H. Moore, Steward, salary \$1,000 per annum.

W. E. Anderson, Secretary and Treasurer, salary \$750 per annum.

Jno. F. Curfman, Engineer, salary \$1,500 per annum.

All which is respectfully submitted to the Honorable General Assembly of North Carolina.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Pres't Board Directors of Insane Asylum N. Carolina.

To the Honorable,

The General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN : In answer to a Joint Resolution recently passed, and furnished me by the Enrolling Clerk, relative to the salaries and fees of the officers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, I submit the following :

Principal, \$1,800 per year, with house and fuel.

Steward, \$75 per month, and board for self and family.

1st Teacher in Blind Department, \$100 per month.

2d Teacher in Blind Department, \$75 per month.

3d Teacher in Blind Department, \$30 per month and board.

Teacher of Music, \$75 per month.

Assistant Teacher of Music, \$5 per month and board.

1st Teacher in Deaf and Dumb Department, \$125 per month.

2d Teacher in Deaf and Dumb Department, \$90 per month.

3d Teacher in Deaf and Dumb Department, \$60 per month.

4th Teacher in Deaf and Dumb Department, \$35 per month and board.

5th Teacher in Deaf and Dumb Department, \$45 per month.

6th Teacher in Deaf and Dumb Department, \$10 per month and board.

Matron Deaf and Dumb Department, \$25 per month and board.

Matron of Blind Department, \$25 per month and board.

Housekeeper, \$30 per month and board.

Foreman of Shoe-Shop, \$75 per month.

Fireman, \$20 per month and board.

1 Shoe-maker, \$10 per month and board.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

1st Teacher in Deaf and Dumb Department, \$75 per month.

2d Teacher in Deaf and Dumb Department, \$40 per month and board.

Teacher in Blind Department, \$60 per month.

Matron, \$25 per month and board.

Treasurer, \$300 per annum.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. McKEE, *Pres't.*

STATE PENITENTIARY,

Raleigh, N. C. Dec. 13, 1872.

To the Honorable General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN : In conformity with a Resolution recently passed by your Honorable body, requiring the President of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary "to report at an early day the salaries and fees of each officer" in this "institution," I beg leave to report, that the salary of the

(1) Deputy Warden, per annum, is	\$1,200 00
(1) Steward and Disbursing Officer, per annum is	1,300 00
(1) Captain of the Guard, per annum, is	750 00
(1) Hospital Steward, per annum, is	500 00
(1) Superintendent of Work, per annum, is	2,500 00
(7) Overseers, per annum, is	450 00
(50) Guard, per annum, is	300 00
(1) Secretary of Board, per annum, is	200 00
(1) Physician, 25 cts. per month per capita.	

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. A. BLEDSOE, *Pres't.*

Ordered to be Printed.

STONE & UZZELL, State Printers and Binders.

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

[REFERRED TO IN GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, PAGE 35.]

NOTICE.—*To the Governors of the States :* This edition of the Outline Draft of the Reciprocal General Insurance Act contains all the amendments and additions made to the original draft during the late adjourned session of the National Insurance Convention. It is printed in advance of the appearance of the official report of the proceedings, to meet the wishes of the legislative committees of a number of the States. Certain features of legislation, properly within the exclusive jurisdiction of the States themselves, have purposely been left for local arrangement; the Convention, as a national body, taking account only of those broad and fundamental principles of insurance statutory enactment which are of universal applicability.

Upon the closing day of the late session, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

“Resolved, That the general insurance statute, as adopted, be referred to a committee of revision, to be composed of two members, with the president and secretary as members *ex officio*, who shall carefully compare the sections with the official report of the proceedings of this session of the Convention,

and revise, reconstruct, and amend the same, or insert additional provisions, in any case when the said statute may be found to omit to provide for, or misrepresent, the intentions of the Convention, as expressed in its votes; and the said statute, as so amended and revised, shall be published in the official printed report as having been adopted and approved by this Convention, and so certified to the governors of the several States, agreeably to the resolutions already adopted."

It was also

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that, when any State shall impose any tax upon premium receipts of insurance companies, that tax should not exceed one and a half per cent."

The undersigned, having performed the duty imposed upon them by the Convention in the above resolution, hereby respectfully give notice that the draft of a law, contained in the following pages, expresses the views and comprises all the recommendations which the delegates at present desire to have brought to the notice of the legislatures of the several States.

GEORGE W. MILLER, President, *ex officio*,
HENRY S. OLCOTT, Secretary, *ex officio*,
HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State, N. J.,
OLIVER PILLSBURY, Insurance Commissioner, N. H.,
Committee of Revision.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1871.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. *Short title of act :*

This act may be known as "THE RECIPROCAL GENERAL INSURANCE ACT" of the State of .

SEC. 2. *Object and construction of the act :*

The object of this act is to revise, simplify, and amend the laws of this State in relation to insurance, with due regard to the legislation of other States, so as to secure mutual harmony in the promotion of the public interest, to define the relation of the State to companies and individuals, to insure the stability of companies, to protect the interests of the insured, and to encourage the employment of capital.

And its provisions are to be construed liberally in furtherance of the protection of the insured, and so far as may be in harmony with the construction which may be given by the courts of other States adopting a like act.

SEC. 3. *Harmony in substance only required :*

The words, "the substantial provisions of this act shall be enacted," shall be construed to mean the provisions of this act which define the right to do insurance business and provide for the stability of companies and the protection of the insured; and differences in respect to the organization of the insurance department, the constitution of companies, or the form of judicial remedies, shall not be deemed to impair the uniformity which this act is intended to secure.

SEC. 4. *The same burdens imposed on companies not of this State as are imposed abroad on [New York] companies.*

When, by the laws of any other State or nation, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed on insurance companies of this State doing business in such other State or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other State or nation doing business within this State, and upon their agents here.

SEC. 5. *"Company" defined.*

The term "company," as used in any provision of this act subjecting companies to any obligation or restriction, includes individuals, partnerships, joint-stock associations and corporations.

SEC. 6. *"American" and "Foreign" companies defined.*

The term "American company," as used in this act, designates a company which exists by the laws of any State or territory of the United States, or by the law of the United States. All other are designated as foreign.

SEC. 7. *"Company of a State" defined :*

The expression "company of a State, territory, or nation," as used in this act, means a company incorporated by or organized under the laws of such State, territory, or nation.

SEC. 8. "*Commissioner*" defined :

Except in section 13, the word "commissioner" designates the officer, by whatever name called, who is charged for the time being with the duties of commissioner of insurance.

SEC. 9. *Oath includes affirmation :*

The term oath, in this act, includes affirmations.

SEC. 10. "*Directors*" defined :

The term "directors," in this act, designates the trustees, managers, or other officers constituting the executive board of a company. Directors are included in the term "officers," unless a contrary intention appears.

SEC. 11. "*Agent*" defined :

The term "agent" or "agents," in this act, includes an acknowledged agent, surveyor, and all other persons who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid in transacting the business of insurance.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to imply that an agent has any power to bind a company, not expressly, or by necessary implication, given him by the company.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

SEC. 12. *Insurance department [or bureau.]*

There is hereby established a distinct department, [or, a distinct bureau in the office of the secretary of State, *or other office, as the case may be,*] to be known as the insurance de-

partment, [or bureau,] which shall be charged with the execution of the laws of this State in relation to insurance.

SEC. 13. *Insurance Commissioner.*

[*This section will provide for the appointment, salary, term of office, clerks, deputies, etc., and may be in the language of statutes already in force. If a separate officer is not appointed, the section may be as follows: The said*
is hereby declared to be, *ex officio*, insurance commissioner.]

SEC. 14. *Disqualification of officers and agents.*

No person who is a director, officer, or agent of, or directly or indirectly interested in, any insurance company, except as insured, shall be commissioner or deputy commissioner; and no officer or agent of any insurance company doing business in this State shall be deputed to examine the affairs of a company under this act.

SEC. 15. *General duties of commissioner.*

It is the duty of the commissioner:

1. To see that all laws of this State respecting insurance companies are faithfully executed.
2. To file in his office every charter or declaration of organization of a company, with the certificate of the attorney-general; and, on application of the corporators, to furnish to them a certified copy thereof.
3. He shall, as soon as practicable, in each year calculate, or cause to be calculated, in his office, by officers or employees of his department, [or bureau,] the net value, on the 31st of December of the previous year, of all the policies in force on that day, in each life insurance company doing business in this State, organized by authority of this State; and of every

other life insurance company doing business in this State, that shall fail to furnish to him, as hereinafter provided, a certificate of the insurance commissioner of the State by whose authority the company was organized, or by the State in which it may elect to have its policies valued and its deposit made in case the company is chartered by the government of the United States, giving the net values of all policies in force in the company on the 31st day of December of the preceding year.

4. Calculations of the net value of each policy shall be based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality, and four and one half per cent interest per annum. And the net value of a policy at any time shall be taken to be the net single premium which will at that time effect the insurance, less the value at that time of the future net premiums called for by the table of mortality and rate of interest designated above.

5. In case it is found that any life insurance company doing business in this State has not on hand the net value of all its policies in force, after all other debts of the company and claims against it, exclusive of capital stock, have been provided for, it shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to publish the fact that the then existing condition of the affairs of the company is below the standard of legal safety established by this State, and he shall require the company at once to cease doing new business; and he shall immediately institute proceedings, as required in this act, to determine what further shall be done in the case.

6. It is hereby made the duty of the insurance commissioner, after having determined, as above, the amount of the net value of all the policies in force, to see that the company has that amount in safe legal securities, of the description and character hereafter provided in this act; after all its other debts and claims against it, exclusive of capital stock, have been provided for.

7. He shall accept the valuations made by the insurance

commissioner of the State under whose authority a life insurance company was organized, when such valuations have been properly made on sound and recognized principles and legal basis, as above: *provided* the company shall furnish to the insurance commissioner of this State a certificate from the insurance commissioner of such State, setting forth the value, calculated on the data designated above, of all the policies in force in the company on the previous 31st day of December; and stating that, after all the other debts of the company, and claims against it at that time, were provided for, the company had, in safe securities of the character specified in this act, an amount equal to the net value of all its policies in force; and that said company is entitled to do business in its own State.

8. Every life insurance company doing business in this State during the year for which the statement is made, that fails promptly to furnish the certificate aforesaid, shall be required to make full detailed lists of policies and securities to the insurance commissioner of this State, and shall be liable for all charges and expenses consequent upon not having furnished said certificate.

9. For every company doing fire insurance business in this State he shall calculate the re-insurance reserve for unexpired fire risks by taking fifty per cent. of the premiums received on all unexpired risks that have less than one year to run, and a *pro rata* of all premiums received on risks that have more than one year to run, provided that when the re-insurance reserve, calculated as above, is less than forty per cent. of all the premiums received during the year, the re-insurance reserve in this case shall be the whole of the premiums received on all its unexpired risks.

10. In marine and inland insurance he shall charge all the premiums received on unexpired risks as a re-insurance reserve.

11. Having charged against a company the re-insurance reserve, as above determined, for fire, inland, and marine in-

insurance, and adding thereto all other debts and claims against the company, he shall, in case he finds the capital stock of the company impaired to the extent of twenty per cent., give notice to the company to make good its whole capital stock within sixty days; and if this is not done, he shall require the company to cease to do new business within this State, and shall thereupon, in case the company is organized under authority of this State, immediately institute legal proceedings, as required in this act, to determine what further shall be done in the case.

Any company receiving the aforesaid notice of the superintendent to make good its whole capital stock within sixty days, shall forthwith call upon its stockholders for such amounts as will make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company; and in case any stockholder of such company shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount so called for, after notice personally given, or by advertisement, in such time and manner as the said superintendent shall approve, it shall be lawful for the said company to require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, and in lieu thereof to issue new certificates for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to, in the proportion that the ascertained value of the funds of said company may be found to bear to the original capital of the said company; the value of such shares, for which new certificates shall be issued, to be ascertained under the direction of the said superintendent, and the company paying for the fractional parts of shares; and it shall be lawful for the directors of such company to create new stock and dispose of the same, and to issue new certificates therefor, to any amount sufficient to make up the original capital of the company.

Whenever the capital stock of any joint-stock fire or marine insurance company of this State becomes impaired, the commissioner may, in his discretion, permit the said company to reduce its capital stock and the par value of its

shares in proportion to the extent of impairment: Provided that, in fixing such reduced capital, no sum exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars shall be deducted from the assets and property on hand, which shall be retained as surplus assets; and provided, that no part of such assets and property shall be distributed to the stockholders; and provided, further, that the capital stock shall not be reduced to an amount less than that required by law for the organization of a new company.

To examine, or cause to be examined, every detail of the business of any company transacting business of insurance within this State, whenever in his judgment such examination is required by the interests of the policy-holders of such company.

12. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner, after he has notified a life insurance company, organized under authority of this State, to cease doing new business until the net value of its policies in force is equal to that called for by the standard of safety established by the State, at once to cause a rigid examination in regard to all the affairs of such company: in case it shall appear that there is no fraud or gross incompetency or recklessness shown to exist in the management, he may, upon publishing the facts in the case, permit such company to continue in charge of its business for one year, provided there is, in his opinion, reason to believe that the company may eventually be able to re-establish the legal net value of all its policies in force. At the end of the year named above, he may renew the permission, in case, on examination, he is satisfied that the company is likely to retrieve its affairs.

13. In case the Insurance Commissioner does not permit the company to continue in the control of its old business, it is hereby made his duty to institute the necessary proceedings for the protection of its policy-holders, in accordance with the laws of this State.

14. To publish the result of his examination of the affairs.

of any company, whenever he deems it for the interest of the public so to do, in one or more papers of this State.

15. To suspend the entire business of any company of this State, and the business within this State, of any other company, during its non-compliance with any provision of this act, or whenever its assets appear to him insufficient to justify its continuance in business, by suspending or revoking the certificate granted by him; and to give notice thereof to the Insurance Commissioner, or other similar officer of every State, and publish the same in the paper in which, by law, State notices are required to be published.

16. To institute, or cause to be instituted, the necessary proceedings, under the laws of this State, to close the affairs of any company of this State which shall appear to him, upon examination, to be insolvent, or fraudulently conducted.

17. To report in detail, to the attorney-general, any violation of law relative to insurance companies, their officers or agents, or the business of insurance.

18. To furnish to the companies required by this act to report to him the necessary blank forms for the statements required.

19. To preserve in permanent form, a full record of his proceedings, and a concise statement of the condition of each company or agency visited or examined.

20. At the request of any person, and on payment of the fee, to give certified copies of any record or papers in his office, when he deems it not prejudicial to public interests so to do, and to give such other certificates as this act provides for.

21. To report annually to the Legislature, on or before the day of , the names and compensation of his clerks; the receipts and expenses of his department for the year; his official acts; the condition of companies doing business in this State; and such other information as will exhibit the affairs of his department.

22. To send a copy of his annual report to the insurance-

commissioner, or other similar officer, of every other State, and to each company doing business in this State.

23. On request, to communicate to the insurance commissioner of any other State in which the substantial provisions of this act shall be enacted, any facts which, by law, it is his duty to ascertain respecting companies of this State doing business within such other State.

24. To adopt and to renew, from time to time, when necessary, with the approval of the Governor, a seal of office, an impression and description whereof, with the Governor's certificate of approval, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

25. It shall be his duty to see that no company is permitted to insure lives, in this State, whose charter authorizes it to do fire, marine, or inland insurance business, and that no company shall be permitted to do fire, marine, or inland insurance business in this State whose charter authorizes it to insure lives.

SEC. 16. *General Powers :*

The insurance commissioner, for the purposes of examinations authorized by law, has power, either in person or by one or more examiners by him commissioned in writing:

1. To require free access to all books and papers, within this State, of any insurance company, or the agents thereof, doing business within this State.

2. To summon and examine any person being within this State, under oath, which he or any examiner may administer, relative to the affairs and conditions of any company.

3. For probable cause, to visit, at its principal office, wherever it may be, any insurance company not of a State in which the provisions of law contained in this act shall be in force, and doing business in this State, for the purpose of investigating its affairs and condition; and to revoke its certificate in this State, if it does not permit an examination.

4. To revoke or modify any certificate of authority, when any conditions prescribed by law for granting it no longer exist.

5. The insurance commissioner has also power to institute suits and prosecutions, either by the attorney-general or such other attorney as the commissioner may designate, for any violation of this act; and the commissioner is a necessary party to any proceeding instituted for the purpose of closing up the affairs of any company, when the same shall not be in the name of the State.

SEC. 17. *Penalty for refusal to testify:*

Whoever, without justifiable cause, being within this State, refuses to appear and testify before the commissioner when so required, or obstructs him in the discharge of his duty, shall for each offense be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 18. *Evidence:*

Every instrument executed by the commissioner of this State, or of any other State in which the substantial provisions of this act shall be enacted, pursuant to authority conferred by this act, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be received as evidence in this State; and copies of papers in his office certified by him, and so authenticated, shall be received as evidence in this State with the same effect as the originals.

Every such instrument so executed and authenticated by the commissioner of this State shall be recorded in the same manner, and the same and its record shall have the like effect, as if acknowledged or approved according to law.

The impression of the seal may be directly on paper, with or without tenacious substance.

SEC. 19. *Fees :*

There shall be paid by every company, to whom this act applies, the following fees toward defraying the expenses of executing its provisions :

Upon filing the declaration or certified copy of charter, twenty-five dollars.

Upon filing the annual statement; or certificate in lieu thereof, twenty dollars.

For each certificate of authority and certified copy thereof, two dollars.

For every copy of any paper filed in the department, [or bureau,] the sum of twenty cents per folio; and for affixing the official seal to such copy and certifying the same, one dollar.

For valuing policies of life insurance companies, ten dollars per million of insurance, or any fraction thereof.

For official examinations of companies under this act, the actual expenses incurred.

For countersigning and registering policies and annuity bonds, the reasonable expenses of custody, registration, and issue.

SEC. 20. *Deficiency :*

In case the necessary expenses of said department exceed the amount of fees collected under this act, and paid into the State treasury, [exclusive of the tax upon premium,] the excess of such expenses shall be annually assessed by the commissioner, in equal shares, upon all the insurance companies doing business in this State; and the commissioner has power to collect such assessments and pay the same into the State treasury.

SEC. 21. *Countersigning securities :*

No transfer by the insurance commissioner of securities of any kind, in any way held by him in his official capacity, is valid until countersigned by the treasurer of the State.

It is the duty of the State treasurer:

1. To countersign any such transfer presented to him by the commissioner;
2. To keep a record of all such transfers, stating the name of the company from whose account the transfer is made; the name of the transferee, unless transferred in blank; and a description of the security;
3. Upon countersigning, to advise by mail the company concerned of the particulars of the transaction;
4. In his annual report to the Legislature, to state the amount of transfers countersigned by him.

SEC. 22. *Access to books :*

For the purpose of verifying the correctness of records, the commissioner is entitled to free access to the treasurer's record required by section 21, and the treasurer is entitled to free access to the books and other documents of the insurance department, relating to securities held by the commissioner.

ARTICLE I.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL CLASSES OF COMPANIES.

SECTION 23. *Business of Insurance unlawful except as provided in this act :*

It is unlawful for insurers or their agents to make, negotiate, or solicit, within this State, any contract of insurance, except as authorized in this act.

SEC. 24. *Insurance depending on life not to be connected with other business:*

No company hereafter organized in this State shall make insurance upon the lives of individuals, nor grant, purchase, or dispose of annuities unless organized solely therefor, and doing such business exclusively.

SEC. 25. *Approval of charter by Attorney-General:*

No declaration of organization or charter of an insurance company formed under any general law of this State, and no alteration or amendment thereof, shall be operative until it has been submitted to the attorney-general for examination; and found by him to be in accordance with the provisions of this act, and of such general law, and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State; and so certified by him, and delivered to the insurance commissioner.

SEC. 26. *Investment of capital:*

The capital stock and accumulation of any insurance company of this State, shall be invested in the bonds or treasury notes of the United States, or bonds of this State or any other State of the United States, or of any city, town, or county of this State or of any other State of the United States having legal authority to issue the same, bearing interest; or they may be invested or loaned on mortgages of unencumbered real estate in this or any other State of the United States, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, except when such buildings are insured and the policies duly assigned as additional security, or loaned on pledges of any of the securities named in this section: *Provided* always, that the current market value of such pledged securities shall be at all times during the continuance of

such loans at least twenty per cent more than the sum loaned on them, and all such loans are subject to the power of the company to terminate the same in case of depreciation of the securities below that limit: and *provided*, that in all investments made upon mortgage securities the evidence of the debt shall accompany the mortgage or deed of trust.

No dividends shall be paid except from surplus in excess of the minimum capital stock required by law, reserve fund for re-insurance of policies, and other liabilities of the company.

But this section shall not be construed to affect the power of a company to make dividends not impairing its capital and its reserves.

SEC. 27. *Examination of capital and securities:*

Before any insurance company of this State shall do any business, the insurance commissioner shall cause an examination to be made, either by himself or by a disinterested person appointed by him for that purpose, who shall certify, under oath, that the capital herein required of the company named in the charter, according to the nature of the business proposed to be transacted by such company, has been paid in in money, and invested in such securities as are required by section of this act, or, if a mutual company, that it has received and is in actual possession of the premiums, or *bona fide* engagements of insurance, or other securities, as the case may be, to the full extent and of the value required by law; and the name and the residence of the maker of each premium note forming part of the capital or assets, and the amount of such note, shall be reported to the commissioner; and the corporators or officers of such company shall be required to certify, under oath, that the capital exhibited to those persons is *bona fide* property of

the company; which certificates shall be filed in the office of the commissioner.

SEC. 28. *Conditions of commencing business:*

Before any insurance company shall commence business in this State, the following conditions must be complied with:

1. It must be fully organized.
2. If it be a company not of this State, a copy of its charter, duly accepted, or its declaration of organization or deed of settlement, duly approved, as provided in section , and duly certified by the insurance commissioner or other proper officer of its own State or nation, with his certificate that the company is entitled to assume risks and issue policies therein, together with the stipulation respecting service of process in this State, required by Article III, and a statement of the place where it is located, must be filed with the insurance commissioner of this State.
3. Its whole capital must be paid and invested, and its deposit of securities made, in this State or elsewhere, as required by law; and
4. It must procure from the insurance commissioner of this State a certificate that it has complied with the provisions of the law of this State applicable to it, and is entitled to assume risks and issue policies in this State.

SEC. 29. *Agent's certificate of authority:*

No person shall act as agent, in this State, for any company not of this State, in any matter whatever relating to risks, until the last section has been complied with on the part of the company, and he has received from the insurance commissioner a certificate of authority, stating that the foregoing requirements have been complied with, a record of which certificate shall be kept in the office of the

commissioner. A renewal certificate must be procured and filed in the month of _____ in each year.

SEC. 30. *Contents of advertisements:*

Every agent of any insurance company, not of this State, shall, in all advertisements of such agency publish the location of the company, giving the name of the city, town or village in which the company is located, and the State or government under the laws of which it is organized.

SEC. 31. *Restrictions on holding real estate:*

It is unlawful for any insurance company of this State to purchase, hold, or convey real estate within this State, except for the purposes and in the manner and time following:

1. Such as shall be requisite for its accommodation in the transaction of its business; or,
2. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith, by way of security for loans previously contracted, or for moneys due; or,
3. Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings; or,
4. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees or mortgages obtained or made for such debts.

Real estate lawfully acquired as aforesaid, and not necessary for the accommodation of the company in the transaction of its business, shall be sold and disposed of within five years after its acquiring title to the same; unless the company procures a certificate from the insurance commissioner that the interests of the company will suffer materially by a forced sale thereof, and extending the time for the sale to a period fixed in said certificate.

Any company of a State in which the provisions of law

contained in this act shall be in force, may purchase, hold, and convey real estate within this State, or any other of the said States, for the purposes and in the time and manner above provided for.

SEC. 32. *Companies must examine their own securities:*

Every insurance company having deposited securities with the insurance commissioner, whether under this act or any other, must, by its president, secretary, or actuary, examine the securities and compare them with the books of the department [or bureau] once or more in each calendar year, at such times, in ordinary business hours, as the company may direct, and if found correct, give the commissioner a written acknowledgment that the same, designating the kinds and the amounts, are in his custody at the date of the acknowledgment.

SEC. 33. *Penalty for violation of act:*

Each violation of this act shall subject the party violating to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people, either as prescribed by subdivision 5 of section 16, in which case it shall be paid into the funds of the insurance department, [or bureau,] or by the district attorney of the county in which the company or persons so violating shall be situated, in which case one half shall be paid into the treasury of such county, and the other half to the informer of such violation.

In case of non-payment of the penalty, the offender is liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, in the discretion of any court having cognizance thereof.

ARTICLE II.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

SEC. 34. *Annual statements required :*

Every insurance company doing business in this State must transmit to the insurance commissioner a statement of its condition and business for the year ending on the preceding 31st of December, which statement shall be rendered on the 1st day of January following, or within thirty days thereafter, by fire insurance companies, or within sixty days thereafter by marine and life insurance companies; except that foreign companies shall transmit their statement of business, other than that done in the United States, prior to the following first day of July.

SEC. 35. *Form of statements :*

The annual statements required by the last section must be in form, and state the particulars required by the blanks prescribed by the commissioner.

SEC. 36. *Additional questions :*

The insurance commissioner may require, at any time, statements from any company doing business within this State, or any of its officers or agents, on such points as he deems necessary and proper to elicit a full exhibit of its business and standing.

SEC. 37. *Verification of statements.:*

The statements required under this act must be verified by the signature and oath of the president or vice-president,

with those of the secretary or actuary; or by those of a majority of the directors.

SEC. 38. *Company in default to do no new business :*

No company having neglected to file a statement required from it, within the time and in the manner prescribed, shall do any new business, after notification by the commissioner, while such neglect continues.

SEC. 39. *Penalty for neglect to make statement :*

Any company neglecting to make and transmit any statement required shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each day's neglect.

SEC. 40. *False statements :*

Any company or person wilfully making a false statement in any report to the commissioner is liable to a fine of not less than \$500, and not more than \$1,000, to be imposed by any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 41. *Publication of statements :*

The insurance commissioner has authority to prevent publication of any part of the statement, made under this article, until his annual report to the Legislature is made.

SEC. 42. *Receivers and trustees :*

Every receiver or other judicially appointed trustee of an insurance company of this State must make the statements required under this article, and all the provisions of this article shall apply to such receivers or trustees.

ARTICLE III.

SERVICE OF PROCESS ON COMPANIES NOT OF THIS STATE.

SEC. 43. *Service of process on companies not of this State :*

No insurance company not of this State, nor its agents, shall do business in this State, until it has filed with the insurance commissioner of this State a written stipulation, duly authenticated by the company, agreeing that any legal process affecting the company, served on the insurance commissioner or his deputy, shall have the same effect as if served personally on the company within this State.

Any such company may, at its option, explicitly designate in its stipulation its principal office or agency in this State, and in such case the stipulation may be that any legal process served on the insurance commissioner or his deputy, and also on the person in charge of such office at the time when service is made, shall have the same effect as if served personally on the company; and that if there be no person in charge, or if he keep himself concealed, or avoid service, such process may be served on him, or at such office, by publication, or posting, or otherwise, in the manner which shall then be prescribed by the law of this State for substituted service; and that if such company should cease to maintain such an office in this State, so designated, such process may thereafter be served on the insurance commissioner or his deputy alone.

SEC. 44. *Revocation of stipulation :*

So long as any liability of the stipulating company to any resident of this State continues, such stipulation cannot be revoked or modified; except that a new one may be substituted so as to require or dispense with service at the office, or to change the designation of such office.

SEC. 45. *Effect and proof of service :*

Service of process, according to a stipulation under section 43, shall be sufficient personal service on the company.

A copy of such stipulation certified by the commissioner, and his certificate of the revocation or modification of such stipulation, that a company has no office within the State duly designated by such stipulation, and that process has been duly served on him or his deputy, or either of such facts, shall be sufficient evidence thereof.

SEC. 46. *Commissioner to forward process served on him :*

When process against or affecting an insurance company is served on the insurance commissioner or his deputy, he must file the same, and mail a certified copy to the company at its home office, postage prepaid.

SEC. 47. *Process includes writ, summons, or order :*

The term "process" in this act includes any writ, summons, or order, whereby any action, suit, or proceeding shall be commenced, or which shall be issued in or upon any action, suit, or proceeding.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECTION 48. *Minimum of capital:*

No joint-stock fire insurance company shall be organized in this State, or do business in this State, unless it has at least two hundred thousand dollars capital.

SEC. 49. *Mutual companies:*

No mutual fire insurance company not of this State shall do business in this State.

SEC. 50. *Limit of risks:*

No fire or inland insurance company of this State, or doing business in this State, shall expose itself to any loss on any one fire or inland navigation risk or hazard, either by one or more policies, to an amount exceeding five per cent. of its paid-up capital in the case of a fire, or ten per cent. in the case of an inland insurance company, whether reinsured or not.

SEC. 51. *Restrictions on dividends:*

No fire insurance company shall make any dividend, except from the surplus profits arising from its business. In estimating such profits, there shall be reserved therefrom:

1. A sum equal to the whole amount of premiums on unexpired risks and policies, which are hereby declared to be unearned premiums;

2. All sums due the company on bonds and mortgages, bonds, stocks, and book accounts, of which no part of the principal, nor the interest thereon, has been paid during the preceding year, and for which foreclosure or suit has not been commenced, or which, after judgment obtained thereon, shall have remained more than two years unsatisfied, and on which interest shall not have been paid ; and,

3. All interest due or accrued and remaining unpaid.

Provided, that any company may declare dividends not exceeding ten per cent. on its capital stock, in any one year, that possesses an accumulated fund in addition to the amount of its capital stock, and of such dividend, and all actual outstanding liabilities, equal to one-half of the amount of all premiums on risks not terminated at the time of making such dividend. Any dividend made contrary to this section shall subject the company making the same to a forfeiture of its charter, and each stockholder receiving it to a liability to the creditors of such company, to the extent of the divi-

dend received, beside the other penalties and punishments prescribed by law. This section shall not apply to the declaration of scrip dividends by participating companies; but no such scrip dividends shall be paid, except from surplus profits after reserving all sums as above provided, including the whole amount of premiums on unexpired risks.

The word "year," wherever used in this section, shall be construed to mean the calendar year.

SEC. 52. *Insured may participate in profits:*

Any joint stock fire insurance company may (upon the written consent of the holders of three-fourths in amount of the stock) permit the insured to participate in the profits of its business, and provide how far any scrip, issued to the insured for such profits, shall be liable for the losses to be sustained; and any company so doing, whenever an amount not less than one hundred thousand dollars has been accumulated, and scrip so issued therefor, may, upon the written consent of the holders of three-fourths in amount of the stock, pay off and cancel an amount of the original cash capital to one-half of the accumulated profits, and so may continue from time to time until the whole amount of the original cash capital is paid off: *provided*, that before any portion of such capital stock shall be so paid off, proof shall be exhibited to the insurance commissioner that an amount of accumulated profits has been realized, scrip issued therefor, and investments made thereof, pursuant to the provisions of section , of this act, at least equal to double the amount so desired to be paid off and canceled, and the said commissioner shall also first certify that he is satisfied with such proof.

SEC. 53. *American fire companies need not deposit:*

No fire insurance company of any other State of the Uni-

ted States, in which the substantial provisions of this act shall be enacted, shall be required to make any deposit in this State.

SEC. 54. *Foreign companies required to make deposit :*

No foreign fire insurance company shall do business in this State, unless it has on deposit with the commissioner of this State, for the benefit of all its policy-holders in the United States, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, invested and valued as prescribed in section , or unless it has complied with the next section.

SEC. 55. *In what cases deposit dispensed with :*

A foreign fire insurance company, which has its principal office in the United States in any State where the provisions of law contained in this act shall be in force, may file with the insurance commissioner of this State a certificate made by the insurance commissioner of such other State, that he holds a deposit made by such company, such as is described in the last section.

No deposit shall be required in this State from such company while the deposit so certified remains sufficient.

SEC. 56. *Limit of risks of foreign companies.*

No foreign insurance company shall make any contract of insurance against loss or damage by fire or inland navigation risks, nor expose itself to any such loss by any one risk, for any greater amount in proportion to its capital, as determined by the following provisions, than companies of this State may.

SEC. 7. *Capital ; how computed :*

For the purposes of this act, the capital of any foreign insurance company doing fire insurance business in this State shall be deemed to be the aggregate value of its deposits and investments, made and certified according to the provisions of this act, in the United States, after making the same deductions therefrom, for losses and all liabilities within the United States, and for premiums on unexpired risks, as are made in the case of companies of this State: Provided, that such assets be vested in and held within the United States, by trustees, citizens of the United States, appointed by the board of directors of the company, and approved by the insurance commissioner of the State where invested, for the benefit of all the policy holders and creditors in the United States. The trustees so chosen are hereby empowered to take, hold and convey real and personal property for the purposes of the trust, subject to the same restrictions as insurance companies of this State.

SEC. 58. *Annual certificate:*

The annual certificate of the insurance commissioner, given to any foreign fire insurance company or its agents, within this State, under section , must state the amount of the capital of the company, ascertained by him as defined by the last section.

SEC. 59. *The provisions of this title made applicable to inland insurance companies:*

All the provisions contained in this title respecting fire insurance companies shall apply to companies doing an inland insurance business, so far as, from the nature of the business of inland insurance, the same may be applicable.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SEC. 60. *Minimum of capital :*

No life insurance company shall be organized or do business in this State unless it has at least one hundred thousand dollars, capital or assets, invested as provided in this act.

SEC. 61. *Deposits: how invested :*

No life insurance company of this State shall do business in this State or elsewhere, and no other life insurance company, except as provided in section , shall do business in this State, unless it has on deposit with the insurance commissioner or other financial officer of this State, as security for all its policy holders, stocks or bonds of this State or of the United States to an amount, the actual market value of which, exclusive of interest, shall never be less than one hundred thousand dollars, which stock or bonds shall be retained by the commissioner or other designated officer, and disposed of as directed by law :

Provided, however, that personal obligations, secured by first mortgages on real estate within this State, worth, exclusive of all buildings, at least double the amount of the lien, and bearing an interest of not less than six per cent. per annum, may be received by the said financial officer of this State, instead of bonds or stocks to the amount of not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 62. *Deposit to be held as security :*

As long as any policies of the depositing company remain in force, the insurance commissioner shall hold the deposit mentioned in the last section as security for all holders of its policies.

SEC. 63. *Certificates of American companies of other States in lieu of deposit :*

Any life insurance company of any other State of the United States in which the provisions of law contained in this act shall be in force, may file with the insurance commissioner of this State a certificate of the insurance commissioner of such other State, that as such officer, he holds in trust and on deposit, for the benefit of all the policyholders of such company, the deposit above described, stating the items of the securities so held ; and that he is satisfied that such securities are worth one hundred thousand dollars.

No deposit shall be required in this State while the said deposit so certified remains.

SEC. 64 *Proceedings in case a company wishes to relinquish its business:*

When any life insurance company, doing business in this State, desires to relinquish its business, the insurance commissioner shall, on its application, under the oath of the president or vice-president, and secretary or actuary, give notice of such intention in the paper in which the State notices are directed to be inserted, at least twice a week for six months ; and after such publication he shall deliver up to such company, or its assigns, any securities held by him belonging to it, on being satisfied by the exhibition of its books and papers, and on examination, by himself or a person appointed by him, and upon the oath of the president or vice-president, and the secretary or actuary of the same, that all liabilities due, or to become due, on any agreement made with any citizens of the United States, are paid and extinguished. And the commissioner may also, from time to time, deliver up to such company, or its assigns, any part of said securities, on being satisfied by any other competent proof that all liabilities due, or to become due on any agree-

ment made by it, are less than one-half of the amount of the securities he still retains.

Any foreign life insurance company having made such publication, may, in the discretion of the insurance commissioner, withdraw one-half its deposit of one hundred thousand dollars, on registering, according to the provisions of law for registered policies, all its outstanding policies issued to citizens or residents of the United States, and covenanting to maintain unimpaired the reinsurance deposit for such registered policies at all future times, and specially pledging for their security all future premiums payable on American policies.

SEC. 65. *Transfer in trust to secure registered policies:*

Any life insurance company of this State may, at any time, assign to the insurance commissioner securities, such as are described in section , to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars or more, in addition to the deposits required by that section, to be held by him in trust for the benefit of all holders of its policies and bonds registered under section , and not to be transferred by him without the written application of the company, or its receiver duly appointed, and for the purpose of paying such holders.

SEC. 66. *Issue of registered policies :*

Upon being furnished by the depositing company with policies and annuity bonds, consecutively numbered, executed by the company in duplicate, each bearing the words, "The present net value of this policy is secured by pledge of public stocks or bonds and mortgages," and of such denominations and amounts as the company may require, within the limits prescribed by section , the commissioner shall register the same in books provided for the purpose,

and countersign, seal, and deliver to the company the originals, and file the duplicates.

Mutilated registered policies and annuity bonds, issued to a company, shall be received back by the commissioner, and others delivered in lieu thereof, of like tenor and date; and in case of lost policies or bonds, he shall furnish certified copies of the duplicates on file.

SEC. 67. *Renewal receipts. Canceled policies:*

Receipts for renewal premiums on registered policies must be countersigned or stamped in the insurance department; and no policies shall be marked off or canceled on the books of a registering company, except those the renewal receipts for which are returned to the department, or other proof satisfactory to the commissioner is furnished, that they have not been taken or have ceased to be in force.

SEC. 68. *Limit of issues.*

The commissioner shall value the policies and annuity bonds registered under the last section, according to the rules prescribed by section , and in no case shall the aggregate amount of the net value of said policies and bonds issued to any company exceed the value of the securities he holds by its transfer, as provided in section .

He may, upon satisfactory proof presented in writing and filed with him, that the securities so held by him exceed the net present value of outstanding registered policies and annuity bonds issued to the depositing company, allow it to withdraw the excess.

SEC. 69. *Registered policies and bonds only may be issued.*

Hereafter any company that shall issue a registered policy shall be thereafter prohibited from issuing unregistered policies.

SEC. 70. *The State not liable.*

Nothing in this act shall be construed as implying any obligation on the part of the State to pay policies or annuity bonds of companies, except as to the net value thereof by a proper application of the securities deposited or transferred to the objects declared by the act.

SEC. 71. *Collection of interest. Substitution of securities.*

So long as any deposit required by this article is kept good, and the depositing company is solvent, the commissioner may permit the company to collect the interest or dividends on its securities so deposited; and from time to time withdraw any of such securities, on depositing with him others of equal value and like character.

SEC. 72. *Life companies organized by Congress to elect a State in which to have their policies valued, etc.*

Any life insurance company, organized under a law of Congress, shall elect one State in which its policies shall be valued, and the certificate of the proper officer of such State that such has been done, shall be received by the commissioner of this State as of the same force and effect as if such company had been organized under the laws of such State.

And such company shall comply with the law of the State so selected as regards the deposit required to be made therein for the protection of policy holders; and the certificate of the commissioner of such State that said deposit has been duly made, shall be received by the commissioner of this State as of the same effect as if said company had been organized under the laws of the State so selected.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SEC. 73. *Minimum of capital.*

No joint stock marine insurance company shall hereafter be organized in this State unless it has a paid-up capital of at least five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 74. *American marine companies need not deposit.*

No marine insurance company of any other State in which the substantial provisions of this act shall be enacted, shall be required to make any deposit in this State.

SEC. 75. *Foreign companies required to make deposit.*

No foreign marine insurance company shall do business in this State unless it has on deposit with the commissioner of this State the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, invested and valued as prescribed in section , or unless it has complied with the next section.

SEC. 76. *In what cases deposits may be dispensed with.*

A marine insurance company of a foreign nation which has its principal office for the United States in any State in which the substantial provisions of this act shall be enacted, may file with the insurance commissioner of this State a certificate made by the insurance commissioner of such other State, that he holds a deposit made by such company, such as is described in the last section.

No deposit shall be required in this State from such company while the deposit so certified remains.

My dear Mr. Brewster

I have just received your letter of the 19th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are interested in the study of the life history of the various species of birds.

I have been thinking of writing you for some time.

There are many things that I have been thinking of writing you about, but I have not had time to do so.

I have been thinking of writing you about the life history of the various species of birds.

I have been thinking of writing you about the life history of the various species of birds, and I have been thinking of writing you about the life history of the various species of birds.

I have been thinking of writing you about the life history of the various species of birds.

A number of years ago I was in the habit of writing you about the life history of the various species of birds, and I have been thinking of writing you about the life history of the various species of birds.

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

STONE & UZZELL, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD
OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBMITTED FEBRUARY, 1873.

To His Excellency, TOB R. CALDWELL,
Governor of North Carolina:

In accordance with article XI, section 7 of the Constitution of the State, the undersigned members of the Board of Public Charities, appointed under an act found in the Public Laws of session of 1868-'69, beg leave to present to you their fourth annual report.

For various reasons, some of which the Board propose to adduce, their present report will not be as full or complete as the first or second annual reports heretofore made by the Board, the authority to print blanks and for procuring statistical information from the several counties, having been taken away by the Legislature. It is the opinion of the Board that a majority of the people of the State, and it may be of the members of the Legislature, are not familiar with the appointment or purposes of this Board; therefore, in general terms, we would beg leave to say that the purposes and objects of this and similar appointments in other States is the growth and development of true public charity *humanely, intelligently and economically* administered, and

in order to be more explicit, we might classify these objects somewhat as follows, viz:

1. The government and management of these institutions.

2. Official conduct of superintendents, trustees, directors, officers and employees of these institutions.

3. Condition of the buildings, grounds and other property.

4. Financial management, economy and wisdom of the expenditure of moneys appropriated for their support.

5. The efficiency and usefulness of each institution to all parts of the State alike.

6. Compliance or failure to comply with the general and special laws relating to each.

7. Who have a claim to relief?

8. What is the basis of their claim?

9. What is its extent?

10. How, and by whom should the relief be administered?

11. What are the best methods of administration in all of these departments?

12. Many other matters pertaining to the usefulness and good management of the institution under the inspection of the Board.

With this general classification the Board have concluded to present in their present report also a brief retrospective explanation of the creation of our Board, and what it has proposed to do since its organization. Hoping that this information would not alone be of common interest to our people, but might excite the attention of the Legislature, and cause them to inquire more fully into the real condition of those for whose interest and benefit the Board was instituted, and to suggest whether or not there is a necessity for some additional legislation looking towards reform in the management of the poor and unfortunates of the State.

LAW CREATING THE BOARD.

As has already been stated, in accordance with a law of the General Assembly at its session of 1868-'69, a Board of Public Charities was elected, whose terms of service were to begin on the 1st of July, 1869, and for the purpose of regular succession and that an element of experienced membership should continue to act, their terms were to hold for one, two, three, four and five years respectively, and the Legislature to elect successors to each for five years from date of such expiring terms of said members.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD, APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY, &c.

In pursuance of their appointment, by the Legislature, a meeting was called and the Board organized on the 20th day of May, 1869, and in obedience to section 5 of said act, they proceeded to elect a Secretary, (Dr. W. J. Palmer, then Principal of the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, having kindly consented to act as such for one year,) who was also instructed to prepare and send out to the Chairmen of the Boards of County Commissioners of each county printed circulars, with questions and answers in blank, under appropriate headings, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the paupers, prisons and poor-houses of the State, and when the County Commissioners would fill said blanks to return them to the Secretary of the Board. All of the counties of the State did not respond to this call of the Secretary, but a large majority did fill up the blanks and return them, all of which have been published in the first annual report of the Board, and contained a large and valuable collection of information upon the penal and charitable institutions of the State. A copy of the first report was forwarded to the Chairman of the County Commissioners of each county in the State, together with a

printed copy of an act of the General Assembly, passed and ratified the 26th day of March, A. D. 1870, requiring county and township officers to report to the Board of Public Charities, and reads as follows, viz.:

AN ACT REQUIRING COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS TO
REPORT TO BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* That the commissioners of each county in this State shall in each year on or before the first Monday in November, report to the Board of Public Charities such information in regard to the number and condition of the inmates of their poor-houses and prisons, together with the number of out-door paupers, and the deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic and insane of their county not in asylum or almshouse, and such other information as may be desirable to get a complete view of the number and condition of these classes of persons in the State. The Board of Public Charities shall prepare and furnish to the commissioners of each county carefully arranged circulars indicating the information desired, the blank column of which shall be correctly filled in the report.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for the commissioners of each county in aid of this purpose to require the trustees of each township in their county to prepare and furnish information to them of all the facts called for in the circular of the Board of Public Charities.

SEC. 3. The commissioners of any^{*} county or the trustees of any township who shall refuse or neglect to furnish the information required by this act when they have been provided with the necessary blanks for this purpose, shall, on complaint being made before any judge of the Superior Court, be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 26th day of March, A. D. 1870.

Soon after the passage of this act the Legislature adjourned *sine die*, and although the Secretary, in accordance with said law, had performed all of its requirements, nothing more was accomplished during that year, and it being a year of election, and a thorough and complete change in the political character of the State having taken place and many of the acts and laws of the preceding sessions of the General Assembly repealed and some repudiated, this act and its objects was, with many others, ignored, and its provisions suspended, and met the fate of other less beneficent laws, and passed away out of sight and of legislative . . . This we state without any feeling whatsoever, but as a part of the retrospective history alluded to in the first part of the report of the Board. At the meeting of the Board referred to, and in pursuance of its purposes and designs, it was requested that some one or more of its members would consent to act as visiting agent and inspector of the prisons and poor-houses, of our own and, if possible, other States, and compare their keeping and condition, and make a report to the Board at a subsequent regular meeting; this being asked for *gratuitously, no pay being allowed*. Only one member was found willing to accept of a commission and engage in such service; accordingly, Dr. G. W. Blacknall, member of the Board, agreed to visit as many of these institutions in our own State as practicable; also, if convenient, those of other States, and ascertain their actual condition, and report what changes and reforms might be necessary.

Accordingly, quite a number of counties were visited, and their prisons and poor houses examined, and a report containing the results of his labors was submitted to the Board and was published with their first annual communication to the General Assembly.

SECOND REPORT ON CAUSE OF PAUPERISM, CRIME, &C.

In accordance with section 9 of the act of 1869, creating

the Board, a special report to the General Assembly of 1870, on the causes of "crime, pauperism," &c., was required by the law creating the said Board, and was submitted early in the year 1871, during the session of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE OF REPORTS.

Though these reports were carefully prepared and without any hope of pecuniary reward whatever; and though they received favorable notices from similar commissioners elsewhere and from leading members of the press of other States, it is believed by the Board that neither did our public press notice, nor did our Legislature take any action whatever with regard to the recommendations or suggestions contained in their reports.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

By reference to the act creating the Board, section 2, they were required to hold regular meetings four times during the year, were to be allowed no compensation for their services, except their traveling expenses, and in section 8 were allowed to print their reports.

REPEALING ACT.

At the session of the Legislature of 1870-'71, (see public laws 1870-'71, chapter 106,) an act was passed and ratified repealing certain parts of the original act, allowing payment of traveling expenses, except for the attendance of one regular meeting annually; also repealing that part of the original act allowing the Board to print their report and otherwise emasculating the original law.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY—THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, &c.

In obedience to this repealing act, and owing to the resignation and removal from the State of the Secretary, Dr. W. J. Palmer, and the Board finding it impossible to secure the services of another who would be willing to perform such a large amount of gratuitous labor as the collection and collation of statistics and reports from the various counties would require, their third annual report consisted chiefly in calling attention to previous reports, making a few suggestions and explaining why a full report was not made; also recommending a small allowance by the Legislature for the employment of a secretary. (See legislative documents No. 14, 1871-'72.) No action being still taken upon any of the suggestions mentioned and no authority to even print, the Board have felt some hesitancy in attempting to prepare another report, but believing that the intention of the Legislature in creating such a Board was for wise and philanthropic purposes in the interest of humanity, as well as a measure of political economy, they deem it their duty to again ask the attention of the Executive and the Legislature to the consideration of a few of the subjects and exigencies deemed of some importance by the Board.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

At a meeting of the Board held in March, 1872, Dr. C. T. Murphy was chosen as President in place of the former able and efficient President, (Rev. G. W. Welker,) whose term had expired; also a resolution was adopted requesting the President to visit as many of the prisons and poor houses of the State as practicable and report their condition. This labor was accepted and undertaken by him with some misgivings, from the fact that the Board in all previous efforts in this direction, as well as their reports, had failed to arrest the attention of the Legislature; but believing by a personal

examination and inspection a clearer view of their actual condition could be presented, it was determined to engage in this work and submit the results of these investigations to the Board. Owing to severe indisposition and other causes the President of the Board was greatly hindered in carrying out their wishes in this respect, but quite a number of counties were visited and the poor houses and jails examined as thoroughly as possible; these counties were in the western, central and eastern portions of the State, giving, it is believed, a fair average of the accommodations and treatment of the paupers and prisoners of the State.

POOR HOUSES, FURNITURE, &C.

In most of the western counties the poor houses were found to be mere hovels, built of logs and daubed with clay or lined with split boards, some low, leaky and badly decayed both in the roofs and floors; some filthy; but few cleanly or at all comfortable. In the more central and eastern counties frame tenements were generally occupied, and of these only the overseers' buildings, and occasionally not even these were either comfortable, cleanly, or at all suited to purposes of an almshouse. In brief, the poor houses as a class are properly and appropriately named—they are "poor houses" indeed. The bedsteads and bedding are in keeping with the houses, old and dilapidated; the bed clothes and mattresses so filthy and loathsome as to suggest the idea of a sort of poor house *hydrophobia*, and greatly deficient of even hay or straw, and instances were noticed where, on account of the want of clothing, the inmates were compelled to cut up the ticking of their mattresses for the purpose of covering their nakedness. This condition of things was found to exist in counties where clover, hay, and all the grasses are successfully cultivated, and prosperity and plenty in other respects prevails.

BRICK HOUSES.

In two or three counties only were brick houses found; in one of these the floors were badly decayed, and in one only did we find a building well suited to the purposes of an almshouse; this was in the county of Guilford, and was erected under the supervision of that noble patriot and statesman, ex-Gov. Morehead, who, in this respect as well others, was far in advance of his State and times, and whose benevolence and sagacity in thus providing for the poor and destitute of his county, ought surely to be imitated by others.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

We found some sort of medical attention allowed by most of the County Boards, but was let out generally by contract to the lowest bidder, and awarded sometimes to incompetent men. In certain counties this *poor boon* was denied even where the inmates suffered severely with both acute and chronic diseases. In one county we found in a filthy room a woman, suffering with an extensive scrofulous ulcer covering almost the entire neck, shoulders and one side of the face, and emitting the most insupportable effluvia, was domiciled in the same room with an aged paralytic unable to raise himself in bed, and no treatment was afforded either, and no physician had visited them in the poor house for over two years.

We found but in two counties medicines kept in the poor house, and no such thing as a dispensary or any room set apart for the physician, where he could weigh or dispense the medicines needed by the inmates. It is needless to state to any one ever within the wards of a hospital, the importance of this arrangement.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

As a class, we found the overseers either *imbeciles* or soulless mercenaries, taking the positions at prices so ruinously low as to preclude the possibility of fair dealing or honest provision for the inmates, their greatest anxiety appearing to be to keep on satisfactory terms with the County Boards. From 11 to 16 cents per day, with the privilege of working the inmates on the poor and unproductive farms, was allowed for their support. Only in *one* county visited we found the keeper charged with harsh treatment or of requiring the paupers to labor on the farms when unable to do so. In this instance the County Commissioners stipulated to furnish support, and allowed the overseer the proceeds of the farm, by which it was claimed he realized over fifteen hundred dollars per annum profit. This being the only conspicuous instance of an energetic overseer, and being in such striking contrast with those so indolent and inefficient, we were inclined to look upon him with favor and commendation.

In another county visited, upon well-grounded suspicion, corroborated by reliable information, we became satisfied that the keeper of the poor house was so infamously base and vile as to be living in almost open adultery with some of the female inmates under his care, thus prostituting his position, which should have been humane and sacred, to that of licentiousness and libertinism.

In one county visited it was found that by written consent of the County Commissioners a marriage had been permitted between pauper inmates; the one a confirmed male epileptic of fifteen years' standing with a scrofulously blind woman, young enough to give promise of an imbecile and effete offspring.

PAUPERS—INSANE, PARALYTIC, IDIOTIC, EPILEPTIC, &c.

With regard to this class alone almost a volume might be written, but the Board only have time to recite a few facts somewhat illustrative of the treatment of these unfortunates.

Who, that ever passed through the wards of an insane asylum, even the best regulated hospital, for the care and keeping of this pitiable class, but who has had his heart crushed into gloomy sadness and his tenderest sympathies aroused for these afflicted, forlorn and helpless creatures, will not say to himself, "God grant it may never be thus with me or mine," and reason again with himself and wonder if all these mind-lost fellow-beings are treated humanely, kindly and gently, and think how cruel indeed it would be to neglect them or injure them or treat them harshly? and with these feelings welling up in his soul, let us ask him to go with us (if he pleases) to the county poor house and walk with us through *these wards*, and he will perhaps see an epileptic that, by the often recurring convulsions the brain has sustained so many shocks, has lost reason and intelligence—driven out and are gone forever. In another corner is the poor old paralytic, crying for some one to raise him up to enable him to slake his thirst with cold water, or to partake of his scanty meal. Just beyond is the idiot, with his vacant stare and tattered clothing; and a little further back, in a closeted corner, you hear loud cries, with pelting and banging against the walls, alternate cries and laughs, imprecations and song. Look into this little nook of a cell, and you see the shivering naked form of an insane man or woman whom the keeper will tell you will not wear clothes, nor have bedding, nor even straw upon which to lie, who is sometimes violent, and breaking out, nearly crush to death some poor blind man, woman or child. No skillful physician is here to prescribe even a palliative dose to soothe and compose the irritable nervous system; no quiet chamber

to be left alone to sleep ; no careful watching—all is blissful ignorance, disorder and confusion.

This is indeed a sad picture, but true to life, of our poor-houses this day. Besides the insane inmates, as already described, in the poor houses, many are confined in jails, some chained in the dungeons, without anything around them or about them but cold, bleak, dreary darkness, wallowing in squalid filth and in chains, and some, we had good reasons for believing, were often stinted for food, and even were deprived of sufficient cold water to quench their thirst.

FOOD, COOKING, &C., FOR PAUPERS.

It was found where the County Boards furnished provisions there seemed to be no complaint as to the quantity of food, but where the commissioners had let out to the lowest bidder contracts with keepers at from 10 to 15 cents per day for entire keeping and support, there was not a sufficient quantity allowed, and no care taken as to variety or healthfulness of food. In fact, we can state, with the fewest exceptions, the food provided for the poor is almost universally the same throughout the State, viz: "*Baltimore bulk bacon*," and badly cooked Indian corn bread. In a few of the wheat growing counties wheat bread was used more frequently, but even west of the mountains, the home of the grasses—a land, it may be said, flowing with milk and honey—beef, mutton, chickens, eggs, cheese, milk, flour, &c., &c., (in fact everything is produced in abundance,) we found that this same *Baltimore bulk bacon* had been ordered by the economical and provident commissioners, and at heavy expense had been hauled over the mountains from the east to supply the poor with *green salt meat*, when their own local markets were glutted with all of the richest, fattest, cheapest fresh meats, and every business man complaining that the great want of that section was the means of rail transporta-

tion for the immense quantities of agricultural products of almost every name and description known as products of the temperate zone.

VEGETABLE GARDENS.

If it be possible to contemplate any one feature more than another of the faulty management of our poor houses, it is in the neglect and want of proper cultivation of vegetable gardens. About an acre is usually fenced off for this purpose, and if properly cultivated and fertilized, as could easily be done by one of fair intelligence and energy, full half support could be produced ; but as found to exist, barely sufficient is produced for the overseer and his family, and apples and fruits during their season, (so abundant the past year in North Carolina,) was regarded as a great luxury by the inmate poor, and was seldom found among them either as a relish or food.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR RELATION TO THE POOR.

By personal inquiry, it was ascertained that the County Boards in many counties had manifested some anxiety as to the best means of caring for their poor, and would frankly acknowledge that their best efforts had not been as successful as they desired, but seldom could be persuaded that better treatment could be instituted without the expenditure of increased sums of money. Occupying as they do the responsible and thankless position of adjuncts between the tax-payers and pauper, the treasurer and disburser were and are placed in a dilemma between the two ; not able to please both, they yield generally to the stronger influence, and decide with the thoughtless majority to stint a little further the paupers and their keepers ; and some heartless, soulless men without energy, industry or character will always be found to accept the situation at a little less than his prede-

cessor, expecting by hook or by crook to make up his losses out of the helpless paupers under his control.

In some counties a sadder picture still presents itself; the County Commissioners seem to know nothing about the poor house or its inmates only through the reports and representations of the overseer or by hearsay. Neither they nor the Judges, grand juries, physicians nor any county official whatever, visits this forsaken abode, and know nothing of the real condition of the poor inmates. As a result of this indifference many abuses are found to exist, such, in brief, as the want of the proper separation of the sexes and classification of the inmates. At present there is no discrimination of age, sex, or condition, but all are heterogeneously and indiscriminately thrown together.

We noticed male insane persons in a state of entire nudity walking among the women and children, around and in their various wards, and were informed that it was of common occurrence, and many others, male and female insane, were confined in small rooms, resembling more bleak and comfortless cages for brutes, and not one solitary effort made towards providing for their comfort or cure.

JAILS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

The jails of the State visited were found to be far from comfortable, healthful or secure as prisons. No means of warming them in cold weather, very imperfect ventilation, but little effort at cleanliness, classification or separation of those imprisoned for trivial offences and the notorious and hardened criminal, and sometimes there was through each day an intermingling freely of the sexes without hindrance or restraint; only three of over twenty jails visited had means of heating or warming the cells. It was ascertained by inquiry that the cost of providing the furnaces and flues in these jails, and thereby securing some comfort to prisoners in cold weather, was not heavy or great. Most of the jails

are in a dilapidated condition, and defective and faulty in their construction.

This department being so immediately under the eye of the sheriffs, who are generally men of fair intelligence and character, and the compensation for keeping and furnishing the prisoners sufficiently remunerative to be sought after, there was not to our mind neither that want of humane treatment nor any such flagrant abuses in the general jail management as was found to exist in the poor house. The sheriffs are allowed from 40 to 50 cents per day for feeding the prisoners, with jail furnished, while the poor house superintendents are allowed only from 10 to 15 cents per day, and if they would perform the duties humanity requires at their hands, would be subjected to greater expense than the jail keepers.

STATE PRISON.

The State Prison has been several times visited by members of the Board. It is believed that much might be said, and that many questions and suggestions of great importance with regard to our own prison, could be presented as well as very many interesting questions with regard to "prison reform" and prison discipline. What is it? What are its principles, aims, methods, results? What its connection with the onward march of society, of civilization of man? What relation has it to the repression and prevention of crime? What means does it propose for diminishing the number of offences and offenders? What apparatus, agency, machinery, does it suggest as most likely to thin the ranks and lessen the activity of the criminal classes? The science of punishment, the philosophy which investigates the treatment of criminals. These and many other vital questions might well engage the attention of the statesman and Christian philanthropist.

We are gratified to know that some of our wisest and best

statesmen have associated themselves together under the name of "The National Prison Association of the United States," for the purpose of organized effort in promoting the growth and development of these great measures of "criminal law reform, prison discipline, care of discharged prisoners, juvenile delinquency," &c., &c., and "everything which has to do with the prevention and repression of crime." As to our own unfinished substitute for a prison, with all of its appointments and arrangements incomplete and temporary, but little could be expected in the way of system, discipline or treatment. In our examinations nothing was found particularly reprehensible or abnormal, nor different from our expectations with the existing condition and surroundings, and considering the character of the buildings or cells erected up to this time. With the means placed at the hands of the Board of Directors, we are of the opinion that they have done about the best they could. We are well aware that every department could be improved, and sincerely hope, under wise and intelligent management, to see our State prisons what they ought to be, or at least equal to similar institutions in other States, and yet with all of its defects in systematic arrangement, disciplinary, sanitary and otherwise, the contrast between the condition and treatment of the convicts in the Penitentiary as to food, clothing, medical attention, &c., with the half-starved, half-clad sick and suffering inmates of the poor houses of the State is so *painfully great* as to cause a feeling of humiliation to those who can sympathize with affliction, sorrow and want.

As a full report has been made by the Board of Directors and officers of this institution to the General Assembly, setting forth its present condition, progress of work and statistics, (so fully) it is deemed unnecessary, in consonance with the general character of this report, to dilate longer upon this feature or department coming under their review or control.

WORK-HOUSE.

The only work-house in the State is in the county of New Hanover, located near the city of Wilmington. By an act of the General Assembly passed at its session of 1866-'67, the County Court was authorized to erect buildings and complete arrangements for the establishment and management of a work-house. At the time of the visiting and inspection of this institution all of the buildings and inclosures were still in an unfinished condition, and escapes of the convicts were not unfrequent; but with all of the defects of incompleteness and want of systematic discipline and management, it is regarded by the county authorities and other intelligent gentlemen of the county as being infinitely superior to the incarceration of convicts in the cells of the county jail. This is the first step forward in the way of progress and prison reform in our State, and the Board would desire to urge upon the attention of our Executive and Legislature the importance of the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere in the State, and thereby subserving the important objects both of economy and humane treatment to convicts. As no report has heretofore been called for by the Board from this institution, and believing that its general supervisory control and management came legitimately under the duties assigned them in making their reports as required by law, a letter was addressed to the sheriff of New Hanover County, asking for a statement or statistical information, with regard to their work-house, since its organization.

In accordance with this request we received a polite and satisfactory note in response to our inquiries from the sheriff, Mr. A. R. Black, inclosing the statistical information requested, and will be found as follows :

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 25, 1873.

DR. C. T. MURPHY—

DEAR SIR: I send you inclosed statistics furnished by Hon. Silas N. Martin, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, in regard to our County Work-House:

The work-house was organized by act of Assembly, 1866-'67, and was put in operation by the County Court. The cost of building, fitting up and getting ready for making brick was about \$20,000.

The cost of keeping the work-house is an annual salary of three thousand dollars to the manager, and expense of repairs, bedding and clothing.

The county pays \$2,000 of the manager's salary and the city \$1,000.

The total expenses to county for two years from 1st September, 1870, to 1st September, 1872, was \$5,306.22.

The accompanying paper, by Mr. Martin, furnishes additional statistics. You will please excuse delay, as the papers are sent forward as soon as they could be procured.

Yours very truly,

A. R. BLACK.

STATISTICS NEW HANOVER WORK-HOUSE SINCE ITS ERECTION.

1869.

County Prisoners.

Males.....	113
Females.....	18
Total.....	131

1870.

Males.....	113
Females.....	5
<hr/>	
Total.....	118

1871.

Males.....	56
Females.....	9
<hr/>	
Total.....	65

1872.

Males.....	57
Females.....	5
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Total.....	62
<hr/>	
Total county prisoners.....	376

City Prisoners—July 1, 1870, to December 31, 1871.

Males.....	110
Females.....	52
<hr/>	
Total.....	162

1872.

Males.....	73
Females.....	22
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Total.....	95
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Total city prisoners.....	257

Other Counties.

Males	77
Females.....	11
	<hr/>
Total.....	88
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	721

Crimes.

Larceny.....	431
Assault and Battery.....	89
Fornication and Adultery.....	29
Bastardy.....	3
Forgery	3
Drunkenness.....	156
Arson.....	5
Murder.....	1
Rape.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	721

Condition.

Married	392
Single.....	329
	<hr/>
Total.....	721

Education.

Read and write.....	266
Neither read or write.....	455
	<hr/>
Total.....	721

Temperance.

Temperate.....	337
Intemperate.....	384
<hr/>	
Total.....	721

Died.

Died.....	15
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Escapes and Recaptures.

Escaped.....	30
Recaptured.....	19
<hr/>	
Total escapes.....	11

Color and Sex.

White Males.....	55
White Females.....	35
Colored Males.....	544
Colored Females.....	87
<hr/>	
Total.....	721

Food.

Corn bread, bacon and fresh meat.

Health

Is generally very good.

Very little difficulty is experienced in working the hands.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Board do not propose, in their present communication, to discuss *at length* the subject of *insanity* or the best management of the *insane*. To do so even in the most *cursory manner*, would carry us far beyond the limits marked out for the present report.

The last annual report of the "Board of Directors, Superintendent and Physician" of our State Institution has recited so fully the entire management and condition of that *noble charity*, and alluded so specifically to the great necessity of increasing the accommodation for the insane of our State, that it is deemed needless at this time to repeat the recommendations already so often urged upon the attention of the Legislature.

Upon a thorough examination and inspection of the Asylum by other members of the Board than the Superintendent and Physician, it was found to be well and successfully conducted in all of its departments, appointments and details. By reference to the Superintendent's report, page 21, it will be seen that the number of the insane in our State, according to the census of 1870, is reported at 779, and the number of idiots at 976, making a total of 1,755; of this number about 250 are under treatment at the Insane Asylum, leaving, as will be seen, over 500 of the insane without proper treatment, "many of these demanding constant care for protection against violence to themselves, their families or the community." From the most reliable statements that could be obtained by the Board, there are at least 150 insane persons confined as paupers in the poor houses of the State, and from 40 to 50 confined in the jails, and in both was found by the *visiting agent* of the Board great neglect, and often almost inhuman treatment was practised in their management and keeping. The Board would beg leave, in conclusion, to urge again upon the Ex-

ecutive and Legislature to take some action in this important matter.

Other States and countries, some less favored than ours, and some as poor as ours, are going forward in the great work. Shall we longer postpone it? Are we willing to be behind every other State? Are we willing to be regarded by all other States as insufficient to the claims of our unfortunates? Are we willing to see them *linger, pine and die* in some *dark, dreary dungeon* in filth and chains, or wedged away in some *cold, comfortless cage*, in some of the *pauper hovels* called poor houses in our State? Is this the fixed determination of our legislators? or shall we take some decisive step in the direction of this so much needed provision.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF, DUMB AND THE BLIND.

In regard to this institution, as in the case of the Insane Asylum, the annual report of the President of the Board of Trustees, Principal and other officers connected therewith, is found to be so full and exhaustive as to the present condition, management and improvements within the past twelve months, that a lengthy report on this department is deemed unnecessary. All the officers and their assistants have (as far as the Board could judge) been attentive and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties. Some very important improvements, by additional buildings and otherwise, have been added within the last year, which, when fully completed, will greatly increase the comfort and usefulness of the institution. Some additional legislation will become necessary, more especially towards providing a building and accommodations for the colored pupils, but as the Legislature have a joint standing committee upon the affairs of this institution, whom it is presumed will submit a report to the present session of the Legislature of what is needed and what ought to be done, the Board will conclude by urging the great importance of a continuance of the same

liberal disposition that has heretofore been shown to this class of unfortunates by our State Legislature.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The Board in their present report, as heretofore suggested in reference to the consideration of other subjects allotted to their perview and control, will not enter upon a lengthy discussion of the important question of "Orphan Asylums" or homes for destitute and indigent children. They can but hope that the day is not far distant when there will be some provision made for them by our State Legislature. *Ignorance* and *idleness*, we all know, are the parents of *vice*, *crime* and *pruuperism*, and the question will be presented to us *face to face*, whether, as a mere matter of *economy*, without the additional incentive of humanity, it will cost more to punish than to prevent crime. We may as well make up our minds to the unwelcome truth that many of us will live long enough to witness the bitter fruits of our *past* neglect in failing to provide in some way, or to some small extent at least, for those poor children made orphans by the sad fate of their fathers who offered up their lives upon some bloody battle-field and fill unknown graves, or in some hospital far away from those children left orphans, and soon to be thrown upon the *cold charities of a cold, unfeeling world*; and the still sadder thought that these orphans, who have grown up in poverty and ignorance by having lost their parental watchcare and protection, will stand before the bar of offended law and be sentenced to the gloomy cells of some dreary prison for months or years, or even for life. Patriotism, economy and humanity alike demand that we should meet this great question. It will not be an untried experiment. Other States and other peoples have for many years been furnishing these homes for poor and neglected children, and already in many instances have testified that the results attained have been beyond the most sanguine

expectations of those through whose influence these humane provisions were afforded.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SUPERVISION OF PROSTITUTION.

The Board are aware that this subject is a somewhat novel one to the minds of many of our wisest and most intelligent statesmen; one that has generally been shut out of the legislative *calendar*, and banned from public investigation or legal inquiry, and though any discussion of the question by the Board or any suggestions upon the subject to the Legislature may be regarded as presumptuous, or even excite the *contemptuous ridicule*, as has generally been the fate of every form of amendment to the "Bastardy laws" of the State, still it is one that is engaging the attention of a few men in the various States of the Union whose character and talents forbid the appellation applied to them, of *visionary enthusiasts* or *impracticable shriekers* for new *isms* or reforms.

The first thought of even the honest and humane inquirer upon this subject would perhaps be, that laws of this character might be tolerated or even necessary in large cities or densely populated communities, but as for our own *good old State*, with no such cities or communities, all such legislative action or attempts at controlling the evil, would be premature and profitless. The Board feel justified in *at least* calling the attention of our Executive and Legislature to the consideration of this medico-legal question, which they regard as one of importance, especially so to our cities and towns, and hope that some measures could be inaugurated looking towards a remedy of this monstrous vice, which annually sweeps to the realms of death thousands of men and women, and by this great *plague spot* alone, many thousands more become emasculated and enervated into imbecility, and furnishing largely the recruits, that flow like a perennial stream, into the Insane Asylum and poor-

houses of the State, there to *remain, linger, pine* and at last *die*, all the while a *drag* and *drain* upon our State and county treasuries.

Then is it or not a question of small moment, whether by wise and appropriate legislation some of these direful results could be averted, and physical, moral and mental manhood and womanhood of our people and race protected against this destroying taint, and to this extent, restored and rehabilitated with some of its pristine vigor, beauty and glory.

Instead of any suggestions of their own, the Board propose to submit an editorial article upon this subject from the "Medical and Surgical Reporter," published in the city of Philadelphia, October 26, 1872.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SUPERVISION OF PROSTITUTION.

All physicians, all honest statesmen, all good men cannot but earnestly wish that the vice of prostitution shall be diminished to the uttermost. That it is an "inevitable" attendant upon civilization, is a popular theory which we scout and deny. There are no social vices inseparable from civilization. They exist in spite and not in consequence of it. The contrary opinion conflicts with the very definition of civilization, and is untenable on any principle of sociology.

That under the present condition and circumstances of life in cities, with a numerous floating population, it invariably exists, is a fact against which we do not shut our eyes or want others to. And no wonder, for those before whom it lies most straightly as a duty to repress this vice have become accustomed to either dodge and shun it as an improper subject to touch or handle; or else, having a theory that any attention to it will make it worse, have diligently shut their eyes to it and bidden others do the same. We are sorry to class among these latter two medical journals

in this country, one on the Pacific coast and one in Chicago, both of which have on several occasions opposed any restriction or public recognition of the evil.

It is absurd to expect that a do-nothing policy can effect any good. This is not a short-lived evil which will soon run its course. If it cannot be stopped, let it be checked. In England, within the last few years, Parliament has passed the contagious (venereal) diseases acts, which, in certain districts, bring the prostitutes under both medical and police surveillance. Of course, a party of squeamish prudes and obstructives have howled very loudly on the impropriety of these acts, but the result has proved how empty such clamor is.

The editor of the *British Medical Journal*, decidedly the most influential and best conducted medical periodical in Great Britain, has repeatedly pointed out the errors of those who oppose these acts. He has shown that they do not legalize prostitution, but prescribe means for preventing the spread of a hideous disease, which is essentially hereditary, and from which innocent women and children suffer not less severely than those who incur the risk of physical disease in transgressing moral law. If any of those who oppose these acts do so from a desire to repress prostitution, they labor under error. These acts themselves impose a penalty on prostitution additional to any which previously existed, and are themselves repressive.

If the excellent persons who disapprove of any toleration of the existence of prostitutes in a State can propose any means, moral, theological, rational or parliamentary, of arresting the growth of that monstrous evil, which so many ages and so many peoples have hopelessly deplored, they will find the most earnest support from the framers of the contagious diseases acts, and from their supporters. They will do well, however, to review the history of past legislation on the subject, before making any hasty propositions. Penal and prohibitory legislation, in the most varied

and severe forms, has proved ineffectual, and it remains an unsolved problem how to stop fornication and prevent prostitution. We are unable to understand why those who have not yet been able to solve this problem or to assist in its solution, should violently oppose the efforts made to lessen the physical evils resulting from the practice, which no one has yet been able to check.

The subject has also been under serious discussion at the recent International Statistical Congress, held in St. Petersburg. With regard to the advisability of such legislation there was an entire unanimity of opinion; and it is interesting to know the actual text of the principal conclusion arrived at by a strictly scientific body, in which every civilized nationality was represented. It is as follows:

“The Congress recognizes the great importance of a serious study of prostitution, and insists upon the necessity of establishing in all large towns a sanitary control, which shall at the same time keep special registers concerning the persons addicted to prostitution.”

Much has been said of the experiment tried in St. Louis to place the prostitutes under medico-legal supervision. Contradictory reports have been circulated, some unfavorable ones, in the medical journals above alluded to. We have not felt inclined to accept such premature and biased judgments, but have waited until an official statement reached us after a fair trial of the plan. Such we now have.

We may explain that the principles of the St. Louis system are compulsory registration, location in prescribed districts, physical and sanitary weekly examinations, taxing the class for the expense of hospital and sanitary care, and police protection to those complying with rules, and the establishment of a hospital and house of industry for the exclusive care, medical treatment and industrial employment of the class. For the support and maintenance of the institution, for the payment of its debts, the advancement of its interests and the humane and reformatory objects contem-

plated by its establishment, the money collected as hospital dues, payable to the medical examiners, is deposited, through the clerk of the Board of Health, in the city treasury, and placed to the credit of a special fund for this object, to be withdrawn for no other object.

The city is divided into four districts, and a physician is appointed as medical examiner in each, whose duties are to visit once a week each registered female. Refusal to see the physician imposes a penalty of a fine of from five to one hundred dollars. A diseased woman, or one who harbors her, is liable to a fine of from ten to fifty dollars. Using false or counterfeit registration or physician's card, is punishable by a fine of from twenty to fifty dollars. Harboring an unregistered female of this class is punishable by a fine of from ten to twenty dollars.

The medical examiners are to receive extra compensation for medical treatment; are to make reports each week to the Board of Health, and are to give verbal notice to the women when the official visits are to be made. The women have to obtain permission from the Chief of Police to change residence. Interfering with a medical examiner in the discharge of his duties, or refusing information, is punishable by a fine of twenty dollars. A keeper allowing an "uncarded" woman, or one not having either police or physician's card, to ply the vocation, is liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars.

The final arrangements to complete the hospital have only recently been made. The officers propose to employ all inmates committed to the hospital and house of industry at such needle-work and domestic labor as they may be able to perform, and the amount received for such work shall be collected and placed to the credit of the hospital fund. Any woman desiring to reform may remain an inmate for a sufficient length of time to enable her to procure employment, and for this purpose all proper aid and assistance are to be afforded by the Board of Health. No name is to be erased

from the social evil register except by the order of the Health and Police Commissioners. No registered women are to leave the city unless by written permission of the Chief of Police, and such permission is not to be refused, except the applicant is charged with or suspected of some criminal offence or misdemeanor.

At the inauguration of the hospital, Mayor Brown said :

“ By the inauguration of this institution we expect to do more than to attack the evil in a physical point of view. We expect also to reach it in a moral point, by establishing a reformatory institution, where those who are disposed to enter upon a new life will be taught the means of honest self-support, and thus place in their hands the means of resisting the temptations that, owing to their dependent condition, caused them to fall. All this will be accomplished without any expense to the city, as a tax that is levied on those, and which it is said they cheerfully pay, is ample to provide all, and more than the necessary funds to carry out this object.

“ And while on this subject, and as many are of the belief that the fact of legally regulating houses of prostitution causes an increase of the evil, I am happy to be able to state that such is not the fact. There has been an actual decrease of the number of these houses and their inmates since the establishment of this law, and the decrease in disease is fully fifty per cent. If this be the case, I think we all have just cause of congratulation that the cause of humanity is being benefited by the social evil ordinance, and that, looking at past results, it can scarcely longer be called an experiment, but a success in all that its most sanguine advocates claim for it.”

This positive and official testimony to the value of the St. Louis plan should be carefully considered by all Boards of Health, municipal governments and philanthropists. It is high time that they throw aside the false notions prevalent on the subject, and take an early and decided stand in favor

of subjecting prostitutes to regular medical supervision and police registration.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding their report the Board would desire again to offer to the General Assembly one or two suggestions:

1st. That the repealing law alluded to in the first part of their report be so modified as to allow the Board to assign at least one of its members to active duty in the State for the examination and instruction of the actual and real condition of all the classes and objects allotted to them by law, and no salary but actual expenses incurred in such service be allowed or paid.

2d. That a small salary be allowed for the payment of a secretary to collect and collate all the information and statistics obtained from the various counties, and that they be allowed to print their report.

3d. That there ought by legislative enactment to be some reasonable permanency given to the incumbrancy of capable men, as keepers or superintendents of the poor.

4th. There ought to be books furnished by County Commissioners to keepers of poor houses and prisons, for the daily record of admissions. If prison, what charge, what age, color or sex, how long remaining, how and by what authority discharged, whether sick or well during confinement, what has been furnished, and at what cost or expense? If poor house, when the pauper was admitted, why a county charge, what age, color, sex, how long remaining, what furnished, at what cost and when discharged, whether first or subsequent residence? Such books to be furnished by the Board of Public Charities to the Commissioners of each county.

5th. The appointment by the Board of County Commissioners of some competent and skilful medical man to visit and thoroughly inspect the poor houses and prisons of each county, at least semi-annually, and report to the County

Boards such recommendations and suggestions as he might deem best and proper, for the proper care and keeping of the paupers and prisoners.

6th. The Board of County Commissioners should be compelled to visit the poor houses and prisons at least semi-annually and inspect their condition, so as to provide for their care and management.

7th. That the keepers of poor houses and prisons in each county should be obligated by a prescribed oath and bond for the proper discharge of their respective duties.

8th. That keepers of poor houses and prisons should be compelled to observe some specific regulation as to the separation of the sexes in poor houses and classes of prisoners in the county jails.

9th. That some provision separate and comfortable be provided for the insane paupers lodged in poor houses.

10th. That County Commissioners be required to provide furnaces and necessary means for heating or warming the jails and rooms assigned to lunatics in poor houses.

11th. To repeal the existing law allowing insane and idiotic paupers to draw one hundred dollars per annum from the State Treasury, as it is liable to great abuse and fraud upon the tax-payers of the State.

12th. The great want of some provision for the poor orphan children of the State as a wise means of preventing crime and pauperism.

13th. The Board would urge upon the Legislature the duty of electing two members to act as said Board of Public Charities, one in place of G. W. Welker whose term expired in July, 1872, and a vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Dr. Eugene Grissom, on the first of July, 1873, who has signified to the Board his determination to decline a re-election.

Respectfully submitted,

C. T. MURPHY,
EUGENE GRISSOM,
G. W. BLACKNALL.

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

STONE & UZZELL, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE MATTERS CONNECTED WITH
THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The joint committee appointed under the following resolution, to-wit: "Resolution to raise a special committee to investigate matters connected with the Penitentiary."

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee of eight, three upon the part of the Senate, and five upon the part of the House, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate the cause of the irregularity in the report of the President of the Penitentiary Board of Directors, and the management of the Penitentiary by said Board, with power to send for persons and papers, have had the matter under consideration, and beg leave to report,

First. In regard to the irregularities in the report of the President of the Board of Directors, they submit the testimony of J. B. Neathery, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor, and the committee are of the opinion that the irregularities arise from an unintentional omission on the part of M. A. Bledsoe, President of the Board, to accompany his report to the Governor with a note, and a scrupulous exaction of official etiquette, not heretofore observed on the part of the Governor.

Second. The Governor in that part of his message to the General Assembly relating to the Penitentiary, says:

"It is not within my power to lay before you any official information with regard to the State Prison, for the reason that those who have it in charge have not deemed it necessary to make any report of their transactions to me. I take it for granted, however, that they will undertake to inform your honorable body of the progress of the work and of the management and condition of the institution. I deem it my imperative duty, nevertheless, to state that rumors, to which I cannot turn a deaf ear, because of the frequency of their repetition and the sources whence they emanate, are in circulation to the effect that the treatment of some of the convicts has been inhuman, and that punishments have been inflicted which were both cruel and unusual, and which call for a rigid and searching investigation. It is needless to specify instances of barbarous treatment, or to give the names of the unfortunate victims, as it would only tend to bring reproach upon the State, and make our neighbors wonder that such cruelties could have been committed or tolerated in a civilized or Christian land. If the Legislature shall deem it proper and expedient to institute an inquiry as to the truth or falsity of these rumors, so as to apply a corrective if needed, it will afford me pleasure to give such information as I have upon the subject to a proper committee, and to furnish it with such reputed facts as have been furnished to me."

Agreeably to the intimation contained in the message, the committee waited upon His Excellency, who furnished them with certain papers, which are herewith reported, and upon which the charges therein indicated were drawn up and served upon the Board of Directors. When all the witnesses that could be found were summoned to appear before the committee their evidence was taken down, subscribed and sworn to, and is herewith reported, from all of which testi-

mony, taken together, the committee formed the following conclusions:

1. That no unauthorized, unusual or inhuman punishments have been inflicted, and that no more punishment was inflicted than was necessary for the maintenance of good order and discipline in the government of the institution.

2. That the food furnished to the convicts was generally sufficient in quantity and good in quality; but there were some exceptions, to-wit: in the Summer of 1871, on two or three occasions the fish were bad and the bread was not good; owing to the refusal of the Governor to indorse the warrants drawn in favor of the incumbent Board during the pendency of the difficulty between the Board of Directors appointed by the Governor and those appointed by the Legislature in the Spring of 1872, the meat rations were reduced about one-third at one time, continuing from Sunday until Wednesday evening following, when the usual rations were restored. On the next evening after full rations had been given the revolt occurred.

3. That the clothing was generally good and of sufficient quantity.

4. Before and after examining the witnesses the committee visited the Penitentiary and the cook-room, the dining-room, cells and hospital and made a thorough inspection of all the departments, and after seeing and conversing with the prisoners are satisfied that all the convicts are as fully provided for as the incomplete condition of the Penitentiary will admit.

5. The committee feel satisfied that the Governor has been imposed upon by misrepresentations, and that the Board of Directors have discharged their duties in a faithful and commendable manner.

6. The statement of D. W. Bain, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, shows that the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) was drawn by the Board of Directors ap-

pointed by the Governor and that it has not been returned to the Treasury.

All of which your committee most respectfully submit.

R. P. WARING,
Chairman of Committee.
J. B. RESPESS,
J. W. ELLIS,
J. W. GIDNEY,
C. L. TURNER,
S. W. REID,
JAMES SHARP,
F. M. GODFREY.

TESTIMONY IN REGARD TO THE IRREGULARITY IN THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 6, 1873.

J. B. Neathery being sworn, testifies:

That the report of the Board of Directors and other officers of the Penitentiary was made on Wednesday immediately preceding the meeting of the General Assembly, to the Governor through the Steward of that institution. Said reports were inclosed in an envelope addressed to Governor Caldwell. No letter of transmittal accompanied the report. By order of the Governor I returned said report to M. A. Bledsoe, President of the Board of Directors, with a verbal message from the Governor to the effect that he declined to receive it on the grounds, first, that it was not made to him as required by the Constitution, and secondly, that he objected to parts of the same. Mr. Bledsoe stated to me that the failure to accompany the report with a letter of transmittal addressed to the Governor was an oversight, and was not intended as a disrespect to the Governor. As to the

subject matter of the report, he did not recognize the right of the Governor or any other person to dictate what it should contain. He stated further that the report was addressed as previous reports of the present and old board. That he would return the same to the Governor with a letter of transmittal, &c.

Subsequently, (on the next day) the report was returned to the Governor with a letter of transmittal. The report was again returned to Mr. Bledsoe with a letter from the Governor declining to receive it.

The report was addressed in the same manner as the Insane Asylum report.

J. B. NEATHERY.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Statements furnished to the committee by his Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell, and upon which the investigation was based:

I have been in the Penitentiary since May, 1872. Was sentenced for assault and battery; time of sentence expired December 29, 1872. Rhody Foster—saw her gagged and tied to a post. Was in charge of the boiler in the wash-house, and know that Rhody was in good health. When gagged and tied she was kept at the gag-post for one hour. When released, she could not walk, and had to be carried to her cell. She died soon after, that is, in from six to ten days. Big Sue and Mary Hairston had a fight in the wash-room, and were gagged an hour each. Their backs were placed against a post; their feet and hands were tied around the post, and a bayonet placed across their mouths, and the ends of the bayonet fastened to the post by means of a cord—which was the usual way of gagging. Big Sue was able to walk to her cell when released, but Mary Hairston had to be carried, being so much exhausted that she could not walk, and was placed under the care of the Penitentiary physician, where

she remained one month or more. Joe Grimes complained of being sick and reported to the hospital steward. The steward discharged him and ordered him to report for duty to his overseer, (a Mr. Kemp.) Grimes told his overseer he was too sick to work, and wished to see Capt. Hall, the Deputy Warden. The overseer struck him with his "billy" twice and knocked him down. The overseer then reported him to the Deputy Warden, who ordered Grimes to be placed under the shower bath. Two barrels (kerosene barrels) of water were showered on him, when it was found he could not stand up. Two other convicts held him up while Glenn put his clothes on him. He was immediately placed under medical treatment and remained in the hospital some three weeks. Has never seen any of the overseers or guard have criminal intercourse with the female convicts, but is satisfied beyond a doubt that Mr. Whitaker, an overseer, cohabits regularly with Jennie Green, a colored female convict. Knows that Whitaker furnishes her with tobacco, which is prohibited to the convicts, and has seen him stop and sing her song at her request. Have seen Whitaker standing in the door of her cell with his hand in Jennie's bosom. Whitaker's key will unlock the women's cells. During the recent Christmas holidays he saw a number of the guards drunk. He (Glenn) helped to carry one of the guard (Upchurch, by name,) to the hospital. Upchurch was too drunk to walk, and was carried to the hospital to conceal his drunkenness from the higher officers. There were eleven men in hospital on the 27th of December. Each man was allowed three drinks of whisky, and there was drawn on that day five gallons of whisky from the commissary department ostensibly for the sick, but really for the guard and officers. This was no unusual thing.

I have read over this statement and certify to its truthfulness.

WALTER GLENN.

Witness: J. B. Neathery.

Alexander Cutts, lives in Harnett county. Has been a guard at the Penitentiary since the 16th of January, 1872, and is still serving in that capacity. Has seen convicts gagged, backs placed against a post about eight feet high, ankles tied with a rope and drawn up to the post and tied around it; hands crossed behind them and around the post, and tied around the wrists, a bayonet put in their mouths with a rope tied to each end and then tied around the post with the head drawn tightly back against the post; they could not move hand, foot or head. Have seen them kept as long as an hour in that position. Have seen them give way in the knees and sink from exhaustion. Saw a white man last Winter during a cold day when there was ice and snow on the ground, taken to the bathing room, stripped and put into the shower box, ankles tied, a wooden stick about two feet long placed under his chin, head inclined upwards, the chin stick fastened to each side of the box through holes made for the purpose, so that the head and face could not be lowered; a barrel of cold water placed on the shower box above him, and the water was let loose upon him and came down copiously into his face; he was subjected to this punishment in a dreadful cold morning, in the month of February. Another white man by the name of Wright was punished by gagging in the way above described, his offence being stealing whisky from Deputy Warden Hall. Heard of a colored female convict named Rhody Foster being subjected to the gag in the way above described, and when she was taken down from the gagging post, she immediately took sick and died in a short time thereafter. Am on friendly terms with the officers of the Penitentiary.

ALEXANDER CUTTS.

The above statement was made and subscribed in my presence on the 13th of November, 1872.

Witness: J. B. Neathery.

Burton Wilson, colored, late a convict in the Penitentiary from Mecklenburg county, discharged from prison on the 21st of November by expiration of sentence :

Knew Rhody Foster, a colored woman convict ; saw her gagged and tied to a post until she became exhausted, and when released she was too weak to stand, and immediately fell to the ground. Witness assisted in carrying her to her cell, where she died in a few days. She was stout and healthy before she was punished, and witness believes that the harsh treatment she received caused her death. She was punished for using abusive language towards the overseer of the wash-room, Mr. Penny. She was kept tied, hands and feet, to a post, and a bayonet tied across her mouth for at least an hour. Has seen at least seventy-five convicts tied up and gagged in the same way for trifling offences. Witness occupied the same cell with Granville Ferrell, a colored convict. Ferrell was punished by carrying two balls and chains—a ball and chain to each ankle, and repeatedly gagged for being concerned in the revolt. The balls would weigh some thirty or forty pounds each, and the chains were so short that he had to stoop in order to carry the balls. Ferrell carried three balls and chains for a month or two. He complained to the overseers that he was sick. The balls were kept on him after he complained. He was carried to the hospital with the balls and chains on him. Dr. Hill ordered the balls and chains removed. He was carried to the hospital one evening and died the next day. He had been complaining of being sick several days before he was allowed to go to the hospital.

his
BURTON X WILSON.
mark.

Witness : J. B. Neathery.

John C. Green, late of Granville county, now a guardsman at the Penitentiary:

I have been seven months in service as a guard. The food served to the guard has been ample in quantity, but often of indifferent quality and badly cooked. Saw Rhody Foster, a colored female convict, gagged and tied to a post, where she was kept until she fainted. She died a few days after. I was on post one night when a woman convict was sick and went to the hospital after medicine for her. The assistant hospital steward sent back a vulgar message but no medicine. The woman said she had previously sent once or twice but had received none, and further said she would report the steward to the physician.

JOHN C. GREEN.

Witness: J. B. Neathery.

James Arnold, was a guard at the Penitentiary from the 18th of June till the 31st of October, 1872:

Have seen a number of the convicts severely gagged in the manner described by Columbus Fowler in his statement which I have heard read. They were very severely punished, and in my opinion their punishment was cruel and excessive. I have seen convicts put under the shower bath when they were in a condition in which they were not able to bear it. The shower bath as administered at the Penitentiary is a very severe punishment. Have seen as many as six per day put in the shower box, which is about as large as a man's coffin; it has a roller in the bottom of it, the convicts hands are tied behind his body, and his head is elevated with face inclined upwards, and the water let in from above so as first to strike the head and face. Have seen unwholesome provisions given to convicts. Have heard that some of the convicts were punished in the manner above described because they took spirituous liquor from the Deputy Warden's room without permission.

Granville Ferrill, a convict, had a chain and two very

heavy balls upon him while in a dying condition ; he died either just before or just after the balls and chain were taken off; I do not remember which.

A sick female convict was suffering in her cell one night, and was crying aloud for relief. I was corporal of the guard and on duty that night; heard her cries and asked what was the matter ; she said she was suffering and needed medicine. I went to John Cordon, who was hospital steward, and applied to him for the medicine; this was about midnight. He replied that he would not get up and give her anything till morning. The convict's Christian name is Mitty Ann, I do not remember or know her surname.

JAMES ARNOLD.

Witness : J. B. Neathery.

Columbus Fowler : Lives in Raleigh : Has been a guard at Penitentiary from 21st June to 11th November, 1872. Has seen as many as four convicts tied up to a stake in the broiling sun with their faces to the sun and gagged with a bayonet, their feet and hands tied behind the gagging post and their heads fastened to the post so that they could not move hand, foot or head, and kept in that position until they fainted from exhaustion. Has seen more than a dozen convicts put under the shower bath and water let on them, (they being confined in a box, hands and feet tied and head propped up by a stick confined under the chin and fastened to each side of the box), until they were nearly strangled. Some of the convicts treated in this way were just out of the hospital. Knows of a deformed woman who was put in the "dark house" and kept half of the day and all night without water; could hear her cries over the whole inclosure, begging for water, but it was not given to her. Have seen a ruptured convict (whom the Penitentiary physician prohibited from doing work on account of his condition) gagged in the manner above described and kept in torture for an hour or more. Have seen persons (who were guarding convicts

during the time the punishments were being inflicted) stand around those enduring the punishment and laugh, jeer and make sport over their sufferings.

his
COLUMBUS ✕ FOWLER.
mark.

I heard this read over to Mr. Fowler and he admits it is his statement, and subscribes his name to it as such in my presence.

J. B. NEATHERY..

November 12, 1872.

Henry Garrett was in the Penitentiary as a convict, from the 15th of January, 1872, to about the last of October, when he was pardoned. He lives in or near Raleigh, and is a colored man. He knows about the shower bath, which is administered for petty offences. Has known persons to be put in the shower bath in extremely cold weather and very cold water let upon them, sometimes in such a large quantity as to strangle; sometimes as much as a barrel of water is emptied upon the convict before he is taken from the shower bath—sometimes only half a barrel. Have seen as many as forty or fifty put in the bath at different times. Have seen a large number gagged at different times, gagged with a bayonet, their feet and hands tied behind them around the gagging post, the bayonet put in their mouths and tied at each end and the head drawn back to the post and tied around the post, and the convict kept in that position as long as an hour, in hot weather in July and August, exposed to the sun. Have seen some sink under this punishment and drop senseless, the weight of their bodies breaking the strings or ropes with which they were bound. Heard that Dr. Hill complained of this excessive punishment in the hot sun, and caused them to be moved to the shade. Saw Rhody Foster when she was gagged until she fainted. She had to be cut

down from the gagging post at the end of about three quarters of an hour, and had to be carried to her cell, where she remained about twelve or fourteen days and died. Up to the time she was punished in this manner she seemed to be in good health and attended to her ordinary duties. I understood she was punished on account of her insolence to Mr. Penny, one of the overseers of the females. Knew of a man named Charley Wright being punished by the gag because he took some whisky from Deputy Warden Hall's quarters. Wright was a white convict. Wright was also punished with ball and chain for about four months. He was a small and feeble man; he was taken sick and wore the balls and chain until Dr. Hill ordered it to be taken off on account of his health. Thinks his sickness was caused by his long punishment, when he had not strength to bear it.

his
HENRY X GARRETT.
mark.

Witness: John C. Gorman.

Kader Howell: Has been living in Raleigh for three months; came from Johnston county. Has been a guard at the Penitentiary for the last three months and is still acting in that capacity. Has seen prisoners bucked and gagged. Bucking is done by tying their hands crossed and drawing them down over the knees and a stick slipped in under the knees and over the wrists. Gagging was done by putting a bayonet in the mouth crosswise and tying it at both ends and fastening behind the head. Knew a prisoner to be put in a dark cell and kept in there two days and nights without fire, and when taken out he was nearly frozen, so much so that his toe-nails came off. Saw Sandy Penny, an overseer of the females, walk into the wash-room and knock Mary Hairston down with his fists. He ordered her to go to ironing and she replied that she would, and being barefooted, sitting before the fire warming her feet, she commenced put-

ting on her shoes, when he became enraged because she did not obey his orders at once, and knocked her off her chair with his fists. She threatened to report him for his treatment and commenced hallooing, when he went out of the room and locked the door. Have known convicts put under the shower bath and kept in it until they were not able to speak when taken out. Have known six to be treated in this manner; a man by the name of Bunn, from Wayne county, and two boys, not more than twelve or fourteen years old, to be kept in the bath until they could not speak when they came out; the other three could speak but had suffered very severely. Have known sick convicts at night, when suffering, ask for medicine or for something to relieve them, and it was refused till next morning. Heard Corporal Cutts ask Mr. Petty, assistant hospital steward or wardmaster, to get some medicine for a woman convict who was suffering with neuralgia in the teeth, and he replied to Cutts, Oh damn her; go back and tell her to *wet* in her hand and wash her teeth in it and that will relieve her. This was at night and Petty was in his bed.

his
KADER ✕ HOWELL.
mark.

Witness: B. K. Dickey.

Statement of D. W. Bain, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, as to the money drawn by the Welker Board, on warrant of his Excellency, the Governor:

I am Chief Clerk in the State Treasury Department. On the 14th of March, 1872, there was paid upon the warrant of the State Auditor, to "Geo. Win. Welker, President," the sum of five thousand dollars, part of appropriation by the General Assembly for the support of convicts in the Penitentiary. This payment was made out of the special fund col-

lected under "an act to raise revenue," ratified April 4, 1871. At the time payment of the above mentioned sum was made, the Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. Alfred Dockery, G. Wm. Welker, Willie D. Jones, J. R. Harrison, Jacob S. Allen and Alfred Howe, filed the required bond for the proper application of the same. The bond was also signed by Messrs. John Nichols and John N. Bunting as sureties. The Auditor's warrant was issued upon the requisition of said Board, approved by the Governor. I do not know what disposition has been made of this money. It has not been returned to the Treasury.

D. W. BAIN.

Having examined witnesses upon the statements furnished by his Excellency, the Governor, proceeding further in the investigation, we present the following testimony :

TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE
CHARGES AGAINST BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARY.

Miles Goodwin being sworn, testifies : That he was an employee at the Penitentiary from about 12th of February, 1870, to December, 1872. Since his stay there he has witnessed no inhuman punishment, or other than for violation of the rules and regulations. I have seen convicts gagged and showerbathed and put in a dark cell. I and others have gagged sometimes till they fainted, but usually they were gagged only about thirty minutes. Some would stand a longer and some a shorter time. We were instructed to take them down when they showed signs of fainting. The food was sometimes good and sufficient in quantity and was sometimes not good and sufficient in quality or quantity. Sometimes the bread was made of bad meal and the meat was not always good. In the Summer months of 1871 the ra-

tions were reduced in quantity from May till November. The prisoners always had meat or herrings for breakfast; for dinner, meat and bread and peas or vegetables. No one perished, and I do not know that any one was sick for want of food. The sick, so far as I know, were well fed. The prisoners generally looked emaciated and were too weak to work. Since November, 1871, the meals have been sufficient in quantity and quality, except an occasional meal which would be short or rather inferior. We signed the reports that they were good and sufficient under a promise that they would be improved, which was always done. We also signed a report that the clothing was good under a promise that it should be made good, and the deficiency was supplied when the materials were on hand. There was some delay in getting the goods from the manufacturers' hands during the Fall of 1871. There was some delay in getting the uniform ready for the convicts at the same time. During this delay they were required to use their old clothes and citizens' clothes, which were worn pretty bare. Mr. Murray stated that as they were to be put in new uniform it was right and proper to make them use their old clothes as long as possible, as they would be no longer used. This was in September and October, 1871. I saw Granville Ferrell wearing ball and chain, which were taken off when he was taken to the hospital. I was present when G. Ferrell was examined, with regard to the causes of the revolt, by the President of the Board of Directors, when he and others stated that they plotted and engaged in the revolt because they were informed by George Williams, a nurse at the hospital, that Governor Caldwell had told some of the guard that if they remained at the Penitentiary and fired upon the convicts, in the event of an attempt to escape, that he would have them punished for murder. The other leaders in the revolt were punished in the same manner that Granville Ferrell was. I have never known any sick convicts to be punished. When a man reported himself sick he was allowed to go to the hos-

pital or sick call, and was never again required on duty until reported fit by the doctor. I desire to state, in explanation of my testimony, that no order was given to punish any man who reported sick at the time the order was given. Afterwards, convicts, if they were taken sick while undergoing punishment, were ordered to be released by the doctor. Sometimes a prisoner would complain of being sick, and we not knowing they were sick would shut them up in a dark cell, and sometimes Dr. Hill would come and find them not sick, and send them back to work, and sometimes sick and send them to the hospital. Granville Ferrell took sick after the ball and chain were put on. He was sent to the sick loft, remained a few days, was taken to the hospital and ball and chain were taken off by Dr. Hill.

MILES GOODWIN.

Sworn to and subscribed.

H. B. Whitaker being sworn, testifies: That I went to the Penitentiary as a guard under the old Board of Commissioners, on the 3d of September, 1870, and continued in that capacity for nine months, and since that time I have been acting as an overseer. During Rhody Foster's sickness I was frequently at the women's cells to have the cells furnished with wood, to lock up which was a part of my duty. Columbus Fowler never came to Rhody Foster's cell while I was there to borrow scissors or for any other purpose. Rhody Foster was confined in cell No. 24, and could not be seen from the door when the door was open. Kinchey Ann Edwards was never confined with Rhody Foster during her sickness. I never knew any cruelty or inhumanity shown to the prisoners by the officers or employees of the Penitentiary. The food fed to the prisoners was sufficient in quantity and wholesome in quality, with the exception of four or five days during July or August, 1871. Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Warden under the old Board, killed and carried out of the Penitentiary about 3,000 pounds of pork which was fat-

tened at the Penitentiary. J. Edmondson being asked by me why he ate the cat, said that he did so because he wanted to know how it tasted, and that it tasted like a squirrel. There was not such a scarcity of food as to make it necessary that any one should eat rats, cats, or other unwholesome food. There were some spoiled fish at the Penitentiary once, but they were not fed to the prisoners; one barrel was sent out of the Penitentiary and the rest were poured out on the manure heap. Mr. David Hamlet, one of the guard, left because they said the Governor said that if the prisoners attempted to escape and the guard shot any of them, they would be tried for their lives. Mr. Murray, Steward, carried a sow into the Penitentiary and she had eight pigs, and my recollection is that he took out five of the pigs, weighing about fifty pounds each, net weight, and the sow, weighing over three hundred pounds, was killed and used at the Penitentiary. My impression is that one or two were killed and used at the Penitentiary.

H. B. WHITAKER.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Dr. Wm. G. Hill being sworn, says: I am physician at the Penitentiary, and have been ever since its establishment. I was not aware that Rhody Foster had been gagged until long after her death. She died of typhoid fever. I was in the habit of seeing her daily until she was taken sick. I then attended her during her sickness; she was sick two or three weeks. Gagging could not have been the proximate or remote cause of her death, in my judgment. She died in the south cell, at the extreme west end of the row of cells. She occupied a bunk to the right of the door and could not be seen by any one standing at the door when it was open. Kinchey Ann Edwards was not in the same cell.

Granville Ferrell was wearing balls and chains for being engaged in a revolt, and when he became seriously sick I had them removed, and he was taken to the hospital. He

died in about eight days after being taken to the hospital, of typhoid dysentery. I think the wearing of the balls and chains could have nothing to do with his sickness or death. I have never known any convicts to be bucked; I have never known any injurious effects to follow any punishment prescribed by the rules and regulations, except in the case of Isaac Kelly, who was detained in the hospital, in consequence of having been gagged, for several days. He was not under medical treatment at the time he was gagged. I have never known any medical attention to be refused when necessary; I have never known any unwholesome food to be given to the convicts, except in 1871, the bread was unwholesome for a few days; the material was good but it was rendered unwholesome by the cooking. I made complaint, and the necessary alteration was made.

WM. G. HILL, M. D.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Thomas Scott being sworn, says: I am a convict; have been in the Penitentiary for two years and five months. In March, 1872, the meat rations were reduced about one-third and the other rations remained the same. This reduction of rations lasted from Monday until Wednesday evening, when full rations were again given. I had no apprehension of starving at the time of the revolt, nor did I hear any one else express any fears.

T. G. SCOTT.

Sworn to and subscribed.

W. C. Stronach being sworn, testifies: That I sold and delivered to Mr. Murray, at the Penitentiary, one horse load of Irish potatoes, being about twenty bushels, at seventy-five cents, which potatoes I had bought from Col. J. P. H. Russ at sixty cents per bushel, at one of his places. He paid me no drayage and I divided no profits with him. I regard

seventy-five cents as a low price for the potatoes furnished. I know Mr. Murray well and consider him a very close buyer.

W. C. STRONACH.

Sworn to and subscribed.

John C. Mangum, being sworn, says:

I have been at the Penitentiary about two years. I was present and assisted to gag Rhody Foster. J. S. Penny and Colonel Faribault participated. She was under gag about twenty minutes; I think the intention was to gag her for thirty minutes, but a shower of rain coming up she was released before the expiration of the time. She walked away after she was released, and said "it did not hurt her a bit," but hurt her feelings. I saw her the next day in the wash room where she remained about two weeks before she was taken sick. I don't know how long she was sick before she died. At the time she was gagged Jesse Holden was on beat No. 3. I saw Granville Ferrell wearing ball and chain, they were removed by order of Dr. Hill. I do not know how long he lived after they were removed. I saw no cruelty or inhumanity toward the convicts. Saw no sport made of the convicts while undergoing punishment. The rations were good and sufficient.

his
JOHN C. MANGUM.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Jesse Holden being sworn, says:

I have been at the Penitentiary for thirteen months. I was on beat No. 3 when Rhody Foster was gagged; it was between two and three o'clock, P. M. I was in twenty or thirty feet of her. She was under gag about twenty minutes. She did not faint or fall, but walked away when released without assistance. I saw her in the wash room after she was gagged for two or three weeks before she was

taken sick. I understood she was to be gagged thirty minutes, but that she was taken down before the expiration of the time in consequence of a shower of rain coming up. She was gagged by John Mangum, J. S. Penny and Capt. Faribault. She lived several days after she was taken sick. I saw no inhumanity towards the convicts, nor suffering for want of attention or food.

JESSE HOLDEN.

Sworn to and subscribed.

William Utley being sworn, testifies :

The evidence given by me to a committee of like character appointed by the Legislature of 1871-'72 is substantially true, and is all that he knows about the management of the Penitentiary or treatment of the convicts.

WILLIAM UTLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed.

James Arnold being sworn, testifies :

That he was a guard at the Penitentiary for about five months, including the Summer of 1872. He says that during that time he saw prisoners gagged and shower-bathed, ball and chained and put in a dark cell. The bread was sometimes bad and sometimes good, and the meat was very fat. They had peas, Irish potatoes and cabbages, and turnip sallad. Generally the prisoners had better meat than the guard. I saw Rhody Foster in the cell sick. She complained of her breast hurting her from a mustard plaster, which the doctor had put on during the day, and I went after some sweet oil to Corden, the hospital steward, who declined to send it, as the doctor had forbidden him to give her anything that night. Some time after this she died and I had her grave dug. I saw Granville Ferrell have a ball and chain upon him a few days before he died. I never

saw a prisoner in the hospital with a ball and chain upon him that I recollect of.

JAMES ARNOLD.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Basil M. Sanders being sworn, testifies :

I am a guard at the Penitentiary. I came here as a guard on the 24th of October, 1871. In March, 1872, I went to Governor Caldwell's office, at the request and in company of N. P. Freeman, another guard at the Penitentiary. Mr. Freeman told Governor Caldwell that Mr. Blodsoe said that there was one of three things that he, the Governor, must do, either furnish the money to feed the convicts, or pardon them out, or starve them. Governor Caldwell replied that if the guard never got any money till he signed Bledsoe's requisition that the guard would never get any money, and if the guard stayed in the Penitentiary and kept the prisoners in to perish he would indict the last one of them for murder. I tell you and you can go back and tell the other guard. We came back and told the other guard what Governor Caldwell said, and also Mr. Cordon, hospital steward. Two of the guard, David Hamlet and Benjamin Holderfield left, and said they were going to leave and not stay here; if they did stay they were afraid they would be put in here, and made to roll a wheel-barrow. A few days after that the revolt occurred, and Willis Hartsfield was killed, and one of the guard, J. S. Penny, was shot. Several of the prisoners were also shot, whose names I do not remember.

B. M. SANDERS.

Sworn to and subscribed.

William H. Gattis being sworn, testified and said :

I went to the Penitentiary the 3d day of last July, and went on duty there as guard. Have seen no punishments except such as are required for the violations of the rules. The fare of prisoners was somewhat bad at times, but guess

they got enough and that it was good enough for such folks. As to quality of food it was sound, except that some of the bread was not. It was made out of musty meal.

I saw Rhody Foster gagged, and think that she was under the gag about one hour, and while undergoing this she showed signs of giving away. I was on post No. 4, and went around the corner. I did not see her fall. I think she died about four days after. The woman I saw was called Rhody Foster. Did not know her by her face myself. I think that I was suspended and discharged for violating the rules of the institution by scaling the stockade and coming in.

W. H. GATTIS.

Sworn to and subscribed.

H. M. Ivey being sworn, testified :

That C. D. Fowler on the 31st of December, 1872, and on the 1st or 2d of January, 1873, said that he had taken Roland Howell and John C. Green, guards, and Alexander Cutts, overseer, at the Penitentiary to the Governor, to give in evidence about the Penitentiary, and that he had made over one hundred dollars at the business. James Arnold had received a check of \$75 dollars upon the State National Bank for the evidence he had given. That he, Fowler, would run the wagon gate in less than a month at \$40 per month, and that we would all see. That Mr. Goodwin would be reinstated as sergeant of the guard. He said the evidence of the above parties was filed in the Governor's office, and they could not go back on their word.

H. M. IVEY.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Joshua A. Ward, of Chatham county, produced and sworn, says :

I sold Mr. Murray a cow for the Penitentiary. He took her on thirty days' trial, and if he liked her was to give me

\$30. At the time I saw him he said he could not buy the cow for the Penitentiary until the Board met. I said I would take the cow to Chatham to sell. He said he would give me \$25 for the cow for himself. I agreed to take it. He gave me an order to Mr. G. T. Stronach for the money. This was in 1871, either Spring or Summer. Murray said. he had not drawn his money. This last transaction between me and him was as individuals, and had no connection with the Penitentiary. I lived in Raleigh at the time this occurred.

JOSHUA H. WARD.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Henry Garret, colored, being sworn, testified and said :

I live here in Raleigh, came from Guilford county ; was once in jail here, and was confined in the Penitentiary about seven months. I was put in there for having been charged with taking some wine. Was tried and sentenced. Went there in January, 1872, and was pardoned by the Governor. About three weeks after I was pardoned I was sent for by Mr. Merrill, who went with me to the Governor's office. The Governor asked me various questions about the Penitentiary. He took down my answers in writing, and asked me to sign. About three weeks of the time when I first went to the Penitentiary, I did not get enough to eat; but all the balance of the time I did, and think it was the same way with the balance of the prisoners. The meat was always good, but sometimes not quite done. We did have some spoiled fish; I had fish twice. The bread did very well. The clothing was tolerably good. I was bad off for a shirt one time, but after complaining to the overseer I got one. I was sick several times and received good attention by the doctor, but not by the steward. I never was punished. Behaved myself and got along very well.

his
HENRY X GARRET.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed.

William S. Young being sworn, testified and said :

I was one of the overseers in the Penitentiary, and was there from April till about the 20th of October. I had leave of absence for one day and staid away three, and made complaints about the fare and was suspended. While absent I was under the influence of liquor, and on my return was suspended.

On one occasion I noticed that the bread was bad. It was badly baked and made from musty meal. I thought the fish was spoiled on two or three occasions. The meat was always of a good quality. I never saw any convict punished except according to the regulations, and then upon report of the overseers.

W. S. YOUNG.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Thomas Dancy being sworn, testified and said :

I was employed as a guard at the Penitentiary from the 1st of June, 1871, until the 16th of November of the same year. A prisoner escaped and I was sent after him, and while absent I failed to get the prisoner, and was under the influence of liquor. On my return Captain Hall accused me of being tight and said he would report me to the Board, and that they would make me lose my time and expenses. The Board did make me lose the time and half of the expenses. I left before the Board met. While I was there the food was bad and insufficient for both convicts and guard. In answer to the question, "Did you not tell Major Bledsoe while there as guard that you got plenty to eat?" Ans. "I do not remember, I may or may not." The meat was spoiled about one-half of the time. The bread was about equal to the meat. I was raised hard, and have set down there to the table oftentimes when hungry and got up without eating. The clothing was sometimes bad. Some of the prisoners were very hard on their clothes. Some used their shoes harder than they ought, and some would steal clothes from

the others. After the uniforms were furnished in November, I thought they were well clothed. I have seen no punishment except for violation of the rules. I saw one man gagged and tied to a post until he fell back, when he was cut down, and went off, and I do not think he was so injured as to prevent him from going to work. This punishment was inflicted for attempting to escape.

THOMAS DANCY.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Thomas Dancy being recalled, testified and said :

A boar died from distemper. He was skinned and carried to the kitchen on a wheel-barrow to be made into soap grease. I saw four or five prisoners go up and take pieces of it, which they broiled and eat. I know this because I saw it, and was posted over the wheel-barrow as guard to prevent others from taking more. I asked them how it tasted ; they said bad, but preferred it to eating nothing.

I have seen them cooking rats and eating them. I saw the skin of a cat but did not see them eat it, although some of them said they did. All of these things occurred in the Summer or Fall of 1871. I also saw a dead hen on a dung hill, and heard a prisoner ask for it, and said he wanted to eat it. He was told it died from disease. He said he would eat it if he knew it would kill him. I did not see him eat it, but saw him cleaning it.

THOMAS DANCY.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Alexander Cutts being called and sworn, says :

He has been at Penitentiary 12 months, and on guard duty for ten months ; has seen ten convicts gagged for revolting at one time, and others at different times. He understood gagging to be by placing the prisoners' back against a post, ankles tied around a post and their hands tied behind them around the post, a bayonet put in their

mouth and each end of that tied around the post. Under this punishment some of them gave way, I think, from exhaustion. I saw a white man taken to the shower bath in cold weather, and was shower bathed by being stripped of his clothes and put in an upright box and his head being propped up by putting a pin under his chin and the water copiously discharged into his face by falling a distance of ten feet for half a minute, but I have never seen any person so punished seem exhausted or insensible. I have seen Rhody Foster under gag ; know nothing of her falling and nothing of her exhaustion. She died in two or three or four weeks or more afterwards, I don't exactly know. I know of no refusal of medicine or water to any sick person, but on the contrary think Dr. Hill's orders were carried out. I know of no unwholesome food being given to the prisoners. The institution is governed by rules and regulations fixed by the Board of Directors. It is the duty of the Deputy Warden to enforce these rules and regulations through the captain of the guard. I have never known any convict punished only for a violation of these rules and regulations, and in the infliction of punishment I have never known any cruelty or inhumanity. Have never seen any one bucked.

ALEXANDER CUTTS.

Sworn to and subscribed.

T. W. Sadler being sworn, testified as follows :

Was a guard at the Penitentiary about one year and knows nothing of the fish of the convicts, and had bad herrings once himself. Never saw one made sick by punishment except one man who was gagged and tied to a post for attempting to escape. He fainted, or pretended to faint, as I believe.

T. W. SADLER.

Sworn to and subscribed.

William A. Gower being sworn, testified and said :

I was at the Penitentiary as guard in 1872, and remained two or three months. Before that I was teamster for Mr. Ed. Bledsoe, and hauled corn occasionally from the depot to his mill and meal from there to the Penitentiary. Meal that I hauled to the Penitentiary was of the same quality with that which I delivered to citizens of the town.

W. A. GOWER.

Sworn to and subscribed.

J. P. H. Russ being sworn, testified and said :

I have no personal knowledge of the management of the Penitentiary. I have never been there. I made application to Mr. Murray, Steward of the Penitentiary, to sell him a lot of potatoes ; stated that I had several hundred bushels, the most of them still in the ground, and that I desired to dispose of them, and would deliver to him as he might need from time to time. He then asked me the price. I told him I did not know the market price, but that the hucksters had offered me one dollar per bushel if I would deliver them a bushel at a time, which I declined to do ; and I told him that if he would take the lot he might have them at a very low figure ; whereupon he rembrked that he did not want them at any price. I then sold the potatoes to Mr. Stronach at 60 cents per bushel that day or the next. Stronach, I am informed, took them from my house. My impression is that this was September last. The same evening Mr. Murray bought the potatoes from Stronach at 75 cents per bushel. About the same time I sold potatoes to the Steward of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

J. P. H. RUSS.

Sworn to and subscribed.

W. H. Goodwin being sworn, says :

I went to the Penitentiary in 1870, and remained there until some time in December, 1872. I understood I was

discharged because I had been talking about the board of Directors. For several months before I left the rations were good in kind and quality, though sometimes not well cooked. It was the duty of the kitchen steward to see that the rations were cooked and divided, and he generally weighed out the provisions. In the Summer of 1871, the rations were sufficient to do on, but not sufficient to do hard work on. Once or twice the fish were not good; the meat was good; the bread was sometimes dark and musty and could hardly be eaten. Generally, though, the bread was good. Sometimes the meat was not cooked done. A hog died of disease, and while it was being boiled up to make soap, I saw Henry Edmundson and Columbus Lummey eating some of it. Edmundson was not well; Lummey was well. I know the rations to be as above stated, because I was sent by Captain Hall during the Summer of 1871 to Mr. Hicks on two or more occasions to fill the place of overseers who were absent. I reported short rations to Captain Hall and Mr. Murray during 1871, in the Summer. It was my duty in 1872 to make daily reports to the Deputy Warden of the quantity and quality of the rations and the condition of the cells and clothing. Sometimes I signed the reports as being good when they were not entirely satisfactory, on the promise of Captain Hall that he would make them all right. The convicts were sometimes chafed by wearing new stiff pants without drawers. The clothing was good, except in the early part of the Fall of 1872 for a short time. I saw Rhody Foster while under gag in August, 1872. I think it was a fair day. I don't know how long she was under gag. I saw her some eight or ten days after she was gagged, sick in cell No. 24, on the south side of the passage. I cracked open the door and saw her in front of me on the south or back side of the cell on a bunk. I never knew a convict compelled to work who reported sick. I saw Granville Ferrell wearing ball and chain for having engaged in a revolt. Granville Fer-

rell and Eaton Mills stated before the Board of Directors in my presence, that they had engaged in the revolt because they had heard that Governor Caldwell had said he would have the guard punished for murder if they fired upon the convicts in case they attempted to escape, and that they engaged in the revolt because they thought the guard would be afraid to fire upon them. In suppressing the revolt Willis Hartsfield was killed, Pope Newkirk and Henry Larkins were wounded, and J. S. Penny, a guard, was shot and wounded by Willis Hartsfield, who was shot and killed afterwards.

Witness desires to correct by saying that he was sent by W. H. Thompson to Mr. Hicks instead of by Captain Hall.

W. H. GOODWIN.

Sworn to and subscribed.

James E. Nichols being sworn, says :

I went to the Penitentiary in September, 1871, and remained there until December, 1872. The rations up to the Spring of 1872 was half a pound of meat per day each. After that it was increased to three-fourths of a pound with sufficient bread. If more bread was called for it was furnished. The rations were cooked together and divided afterwards as nearly equal as possible to each one. There was some complaint when I first went there, but large quantities of bread was then being thrown out of the cells by the convicts. Some of the meal was dark but sound ; the bread tasted well. This lasted for two or three days. Had peas two or three times a week, Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage and turnips in their season. There has been no actual suffering for food since I went there. I saw Rhody Foster in the wash-room next morning after she was said to have been gagged the evening previous. She remained there ten or twelve days before she was taken sick. I have never seen any inhuman or cruel treatment of the convicts. In the Fall and Winter beef was given one day each week. It

was my business to weigh out and attend the cooking of the rations, and also the distribution, and I have never known less than half a pound of meat to be furnished each per day for well convicts. The sick received hospital rations under the directions of the physician.

J. E. NICHOLS.

Sworn to and subscribed.

B. M. Sanders being sworn, testifies :

I went with N. P. Freeman to the Governor's office in the Capitol about a week or ten days before the revolt in the Penitentiary. Mr. Freeman told Governor Caldwell that Mr. Bledsoe said "that he (Governor Caldwell) must do one of three things; he must give the directors the money to feed the prisoners, pardon them out, or starve them." Governor Caldwell replied that "if the guard stayed at the Penitentiary and kept them in there, and starved them, that he would indict the last one of them for murder," and said we could tell the other guard the same. This conversation with the Governor was repeated by Mr. Freeman and myself to the other guard and to Mr. Cordon.

B. M. SANDERS.

Guard at Penitentiary.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Eaton Mills, being sworn says :

On Wednesday evening Tom Bustian came from the hospital to the window of our cell No. 17, and asked us if we had heard the news; we answered no, and asked him what was the news. He said the Governor says if any of these prisoners tries to make their escape from here and the guard shoots them, kills or cripples them, he will try them for murder in the highest degree. We asked him if he was certain of that, and he said yes, that he heard it from a prisoner in the hospital. He then left. That night John Hill came from the hospital into our cell and said, boys have

you heard the news ; we said we have heard some, but what is yours? He said the Governor had advertised in the paper that if any of these prisoners try to make their escape from here and the guard kills any of them or cripples them, he will try them for murder in the highest degree. I and one or two more asked him if he reckoned that was so, and he said yes ; he certainly heard it read in the hospital to-day. We all, in our cell, concluded that the guard would not shoot us, and it was best for us to try and get away. That afternoon I went to the well, and Mr. John Everett peeped through his cell window and called me, and asked when I heard from home ; I told him it had been a month ; I reckoned all were dead. He said depending on home and petitions was no account now. I asked him if he had heard any news of what Governor Caldwell said? He said yes. I asked him if he reckoned it was so? He said yes, sure as there was a God. He said you negroes are fools waiting here for petitions ; if you all don't make a break now, to get away, it ain't never worth while to make it, for the Governor will surely protect you, if you get away. He said the Governor was down on the directors, because they all would not leave, and let the Radicals come in. I told him some of we boys had a notion to catch the overseers and put them in the cells, and take their pistols away from them and the keys. He told me whenever we got hold of the pistol, to pull the overseer in the cell and lock him up and fire the pistol off once, and that would make an excitement, and the sergeant of the guard would come to see what was the matter, to catch him right straight, take his pistol and key, and come right straight to his cell, and turn him out. He said what were in his cell were all right, and that he had as good a shooting iron as was ever sprung. If we would be sure to do that, he would lead us every man through the stockade and not one would get hurt. He said the guard were certainly afraid to shoot us. I agreed to do as he told me. I then went back to my cell with the water.

In the cell we all agreed, except one, John Pitman, to carry out that plot. It was agreed that Granville Ferrell was to seize Mr. McAlister, and George Whitfield was to help him. I was to get the key, and they were to get his pistol. I was to take the key and go to cell No. 22 and turn them all out; that was the understanding between us in these two cells. Willis Hartsfield was to go after water, and if he saw Sam Brown at the well, him and Sam were to seize Sergeant Goodwyn when they heard a noise at our cell if he was anywhere near the well; if not Willis was to return with his bucket of water up the street, and when Granville caught Mr. McAlister, he was to catch the overseer nearest to him, the other convicts in the cell were to go two together and seize the other overseers and guard. We attempted to carry out this plan. When Mr. McAlister opened the cell door, Granville Ferrell, George Whitfield and Gid Ransom seized him. Gid got the key but returned it, and Mr. McAlister got away from them. About that time Willis Hartsfield ran up behind Mr. Kemp and seized him, and jerked his pistol from him and turned him loose, and shot at him. Willis then shot at some one down the street; after that he jumped in the door and fired at Mr. Penny, and soon after that Mr. Billy Goodwin turned the corner of the cell and Willis fired at him. He then came into the cell and gave the pistol to Granville, and took a rock off the shelf. He told Whitfield to take the lock off the door to strike with, and not to let any one come in; that if they did come in they would kill us all. I and several others called to Sergeant Goodwyn to let us go to him. Willis told us not to go. Sergeant Goodwyn told us to come, and we went to him. He asked us who had the pistol? We told him Willis had it. Willis then asked him to let him go to him, and Sergeant Goodwyn told him to come on. Willis went and Mr. Goodwyn asked him for the pistol. Willis said he had not had it. Mr. Goodwyn said he was telling a lie, and if he did not get it he would shoot him. Willis said he would have to shoot

him then, and ran to the cell like he was going to get the pistol to fire again. Some of the guard or overseers fired on him. Henry Johnson, Sam Bolling, Alexander Macson, were in the plot.

his
EATON ✕ MILLS.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed.

Eaton Mills, recalled :

We got good meat rations on Wednesday evening for supper and full rations on Thursday and ever since. When we attempted the revolt we were getting full rations, and did not attempt it because we were hungry at the time, but because we had been on short rations from Monday until Wednesday, and had heard that the Governor had said that if the convicts attempted to escape, he would have the guard tried for murder in the highest degree, if they shot us; we thought they would be afraid to fire on us. Granville Ferrell, Willis Hartsfield, Perry Williams and George Whitfield said they would open the ball, and we all agreed to it except Jim Pitman.

his
EATON ✕ MILLS.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed.

Eaton Mills being sworn, says :

I am a convict in the Penitentiary. I have just heard the statement read that I made to the Board of Directors, all of which is true, and which I do here reiterate as part of my testimony.

his
EATON ✕ MILLS.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed.

Samuel Merrill sworn, says :

That he knows nothing of his own knowledge in relation to the management of the Penitentiary. He visited the Penitentiary on one or more occasions and saw some of the convicts, who seemed to be in good condition. He was there on one occasion and was invited by Mr. Cofield to take a drink ; the Board of Directors were not in session at that time.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Columbus D. Fowler sworn, says :

I went to the Penitentiary in June last as a guard, and left there the last of November ; saw no unkind or inhuman treatment ; punishments were inflicted under orders. Saw convicts gagged, put under the shower bath and in the dark cell, and made to wear ball and chain. Rhody Foster I think was gagged about one hour, she gave way, fell, was taken down, and, I think, taken to the women's cell ; was on post No. 3. I saw her two or three days afterwards on a bunk in a cell ; she was gagged in August, 1872. I think she died in ten or twelve days after she was gagged. Granville Ferrell was in the sick loft. I saw him walking and another man carrying the balls behind him. He was taken from the sick loft to the hospital when the chains and balls were removed and in two or three days afterward he died. Food was always sufficient in quantity ; the quality was sometimes inferior—often so ; the bread was dark and coarse ; the meat sometimes appeared to be outside strips or pieces ; sometimes had vegetables, sometimes beef, and sometimes good hog meat ; the complaints were on the part of the guard and not on the part of the convicts ; the clothing and shoes were good and sufficient. Medicines were sometimes called for at night, and it was sometimes furnished and sometimes not. I think medicines were always furnished when ordered by the physician. I think convicts were kindly treated at the

hospital. I never knew the physician to refuse attention. I went with three men to the Governor's office. I think I went with six. I advised none to go. I have summoned before this committee, by direction of the Doorkeeper of the House, some twelve or thirteen witnesses and have received no pay for my services. No position in the Penitentiary has ever been promised me for myself or Mr. Goodwyn; what I told about getting \$40 dollars per month at the wagon gate was a joke; what I said about James Arnold getting a check for \$75 was also a joke; my statements to Ivey Mangrum and Holder was also jocular. My feelings and relations toward the Board are and have always been kind, but I have spoken unkindly towards Mr. Murray the Penitentiary Stewart. I do not like him. I saw Kemp strike one of the convicts with a stick and with his fist; this was a violation of the rules. I expect no pay for any services I have rendered in the matter, except such as may be allowed by law.

his
C. D. ✕ FOWLE R.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed.

Charles Erwin being sworn, testified as follows:

He says he was a guard at the Penitentiary for nine or ten months, and from his position as inside guard he had an opportunity of seeing the treatment of the convicts; he never knew a convict punished unless for a violation of the rules of the institution. That he has seen them gagged and tied to a post, but never saw one bucked. That one and only one seemed to faint, but he thought it was a sham, for as soon as relieved he seemed as well as usual. He knew of convicts being placed in a dark cell and being kept there from one to two days in the Winter time. They were allowed one double blanket each, and the dark cell was as warm as the others, but they were not allowed a mattress. He

further states that he has known the shower bath to be applied on two occasions to healthy men and neither one of them was prostrated or made sick by it. He knew one man to be made to stand on a post for about one-half hour in the hot sun, but no serious consequence followed. That was done before the present Deputy Warden was appointed. And that he never knew any convict that was sick but was sent to the hospital and received proper medical treatment. For near three months he was at the wash house and had an opportunity of seeing the prisoners fed, and for three or four weeks before he went to the wash house about three days in a week they were fed on herrings, which he regarded as spoiled, and on bread made of musty meal, and for dinner they had meat and vegetables. That he left the Penitentiary because he did not wish to enlist under the new law. I do not know the difference between Labrador and North Carolina herrings. The same food was fed to the convicts that was fed to the guard.

C. ERWIN.

Sworn to and subscribed.

John C. Green sworn, says:

I am a guard at the Penitentiary. Have been there nine months. Have seen convicts punished by gagging, shower bath and dark cell, but have never seen any purpose on the part of those who inflicted the punishment to do it in a cruel manner. Have never seen any punishment inflicted except for a violation of the rules. Saw some women gagged at different times; don't know any of their names except one was said to be Rhody Foster. Saw one or two faint; one before she was taken down; don't know that either was Rhody Foster. Saw one taken to her cell; her pulse was felt and water put on her face to revive her. Rhody Foster died some two or three weeks, seventeen or eighteen days after she was said to be gagged. I don't know from what cause. I have known of no neglect of medicine when

necessary, except when I made an application to the assistant hospital steward at the request of a female convict, when he informed me he had furnished such medicine as the doctor had prescribed. Dr. W. G. Hill visits the Penitentiary every day, and remains there from one to three hours. The provisions are plentiful, healthy and well cooked, that are furnished the guard and that to the convicts, too, so far as I know. Last Summer the meat was pretty rough, I mean fat; some of it was fried after being boiled. I went into the Governor's office last Fall at the request of Dick Fowler, when I was questioned by the Governor's Private Secretary, Mr. J. B. Neathery, in regard to matters connected with the Penitentiary, who made a written statement, which I signed at his request. Mr. Kader Howell was with me there.

J. C. GREEN.

Sworn to and subscribed.

David B. Hamlet being sworn, testifies :

I went to the Penitentiary the 3d day of June, 1871, and continued there until the 18th day of March, 1872. I saw Stewart Murray carry away bread from the Penitentiary in his arms, about one dozen loaves wrapped up in a newspaper at a time. I saw him take either five or seven head of hogs out of the Penitentiary that would weigh 135 or 140 pounds. I saw Mr. Murray take away a milch cow from there and afterwards saw her in Mr. Murray's lot. I have seen convicts gagged, and they fainted under the process. I have seen bad provisions fed to the guard and convicts. At some time the meal of which the bread was made seemed to have been ground out of spoilt corn. At one meal the bacon was spoilt and several times the fish were unsound.

his

DAVID B. ✕ HAMLET.

mark

Sworn to and subscribed.

J. G. M. Cordon being sworn, testifies as follows :

I am a dispensator of medicines at the Penitentiary. I went there on the 22d of April, 1871, and have been there ever since. Rhody Foster was gagged about twenty minutes, as I was informed by Mr. Penny, and was taken to the dark cell on account of a shower of rain coming up. She was taken from the dark cell to the wash-room and put to work. She continued to work for between two and three weeks when she was taken with typhoid fever, and died in about ten days afterwards. She was in her usual health from the time she was gagged until she was taken with typhoid fever. Granville Ferrell had balls and chains put on him on account of being engaged in rebellion, 21st March, 1872, and wore the balls and chains about one month ; during two weeks of the latter portion of this time he was sick, during which time he was in the sick loft. He was then examined by Dr. Hill, and he directed that these balls be removed, which was done, and said Ferrell was then removed to the hospital, where he remained eight days and died of typhoid dysentery. During the whole of his sickness he had daily medical treatment. I never knew any one bucked. Gagging, putting in dark cell, shower-bathing and putting on balls and chains were the only punishments allowed for violations of the rules. One convict, Isaac Kelly, was gagged, I am informed, about twenty-five minutes. The doctor was immediately called to see him, and he remained sick about two days, when he recovered and went to work. I have known of no punishment executed in a cruel or sportive manner. In the Summer of 1871, sour bread was used for a day or two. This sour bread was caused, as I was informed, by using sour yeast. This was light or raised corn bread. I have seen the rations every day, but did not examine them closely, as it was not my duty. It is my duty to examine the rations for the ssek, and they have always been sufficient in quantity and good in quality

JOHN G. M. CORDON.

Sworn to and subscribed.

J. S. Penny being sworn, testifies :

I am an overseer at the Penitentiary, and have been there about twenty months. I was present and helped to gag Rhody Foster ; she was ordered by Deputy Warden Hall to be gagged about thirty minutes ; she was taken down, however, in about twenty minutes because a rain was coming up. She was not exhausted, and did not fall when released, but walked to the dark cell unaided, where she was kept an hour or an hour and a half till the rain was over, when she was turned out and taken to the ironing room and went to work as usual, and continued to perform her usual work for two or three weeks, when she was taken with typhoid fever and died at the expiration of about ten days. She was in her usual health from the time she was gagged until she was taken with typhoid fever. I saw her every day during the time and know that she never complained of any injurious effects of the gag. When released she thanked Captain Faribault for gagging her so tightly. She was confined during her sickness and before in cell No. 24. Kinchey Ann Edwards was confined in cell No. 23, and was never confined in the same cell with Rhody Foster. Jesse Holder was on guard duty at post No. 3 at the time Rhody Foster was gagged, and neither Columbus Fowler, John C. Green nor W. H. Gattis were on that post at that time. No one standing outside of the door of cell No. 24 could see Rhody Foster lying on her bunk while sick when the door was open, because her bunk was behind the door. Granville Ferrell was compelled to wear balls and chains for being engaged in the revolt of March last. He was taken sick while wearing said balls and chains, and was sent to convalescent loft, and after a short time the balls and chains were removed at the suggestion of Dr. Hill, and said Ferrell was sent to the hospital where he remained for some days and died of diarrhoea. I never knew or heard of any prisoner being bucked in the Penitentiary. I have never known any convicts confined to the dark cell in extreme cold weather for two days

and nights. Prisoners sent to the dark cell are always allowed to take their blankets with them in cold weather. They have three blankets each. Mary Hairston was in my charge, and I never knew her to be knocked down by the fist of any one. I was present when Bunn and others were showered, and I have never known any convict to be kept under the bath until unable to speak when removed, or suffer from the effects of showering. In hot weather prisoners have been gagged in the convalescent loft, and not in the hot sun. I have never known any prisoner punished who complained of being sick, and never knew the officers and employees to make sport and aggravate the convicts when undergoing punishment. I never knew any unwholesome food fed to the convicts. I have never known any punishment inflicted in a manner cruel and inhumane, unauthorized and excessive.

J. S. PENNY.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Perry Williams being sworn, says :

I am a convict ; have been in the Penitentiary about sixteen months. We were confined in the cells on short rations for two days, during which time an apprehension of suffering for the want of food, the prisoners plotted for an outbreak, which was attempted. The cause of the plot for the outbreak was short rations, but we were put on full rations twenty-four hours before the outbreak occurred. I had heard nothing of any threats of the Governor on the guard until after the attempted revolt. The statement I made to the Board of Directors, and which has just been read in my hearing, is true, and which I now add as part of my testimony.

his
PERRY ✕ WILLIAMS.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Marion Johnson, of Raleigh, N. C., sworn, and says:

I was on guard duty from April, 1871, to March, 1872. When I went on duty convicts' rations was light bread three times a day at first, then the light bread was taken away and three pones of corn bread given each day. One pone, with meat, for breakfast; one pone, with meat and peas, occasionally sallad, and sometimes beef, for dinner; one pone of bread for supper, coffee, or some substitute for coffee, was given with the breakfast and supper. The meal out of which the corn bread was made was very dark. I thought the corn must have been damaged. Sometimes it was better than at others. Generally it was dark meal. I have seen fish that I thought were unsound. They had them there for some time under the orders of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Murray sent some of them back—these fish were gross herrings, heads on and guts in them. Some hogs died and were carried round to make soap. I saw some of the men with fresh meat, which they said they got from the dead hogs. In taking down some stables a parcel of rats were killed, and some of the prisoners skinned and ate them. The bread was sufficient in quantity. I would hear some of the convicts complain that it was pretty hard for a man to work hard and get nothing but bread to eat. The men who ate the hogs that died were not convalescents—this was eaten at dinner time. The rats were eaten in the evening. I gave them permission to cook them. I saw them eat them, but I did not report these facts to the steward or officers in charge. I have never known the steward or other officer to feed dead hogs, rats or cats or other unwholesome food, and require them to eat it. There was no kitchen steward there when I went. Some time afterwards an old man named Stewart was appointed. The next name I cannot remember. This dead meat was eaten some time. I think the latter part of August or September, 1871. Some time before I was summoned, Columbus Fowler accosted me and asked me if I was not at the Penitentiary. He afterwards summoned

me, and I have talked with several men about coming before a committee concerning the Penitentiary. This is the first time I have ever been called upon to give evidence about the affairs of the Penitentiary. I have been butchering for Kirkham, but am now out of employment. A wagon came in the Penitentiary with meal, said to be Bledsoe's wagon, and was said to be ground at Bledsoe's mill. At first I have seen plates taken out of the sells with meat and bread on them and thrown into barrels, after the change from flour to corn bread. I have seen nothing taken from the cells but bread. I cannot say whether the quantity of meat given at two meals was as much as had been given at three meals or not, but judging from the appearance of the pieces, I think the quantity was smaller, by one piece, which was not given. Raised hogs and fed them with slops from the kitchen. After I went there some hogs were killed, and then they got others. Slops got scarce and hogs were fed sometimes on meal. The clothing in my opinion was about sufficient. It could not all be given out at any one time.

MARION JOHNSON.

Sworn to and subscribed.

M. T. Whitlock being sworn, testifies:

I was a guard at the Penitentiary. I never saw any prisoner treated cruelly at the Penitentiary. Mr. Coffield never tried to prevent me from coming before the committee, or offered an inducements not to come. No employees of the Penitentiary were discharged on account of giving evidence before the Legislative Committee that I know of. I was present at the revolt and was also present at the examination of the ~~r~~evolters, Eaton Mills, George Whitfield, Perry Williams and Gid Ransom before the Board of Directors, who swore that they engaged in the revolt by reason of having heard that Governor Caldwell had said that he would have the guard punished for murder if they fired

on the convicts while attempting to escape. During the summer of 1870 or 1871, I think 1871, there was some fish and meat fed to the prisoners that was spoiled. During the period of three months, occasionally we had these spoiled fish and meat. There were hogs fattened in the Penitentiary and carried out of there, and I don't know what became of the meat.

MARTIN T. WHITLOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Perry Williams being sworn, says:

That Willis Hartsfield, Granville Ferrell, Eaton Mills and Gid Ransom were the leaders in the revolt. I heard them talking about the revolt before it took place. I saw Granville set his bucket down and grab Mr. McAllister. then ran to Mr. Jones and saw no more of it.

For two days, Monday and Tuesday, we got short rations, but on Wednesday evening at supper we were put on full rations again, and since that time our rations have been as good as they have ever been. On Thursday afternoon when the difficulty occurred, we had no cause to complain about our rations. The complaint was about the short rations on Monday and Tuesday.

his
PERRY X WILLIAMS.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Everard Hall, Deputy Warden of Penitentiary, being sworn, testified and said:

I have been at the Penitentiary about sixteen months. My duty is a general supervision and enforcement of the regulations. When the system of daily reports was first instituted, I stated to the overseers and those whose duty it was to report, that the object of these reports was to correct any abuse or negligence in their departments, and if there

was any deficiency in shoes or anything else, to make application for what was lacking, and report a deficiency only when such supplies could not be obtained. I never tried to influence the overseers or any one else in these reports one way or the other. I ordered Rhody Foster to be gagged 15 or 30 minutes for fighting, or some other violation of the rules. She was afterwards put in the dark cell, where I visited her during the evening—turned her out and she went to work in the wash-room, and about two weeks after this she took sick and died in about ten days. I understood she was gagged very lightly, and heard no complaint of any injurious effects. I had ball and chain put on Granville Ferrell for being engaged in a revolt, and took them off when suggested by the physician, and had him removed to the hospital. I do not know how long he lived afterwards. Upon the examination of some of the revolvers, they stated that the revolt occurred in consequence of reports from the outside to the effect that the Governor would prosecute, or have prosecuted, such guards as would fire upon them for attempting to escape, and that they thought the guards would be afraid to fire upon them, and that they had some fear of their rations being reduced. There was up to this time no material change in rations, except in kind. I think the rations have been sufficient, and do not know of any spoiled or unwholesome food being furnished. At one time it was reported that the corn bread was bad, but I examined the meal and found it to be dark but not spoiled. I do not know of any bad effects which resulted from any of the punishments inflicted at any time, except one man, Isaac Kelly, who was gagged but a short time, and was perhaps sick at the time, though it was not known. He sank down and was relieved immediately and attended by the physician, and after a few days went to his work again. Thomas Dancy was suspended for drunkenness, and notified that charges would be preferred against him before the Board, and he resigned before the Board met. He was one of the

guard. Henry Gattis was discharged for insubordination. He also was one of the guard

EVERARD HALL.

Sworn to and subscribed.

Joseph McAlister being sworn, testifies :

I am an overseer at the Penitentiary. I went to the Penitentiary on the 3d of June, 1871. I was an overseer of a squad of men to which Granville Ferrell belonged ; and that Granville Ferrell had balls and chains put on him as a part of the punishment of his having engaged in the revolt. As soon as he complained of being sick he was left in his cell to be examined by Dr. Hill, and when he was deemed by him too sick to carry the balls and chains, they were removed and he was carried to the hospital, and after several days' sickness he died. I know of no cruel or inhumane punishments being inflicted, and no punishment except according to the rules. The food was good and wholesome and also sufficient, except a few days at the time of the difficulty between the Governor and the Board.

J. H. McALISTER.

Sworn to and subscribed.



